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History of the Republican
Party of Indiana

HISTORY
OF THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY
OF INDIANA.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE PARTY LEADERS

Illustrated with Steel Plate, Photogravure and
Steelograph Engravings.

VOLUME I.

RUSSEL M. SEEDS,
EDITOR.

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Governors of Indiana



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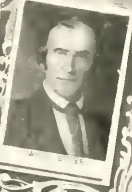
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1822-1825



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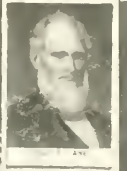
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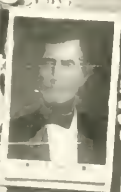
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PREFACE.

WHEN the writer of this History was serving as secretary of the Republican State Committee he was frequently asked to furnish information about various points in the history of the party organization in Indiana, clauses in its early platforms, or incidents in the careers of some of its famous men. There was no data at hand to meet these demands. Succeeding State committees had destroyed or lost their records, files of the local newspapers were incomplete and most of the information asked for was either entirely inaccessible or so nearly so that it would cost endless trouble to find it.

It was partly to meet this want and partly to produce an enduring monument to the achievements of Indiana Republicans that the publishers conceived and have executed this work. It has required nearly two years to gather with care and accuracy and put into presentable shape the information it contains, covering the story of the Republican party of Indiana, from its first beginnings, the detailed history of the party organization, the record of all its platforms and nominations, the things it has accomplished in the government of the State and the enviable part its strong men have taken in the Government of the United States.

This purely historical part of the work has been supplemented with biographies of practically all the men who have participated in a large way in the leadership of the party—and be it thoroughly understood that these are biographies, not autobiographies. The publishers are indebted to Hon. William Dudley Foulke for the sketch of Governor Morton and to Hon. D. P. Baldwin for the sketch of Senator Pratt. The others were prepared either by the author of the History or some one of his associates regularly employed for the purpose.

The announcement that the book was in course of preparation has met with most gratifying assurances of support from the Republicans of the State, and the advance subscription has been so generous as to give the publishers not only full heart to go ahead with the enterprise, but a free hand in making the volume as handsome as it could be made in a mechanical way. It is their earnest hope that their efforts in this direction have succeeded in meeting the expectations of the public.

RUSSEL M. SEEDS.

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W. S. Lane

HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY.

IN order to properly appreciate the development and influence of the Republican party upon the destinies of Indiana, a commonwealth surpassing in wealth and population many of the empires of the past whose stories we read with so much interest, it is necessary that we should briefly bring to mind something of the nature of political parties and their development in the United States.

Government by party, frequently railed at by writers whose knowledge of ancient and modern times seems confined to a schedule of dates of battles and reigns of kings, has been the history of every people possessing any degree of freedom in their government. In the savage state men of the same tribe have gathered about the standards of opposing chiefs, and, as civilization developed them into monarchies, aristocracies, or pure democracies, they have found cause for division among themselves whenever respite from foreign war gave them time to contemplate their domestic conditions. Despotisms have occasionally been able to suppress party spirit without the aid of war, but such suppression has always been productive of conspiracy and sedition, as witness the frequent rebellions that have afflicted the Chinese Empire for more than 3,000 years, and the Nihilism that continues to terrify the

dominion of the Czars. Even under the despotism of the Byzantine emperors, the spiritless people of the decayed Roman Empire, shut out from all participation in government, found cause for division in the chariot races of the circus, and the riotous antagonism of the "greens" and "blues" more than once bathed in blood the altars of St. Sophia and even the porticoes of the palace of the Constantines.

Among most peoples parties have formed upon a single issue, about the person of a single leader, or under the shadow of a single family, and, as a general thing, they have perished with the issue, the leader or the family that gave them a rallying ground. To-day in Italy we see simply the party of the ministry and that of the opposition, with the elements of each constantly changing as the great issue of the temporal power of the Vatican is gradually dying out. In Spain we can trace the more or less dim divisions of parties along the lines of Carlism, support of the reigning dynasty, clericalism, and militarism. In France parties form and disintegrate with such volatile rapidity that it is dangerous to trace the lines of one moment, lest they be abolished the next; but at the present writing the celebrated Dreyfus affair has divided the nation into two parties, the one supporting the

military control of the "republic" and the other seeking to vindicate the superiority of civil authority. In Germany, while there are numerous shifting parties, dividing upon religious, fiscal, agrarian, industrial or other questions, there is gradually developing a party supporting the military monarchy of the empire and one struggling for a larger measure of popular freedom.

It has been characteristic of the depth and steadfastness of the Anglo-Saxon nature that the English-speaking people should mark their party lines along that fundamental division in the nature of mankind that marks the opposition of progress and conservatism. Viewed in a large way the contention of parties in both Great Britain and America has always been the struggle between the elements of advance and those of inaction. And it is further characteristic of Anglo-Saxon stability that these parties should endure and preserve their organization and apply their fundamental principles to the varying problems of government that arise amid the changes of time and circumstance. By the nature of the division it follows that the character of an English-speaking government will be determined by the varying success or defeat of two great parties. There have been in the past and there will be in future, minor political groups or organizations that expire quickly or endure at length, according to their merits, and occasionally even one of the great parties will apparently expire to arise under a different name. Not infrequently, indeed, we shall find a party in power taking up and executing maxims of government or policy brought forward first by an opponent, but parties are simply great aggregations of men and the nature of man is not minutely consistent. Great sentimental questions or sudden upheavals brought about by war may cause temporary confusion, and something of realignment recurs whenever a new problem of

large nature appears, but we can always trace the fundamental dividing line of progress and conservatism as dividing two dominant parties.

In the early history of England the struggle lay between the absolutism of the Norman kings and the efforts of the barons to hold their local power. We find the division crystalizing into permanent party organization when the conservative element that clung to an absolute monarchy and the Catholic church rallied about the house of Stuart as "Cavaliers," while all the dissenters and those opposed to the existing order were denounced as "Roundheads." After the restoration of the Stuarts these opposing parties applied to each other the opprobrious epithets of "Whigs" and "Tories," and the political descendants of the "Roundheads" made the word "Whig" glorious during the succeeding centuries and still endure as "Liberals," while the successors of the "Cavaliers" have but recently exchanged the proud appellation of "Tory" for the more prosaic one of "Conservative." As Cavaliers, Tories or Conservatives, this one great party of the English people, varying their methods and immediate purposes according to time and circumstance, have steadily labored to hold fast to old institutions and to prevent all experiment of new and untried things. As Roundheads, Whigs or Liberals, their opponents have steadily pushed forward toward the goal of political and religious liberty until they have made of the English monarchy a legal fiction and a social form, and have given to the individual Englishman the largest measure of personal liberty and the most influential voice in his own government of any man on earth, not even excepting our own free-born American citizen.

Stripped of all things of a temporary nature, we can trace in the history of parties in the United States this same line of opposition between conservatism and progress, though the object of our

progressive organization has been national unity and national greatness. The boon of liberty for the individual, universal franchise and religious freedom was accomplished for the white inhabitants by the Revolutionary War and could not afford an issue, but the question of whether the thirteen colonies were to be petty, independent States or whether their people were to be welded into a nation afforded a subject of the keenest debate and resulted in a compromise between the contending elements. As a result the Articles of Confederation were promulgated, which attempted to preserve the entire independence and autonomy of the various States, while setting up a loose federation for the purpose of mutual protection and peace. The conservative element feared anything in the nature of a National government, while the purpose of the progressive element was amply explained by the name they assumed, of "Federalists." When the Articles of Confederation were proven by short experience inadequate to the situation and the constitutional convention met, the debates of its long session clearly demonstrated the fact that the party line had grown wonderfully sharp. Every power granted to the Federal Government in that document was fought inch by inch by the conservative element, and though the Federalists were victorious in most things, so influential were their opponents that even under our immortal Constitution the American nation must have been cramped, confined, and impotent, had not Chief Justice Marshall introduced in the decisions of the Supreme Court the doctrine of "implied powers." Even with this help, the American people have not hesitated to step entirely without the bounds of the Constitution when proper occasion arose. Jefferson, the head and front of the Conservative party, did so when he purchased the great territory of Louisiana, from which most of our Western States have been carved, and Monroe,

belonging to the same party, did it again when he laid down his celebrated doctrine that no European power should seek territorial aggrandizement upon the American continent. The real Constitution of the United States is the conscience of the American people.

As soon as the Constitution was ratified the spirit of party that had shown so plainly in the convention began to crystallize about the opposing questions of "broad" or "strict" construction of the document. Hamilton led the Federalists, who naturally inclined toward broad construction, and Jefferson led the strict constructionists. The theories of the French Revolution had their effect upon public thought in America, and Jefferson and his followers subscribed warmly to the *laissez-faire* doctrine, the notion that that government was best which governed least and gave to the individual the widest possible scope for the exercise of his talent, his wealth and his strength, without governmental interference. The largest measure of local autonomy in government, "States' rights," and the right of secession, all flowed logically from their theories. They took at first the name of "Republicans." Later they were known as "Democratic Republicans," and finally as "Democrats." The party has thus descended in direct line to the present day. In a general way it has stood for the rights and liberties of the individual as against any encroachment upon the part of government in the way of centralization of power or the exercise of paternal care. Thus we find it has generally opposed all restrictions upon commerce, it has opposed taxation for the purpose of internal improvements, it has opposed large naval or land armaments in time of peace, it has stood for the individual right of the slave-owner to hold his human property as against the right of the Federal Government to wipe out the institution, it has stood for the right of the State to secede as against the

right of the Government to hold it in the Federal Union by force of arms, it has opposed the principle of protection and it will in the future oppose the notion of expansion, partly from pure conservatism, partly from the theory that the island peoples have the inalienable right to govern themselves or fail to govern themselves as they may see fit and partly from simple force of the habit of opposition.

The line of the present Republican party has not been so definite in its continuance, but first as Federalists, later as Whigs, and finally as Republicans, the organization has stood for the national spirit in American politics. It has been the party of progress, of constructive legislation, the party of action. Through its whole history it has stood for the protection and advance of American manufactures, for internal improvements, for the strengthening of the National Government, for the preservation of the Union, for the abolition of slavery and for sound financial ideas. In the new questions opening up there can be no doubt that it will stand for the expansion of American civilization. The Federalists held power through the administration of John Adams, but the Jefferson Republicans elected their leader and then Madison. During the Madison administration the younger element in the Republican party, as it then was, forced the second war with England for the purpose of vindicating the individual rights of American seamen. The individualism of the French Revolution had already sunk into the despotism of Napoleon and the Napoleonic wars were keeping England busy. The United States won an easy and glorious victory and the opposition of the New England Federalists to the war marked the death of the party. It was long in reviving and the "era of good feeling" left the country with practically but one party for several years. And when an opponent worthy of the name finally did arise to contest the rule of

the Democratic Republicans, or Democrats, such was the paucity of issues that they went to the memories of English freedom for a name and called themselves Whigs. The transition from pure democracy to pure despotism has always been easy, and when the Democrats finally elevated to the presidency the hero they worshipped as no other American has been worshipped in his own time, they ushered in an administration that has been rightly denominated as the "reign" of Andrew Jackson. Jackson's despotism culminated in his overthrow of the United States Bank and the fiscal system that had been established through its agency, thus affording the Whigs an issue upon which they finally came into power in the election of William Henry Harrison, another hero of the War of 1812.

In the meantime a great sentimental issue, the question of slavery had begun to loom upon the political horizon. True to its conservative instincts the Democratic party held to the institution of slavery and the right of the people of the slave States to decide without Federal interference what they should do. They won the presidency again by picking a quarrel with England about the Northwestern boundary and their battle cry in 1844 was "Fifty-four; forty or fight." After the election the Democratic administration distracted the country with a war with Mexico for Texan independence, while the Northwestern boundary was quietly settled at a line far below the "Fifty-four; forty" mark. Texas came into the Union as additional slave territory and the "Compromise of 1850" failed to allay the strife over the slavery question. The Whig leaders dodged the great issue and their organization died. Several parties launched themselves upon several issues, but the American people would have none of them and from a ripe public sentiment against slavery the Republican party of the present day sprang into existence to sound the note of freedom

and equal rights before the law and to sustain the integrity of the Nation when its early success precipitated secession and civil war. It lived to carry through the reconstruction of the States that endeavored to secede and has endured to become the progressive, constructive force in the Nation. It may seem paradoxical to call the heterogeneous mass of men and isms that now compose the Democratic party the conservative party of the country, but such it is. Since the Civil War it has been continuously out of power except two short intervals and during the first of these it had now a Republican Senate and now a Republican House that prevented the enactment of party measures. In all this time it has had complete control of the legislative and executive branches of the government only two years, from March, 1893, to March, 1895, and then it proved its conservatism by its utter inability to agree upon any general legislation of importance.

During these years out of power it has been the duty of the Democratic party to oppose and it has opposed everything that has been done with great industry. It has been its duty to criticise and it has surely fulfilled this duty in full measure.

Its discordant elements have been held together by the cohesive force of opposition and it has served the very essential purpose of a brake on the car of progress. While it is difficult to recall a wise thing that it has done within the past forty years, it has certainly prevented many unwise things.

The stability of Anglo-Saxon government on both sides of the ocean is ample justification of the principle of government by party. While party organizations have stooped to unworthy means, they have never been so corrupt or so oppressive as the rule of individuals and more than once party discipline has contributed immeasurably to the dissemination of right principles, to the enactment of good legislation and to the defeat of vicious measures. Where a public conscience exists among the people, parties must perforce look to the morals of those they place in power and the hope of party success or the fear of party defeat must always tend to the betterment of the public service while this same party spirit provides in the opposing party an army of sharp critics for every measure of government and every executive act.



CAUSES AND BIRTH OF THE PARTY.

WE are prone to believe that in the harmony of our forefathers in their work of founding the new Republic the question of slavery was overlooked. On the contrary, the question of slavery of the blacks was a very live one even before the Revolution. Neither the unbending conscience of the Puritans of New England, nor the soft humanity of the Quakers of Pennsylvania, would admit of the enslavement of human beings, no matter how ignorant or degraded their condition, while the Dutch traders of New York soon found that it was more profitable to sell to the planters of the South the slaves they had acquired than to endeavor to use them in merchandising or manufacturing in New York and New Jersey.

Thus it happened that everything north of Virginia and Maryland was free territory at the time of the Revolution. The question was raised in the constitutional convention, but the statesmen of the South stoutly maintained that the prosperity of their plantations depended upon the "institution," and it was wisely left untouched until the more important question of whether the colonies were to found a nation or to become weak and small republics was determined. As soon as this question was out of the way, the problem came up again when the duty of providing a form of government for the Northwest Territory was taken up by Congress, and, after the sharpest kind of a struggle, the advocates of freedom won, and the "Ordinances of 1787" decreed that the vast extent of lands from which the great commonwealths of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin have been carved should be forever free from the taint of slavery.

This was the last victory of the anti-slavery sentiment until the great convulsion of the Civil War. Assisted greatly by the effects of climate and the institu-

tion of slavery, the men of the South and those of the North rapidly developed a wide difference of habit, of temperament, and of ideals. The agriculture of the North was done by small farmers and the industry of the people was diversified by manufacturing and active trading. The Norman and Huguenot blood of the South showed in the development of a landed aristocracy that held in contempt anything in the nature of trade, nor was the institution of slavery conducive to any other industry than that of tilling the soil of large estates. The education of the North tended to the development of the practical sciences; that of the South was engaged in the study of the classics, the pursuit of maxims of government from Greece, Rome, Constantinople, and the more modern feudatories of Europe. Agriculture, war, statesmanship, the law and medicine, were the only callings deserving the attention of the son of a Southern planter, and politics became a serious business for the best minds of the South, while in the North it was sometimes a pastime and sometimes a reproach. Insensibly the reins of power were permitted to fall into the hands of the statesmen of the South, who were more carefully trained in the science of government and who, though they were selfish and ambitious in the highest degree, were too proud to ever lay themselves open to the charge of venal motives.

The ascendancy of the Southerners in Congress was used steadfastly to extend their power. The voting power of the slave-owner was increased in proportion to the slaves he owned. When Florida was ceded to the United States it went unquestionably as slave territory, and when Louisiana was purchased slavery was preserved there. Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana were rapidly erected into states and enlarged the slave territory. Practically all

the great political leaders of both parties were from the South, with the exception of Webster, after the War of 1812. Thus, while the slavery question was fiercely debated in Congress and was the main topic of discussion among men, by the strenuous efforts of party leaders it was either excluded from political platforms altogether or gave there only a faint reflex of the popular agitation. While platforms were filled with threats of war with England over the Northwest boundary and questions of internal improvements and Pacific roads, the Southern statesmen forced a sudden war with Mexico and extended the slave territory by the acquisition of Texas.

Of course it was impossible that the institution of slavery, a relic of Oriental barbarism and cruelty, should have withstood for many decades among a free people, the onward march of civilization and Christian humanitarianism; but it was the emboldened avarice of the slave power and its reckless determination to trample down all opposition to the extension of its territory and influence that finally precipitated its fall. When Missouri was ready for statehood the question could not be clouded by other issues, nor could it be thrust out of politics on the ground that it was a "purely moral," a "purely sentimental," or a "purely local" question. The long struggle that began with the birth of the Republic was supposed to have ended in the "Missouri Compromise," adopted in 1820, by which the new State was admitted with slavery, but it was stipulated that further admissions above the latitude of 36:30 should be as free States. But the statesmen of the South were not content to let it rest there. The treaty with Mexico brought into the United States everything north of the Rio Grande that it did not already possess, and a fierce struggle arose over the status of the newly acquired territory. Again there was a compromise in which the slave power was

triumphant. By this compromise of 1850, passed largely through the efforts of Henry Clay, acknowledged leader of the Whigs, a stringent fugitive-slave law was passed and New Mexico and Arizona were given over to slavery. All that the lovers of freedom got out of the "compromise" was the admission of California as a free State after her people had repudiated slavery with practical unanimity. But the successful issue of the Mexican war gave the Democrats an overwhelming majority in the next Congress. Kansas and Nebraska were knocking for admittance and the celebrated "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" was brought in and passed in 1853, laying down the Democratic doctrine of "States' rights" and leaving the question of slavery in the new States to be determined by the States themselves in forming their constitutions. The debates upon the bill were followed with breathless interest by the country and its enactment was the signal for a bloody struggle. The slave-owners attempted by violence what they could not accomplish in peace. Armed resistance frequently attempted to prevent advocates of freedom from settling in Kansas and just as frequently tried to dispossess those who had already settled there, until "bleeding Kansas" became a household phrase that aroused the feverish indignation of every Northern freeman.

The Whig party contained many Southern men and its immortal leader was a Kentucky orator. It would not take up the burden of the struggle and the only positive political force aggressively opposing slavery was Garrison's little band of enthusiasts, the "Abolitionists." They aspired to the dignity of a political party and became known first as the "Liberty party" and later as the "Free-Soilers," but they were ahead of their time and were generally looked upon as a band of reckless fanatics who were willing to overthrow the Republic to gain their end of liberating

the black slaves. But the widespread participation in the operation of the "Underground Railroad" by which runaway slaves were spirited away into Canada, the universal interest displayed in the Dred Scott decision and the burst of indignation with which it was received, the enormous popularity of Harriet Beecher Stowe's polemic novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the reverberation of the debates in Congress, and the repetition of the news of outrage that came day by day from Kansas at every fireside throughout the free States, discovered the high tension of public feeling. And this excited state of public feeling finally forced the question to a square issue and founded upon an enduring basis a party that has since shaped the politics and ruled the destinies of the greatest republic the world has known.

A critical period of public excitement usually brings forth a multiplicity of minor political parties. In the light of succeeding history it seems strange that some of the greatest men in the country and great numbers of the people were unable to clearly see the issue that must dominate the politics of the time, but many men accounted great went off at a tangent upon the issues of temperance, "Know-nothingism" and the like, but in nearly every Northern State mass meetings of the people raised their voice against further aggressions of the slave power and during the period of the discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Republican party arose to meet the issue. It assumed different names in different States and its declarations differed somewhat according to locality, but the general impetus was determined opposition to extension of the slave territory and, later, the preservation of the Union. The new party unconsciously took the line of progress and nationalism in adopting the view that the National Government had the right to limit the extension of slavery and to defend its own existence, while the Democrats applied

their basic principle of conservatism in declaring that slavery was a purely domestic institution, the regulation of which was the exclusive province of the State governments.

The average foreigner has an impression that when three or four Americans get together the first thing they do is to adopt a written constitution and then proclaim a set of resolutions. He is not entirely right, but it is true that the written constitution and the party "platform" or resolutions are purely and characteristically American. The platform is unknown in the politics of other countries and is of comparatively recent origin in the United States. In the early days of the Republic presidential nominations were sometimes made by members of Congress in caucus and sometimes by State legislatures. But the development of the railroad finally evolved the party convention and the convention soon evolved the platform. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions were the earliest efforts in the nature of platforms. They were adopted by the legislatures of those States shortly after the Constitution went into effect and formulated the Democratic doctrine that the Federal Government possessed only such powers as were expressly granted to it by the States in the Constitution and that all powers of government not expressly granted were reserved to the States. After these deliverances parties contended for forty years without any further declaration of principles than those contained in the speeches of their leaders in and out of Congress. The national political convention owed its origin to the "Anti-Masonic" party, one of these sporadic political growths that have occasionally marked the politics of the country. They held the first convention at Baltimore in September, 1831, and nominated candidates for President and Vice-President. The Whigs held their first convention in the same city in December of that year, but confined

their efforts to nominating candidates. In the following March the Democrats held their first convention, also at Baltimore, and likewise adopted no platform. Three weeks later, however, on May 11, 1832, they held a national gathering at Washington to ratify the nominations and this meeting adopted three resolutions. They are interesting not only as being the first platform ever promulgated in a national way by a political party, but because they enunciated three principles which the Democratic party has consistently opposed ever since. They declared for protection and internal improvements and denounced the "spoils system!" This last was all the more singular from the fact that Martin Van Buren, their candidate for Vice-President, as the head of the famous "Albany Regency," had organized and perfected the first "political machine" based upon the spoils of office that the country had ever known. These three resolutions read thus:

Resolved, That an adequate protection to American industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country; and that an abandonment of the policy at this period would be attended with consequences ruinous to the best interests of the Nation.

Resolved, That a uniform system of internal improvements, sustained and supported by the General Government, is calculated to secure in the highest degree, the harmony, the strength and permanency of the Republic.

Resolved, That the indiscriminate removal of public officers for a mere difference of political opinion is a gross abuse of power; and that the doctrines lately boldly preached in the United States Senate, that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished" is detrimental to the interests, corrupting the morals and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

In the next campaign, that of 1836, the Democrats again held a convention, but the Whigs reverted to the old method of nominating by State legislatures, with the result that they had three candidates for the presidency in the field. Neither party put forth a platform, though the Democrats of the New York legislature adopted resolutions setting forth sentiments about the inalienable rights of man that were

somewhat new at the time of the Declaration of Independence, but had now become hackneyed platitudes. The agitation over the slavery question was rife during these years, but it was "kept out of politics" until the Abolitionists called a convention in 1838 at Warsaw, N. Y., organized themselves into the "Liberty party," and adopted a single resolution:

That, in our judgment, every consideration of duty and expediency which ought to control the action of Christian freemen, requires of the Abolitionists of the United States to organize a distinct and independent political party, embracing all the necessary means for nominating candidates for office and sustaining them by public suffrage.

The Whigs ignored the issue and nominated William Henry Harrison without a platform. They succeeded in this election, but the policy of dodging there begun ended the career of the party in a few years. Jackson, by his destructive fight upon the United States Bank, had created an issue, which for a time took almost equal rank with that of slavery, and the Democratic party endeavored to make it the chief issue of the campaign, while the Whigs depended wholly upon the personal popularity of their candidate, General Harrison, and the unpopularity of Van Buren for their success. The Democratic convention which met in Baltimore in May, 1840, was united upon its candidate, Van Buren, but divided in its principles, and the debates brought forth a platform that is full of historical interest, not only from the fact that it was the first platform ever put forth by a political convention, but as well on account of the principles it sets forth. The first resolution declared briefly the doctrine of "Narrow Construction" or "States Rights," thus:

That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

The second briefly but emphatically went back upon the declaration of 1832 in

regard to internal improvements. It was as follows :

That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

Another resolution faced entirely about upon the question of protection in this fashion :

That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

As may be imagined, these principles were not adopted without a great deal of friction, and about the only point upon which there was anything like unanimity was a resolution denying the power of Congress to charter the United States Bank. The question of slavery could not be kept out of the convention. The Abolitionists had held a convention two years before at Warsaw, and another a month before at Albany, and, weak little band of enthusiasts though they were, the proud slave barons of the South could not suffer the defiance thus flung in their teeth without retort. The Democrats of the North were by no means unanimous in favor of slavery and it was only the lash of the party whip that held them in line and made them submit to the following resolution :

That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts by Abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

Martin Van Buren, so strictly opposed to slavery that he afterwards headed the bolting "Barn Burners" of New York, and accepted a nomination of the Free-

Soil party, submitted to this resolution as the price of a nomination for the Presidency.

In the preparation for the campaign of 1844 the Abolitionists were again the first in the field. The miserably small vote they had polled in 1840 had not discouraged them. Their convention was held at Buffalo, N. Y., in August of 1843, and a long platform was adopted, of which the following resolutions are of peculiar interest as bearing upon the history of slavery in the United States

That it was understood in the times of the Declaration and the Constitution that the existence of slavery in some of the States was in derogation of the principles of American liberty, and a deep stain upon the character of the country, and the implied faith of the States and the Nation was pledged that slavery should never be extended beyond its then existing limits, but should be gradually, and yet, at no distant day, wholly abolished by State authority.

That the faith of the States and the Nation thus pledged was most nobly redeemed by the voluntary abolition of slavery in several of the States, and by the adoption of the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, then the only Territory in the United States, and consequently the only Territory subject in this respect to the control of Congress, by which ordinance slavery was forever excluded from the vast regions which now compose the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin, and an incapacity to bear up any other than freemen was impressed on the soil itself.

That the faith of the States and the Nation thus pledged has been shamefully violated by the omission, on the part of many of the States, to take any measures whatever for the abolition of slavery within their respective limits; by the continuance of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of Louisiana and Florida; by the legislation of Congress; by the protection afforded by National legislation and negotiating of slave-holding in American vessels on the high seas, employed in the coastwise slave traffic; and by the extension of slavery far beyond its original limits by acts of Congress admitting new slave States into the Union.

That the fundamental truths of the Declaration of Independence that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, was made the fundamental law of our National Government by that amendment of the Constitution, which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

That we recognize as sound the doctrine maintained by slave-holding jurists, that slavery is against

natural rights, and strictly local, and that its existence and continuance rests on no other support than State legislation, and not on any authority of Congress.

That the General Government has, under the Constitution, no power to establish or continue slavery anywhere, and therefore that all treaties and acts of Congress establishing, continuing or favoring slavery in the District of Columbia, in the Territory of Florida, or on the high seas, are unconstitutional, and all attempts to hold men as property within the limits of exclusive National jurisdiction ought to be prohibited by law.

That the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which confer extraordinary political powers on the owners of slaves, and thereby constituting the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders in the slave States a privileged aristocracy; and the provisions for the reclamation of fugitive slaves from service, are anti-republican in their character, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and ought to be abrogated.

That the practical operation of the second of these provisions is seen in the enactment of the act of Congress respecting persons escaping from their masters, which act, if the construction given to it by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania* be correct, nullifies the *habeas corpus* acts of all the States, takes away the whole legal security of personal freedom, and ought, therefore, to be immediately repealed.

The historical truth of this platform was recognized by a largely increased vote. The Democrats adopted a platform in which they simply reaffirmed that of 1840, and brought in the question of the Oregon or Northwestern boundary line, upon which they made the great issue of the campaign and elected Polk. The Whigs adopted their first platform, which was brief and meaningless, comprised in the following resolution :

That these principles may be summed as comprising a well regulated National currency; a tariff for revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the domestic labor of the country; the distribution of the proceeds from the sales of the public lands; a single term for the Presidency; a reform of executive usurpations; and generally such an administration of the affairs of the country as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest practical efficiency, controlled by a well regulated and wise economy.

Polk, the Democratic nominee, was elected over Henry Clay, the idol of the

Whigs. By the time the next campaign, that of 1848, came about, the Liberty party had dissolved and had coalesced with those New England Democrats opposed to slavery. The new combination called itself the Free-Soil party and its demands were modified from an attempt to overthrow slavery to an effort to confine it to its then borders. The Democratic convention again reaffirmed the platform of 1840 and put in a lot of meaningless matter about the war with Mexico and self-congratulation upon the administration of Polk. The Whigs nominated Gen. Taylor, the hero of the Mexican War, and confined their platform to an argument that Taylor was really a Whig. The Free-Soil convention was the last of the three held, and while its platform covered much of the same historical ground as that of the Liberty party four years before the gist of its platform was contained in the eighth resolution adopted, as follows:

That we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us; and to their demand for more slave States and more slave territory, our calm but final answer is: No more slave States and no more slave territory. Let the soil of our extensive domain be kept free for the hardy pioneers of our own land, and the oppressed and banished of other lands, seeking homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the new world.

Its view of the compromise legislation, then under discussion in Congress, was contained in the following :

That the bill lately reported by the committee of eight in the Senate of the United States was no compromise, but an absolute surrender of the rights of the non-slave holders of the States; and while we rejoice to know that a measure which, while opening the door for the introduction of slavery into the Territories now free, would also have opened the door to litigation and strife among the future inhabitants thereof, to the ruin of their peace and prosperity, was defeated in the House of Representatives; its passage in hot haste by a majority of the Senate, embracing several Senators who voted in open violation of the known will of their constituents, should warn the people to see to it that their representatives be not suffered to betray them. There must be no more compromises with slavery; if made they must be repealed.

While the Whigs won and held the Presidency during the next four years, the Democrats had a majority in both branches of Congress, and the slavery debates were very fierce, ending in the enactment of a whole series of laws, including the freedom of California and the Fugitive Slave Law. The Democratic platform was the first in the field in 1852, and the party's position on the slavery question was covered by these resolutions :

That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

That the foregoing proposition covers, and is intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and, therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this National platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by last Congress—the act for reclaiming fugitives from service labor” included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed nor so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

The Whigs followed two weeks later and accepted the situation in this resolution :

That the series of acts of the Thirty-second Congress, the act known as the Fugitive Slave Law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity for further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the question thus settled as

dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation whenever, wherever or however the attempt may be made, and we will maintain the system as essential to the Nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

The Free-Soil party met in Pittsburg in August, and one of the most interesting features of its gathering was the nomination for the Vice-Presidency of Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, who afterwards became a famous leader of the Republican party. While a general platform was adopted, the interesting portion of it was comprised in the resolutions adopted on slavery as follows :

That to the persevering and importunate demands of the slave power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of slavery, our distinct and final answer is: No more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized slavery, and no National legislation for the extradition of slaves. That slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right, and that Christianity, humanity and patriotism alike, demand its abolition.

That the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world; we, therefore, deny its binding force on the American people, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government and is dangerous to the liberties of the people.

That the Acts of Congress known as the Compromise measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interests of slavery; by their omission to guarantee freedom in the free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the powers of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more, and the cession of large territory to the same State under menace, as an inducement to their relinquishment of a groundless claim; and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people, through the enactment of an unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

That no permanent settlement of the slavery question can be looked for except in the practical

recognition of the truth that slavery is sectional and freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of freedom, and by leaving to the States the whole subject of slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

While the Free Soilers increased their popular vote, they did not win any of the electoral votes. The Whig party, standing for nothing in particular, was badly defeated and practically went out of existence during the next four years because it was unable to meet the great issue that now filled everyone's mind. Its convention in 1856 was a miserable little gathering in Baltimore, which simply reaffirmed the nominations of the "American Party." This organization was a peculiar sporadic growth in American politics, and can be likened only to the foolish Anti-Masonic party that arose in 1832. The American party was a secret organization whose only bond of opinion was opposition to the Roman Catholic Church. All its meetings were held in secret, and it caused not a little terror from the fact that nobody knew who might be members of the organization.

The great event of this period was the formation of the Republican party. No sooner had the Democrats acquired their sweeping victory of 1852, giving them not only the presidency but a heavy majority in both branches of Congress, than they proceeded to tear down such of the compromise legislation of 1850 as did not suit the purpose of the slave holders. The infamous Kansas-Nebraska bill was brought in and passed in 1854 after long and fierce debates that were re-echoed at every fireside throughout the country. During this period of seething political excitement, large numbers of the Democrats throughout the north left their party, while it gained many accessions from the Whigs, who found their own party organization rapidly going to pieces, after the deaths of Clay and Webster in 1852. In

almost every State there were mass meetings to discuss the Kansas-Nebraska bill and efforts to form a new party, and this new party went under various names in various States.

The first formal movement toward the creation of a new party to take the Republican name was made in Wisconsin. At a meeting in Ripon, in that State, on February 28, 1854, composed of Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers, steps were taken to drop all issues except that of slavery, and to unite on the single question of opposition to that institution's extension into the Territories. Alvan E. Bovay, one of the leading spirits of that gathering, proposed that the new party should call itself Republican. This was five days before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Senate, and almost three months before its passage in the House, but when its enactment was seen to be inevitable, Michigan, at a State convention held on July 6, 1854, adopted a Republican platform and nominated a Republican State ticket, the first State to take such action. Wisconsin and Vermont were among the States which held State conventions a week later, on July 13, the anniversary of the adoption of the ordinance of 1787, which gave all the region north of the Ohio up to freedom, but these were the only States which formed a new party with the Republican name at that time. Massachusetts followed this lead in a convention which met on September 7, and New York did likewise in a convention which opened on September 26. Other Northern States held anti-slavery conventions in 1854, but these were the only States which formally started a new party bearing the Republican name in that year. The rest of the Free States fell into line in 1855 or 1856.

In February, 1856, the Republicans held a convention in Pittsburg to decide upon a plan of organization and by June the party was well enough organized throughout the North to hold a national

convention. This met at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, and nominated for President Gen. John C. Fremont, the "Path Finder," who, through his conquest of California, during the Mexican War, had become a popular hero. The meeting was presided over by Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, who was recognized from the first as one of the leading spirits of the new party. The platform adopted by this first convention is worthy of repetition in full. It was as follows:

This convention of delegates assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present administration, to the extension of slavery into free territory, in favor of admitting Kansas as a free State, of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and who purpose to unite in presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, shall be preserved.

Resolved, That, with our republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that, as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our National territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the United States by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein; that we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the

people "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," and contains ample provision for the protection of life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them; their Territory has been invaded by an armed force; spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law; that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the fact, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages and their accomplices to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union with her present free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her Territory.

Resolved, The highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean by the most central and practicable route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of a National character required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligation of

government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of freemen of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and, believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

That this platform reached the heart of the people was shown by the tremendous vote polled by the party. While the Democrats won, the Republicans polled over a million votes and got 114 of the electoral votes, while they elected twenty Senators and ninety-two members of the House. Two years later they acquired two more Senators and 113 Representatives, which gave them a plurality in the House. In 1860 came the memorable split in the Democratic party, one faction nominating Douglas, another Breckenridge, and another Bell. The Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln and won with a clear majority of the electoral college. The Republican platform reiterated the prin-

ciples enunciated in 1856 with some new resolutions along the same lines. The regular Democratic convention met at Charleston, S. C., in April, 1860. After a stormy session, in which fifty-seven ballots were taken, it adjourned without making nominations or adopting a platform. The followers of John Bell met in Baltimore in May. They called themselves the Constitutional Union party and declared in favor of the preservation of the Union, without setting forth any definite principles on the subject of slavery. The other faction of the party met in Baltimore on June 11 and there split in two, one faction holding the fort and nominating John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. The other faction seceded on June 18 and nominated Stephen A. Douglas. The platforms were practically the same, upholding the Fugitive Slave law. The consequences of the election of 1860 are familiar to every one. The work of secession began shortly after the inauguration of Lincoln and the Civil War followed.



BEGINNINGS IN INDIANA.

THE division of public sentiment on the slavery question that gave rise to the Republican party was no new thing in Indiana. As a matter of fact, this State had been the battle ground of slavery and anti-slavery sentiment from the very period that it came into possession of the United States. Slavery had been an institution of the whole Northwest territory under the French rule, and, though the settlements were very few, nearly all of them had slaves. The institution continued under the rule of the British, and slaves were still held in Indiana Territory even after the passage of the ordinances of 1787, containing the clause prohibiting slavery over the Territory. The settlers that came into the new Territory were for the most part from Virginia and Kentucky. Some of them brought with them slaves, while nearly all of them brought the Virginian and Kentuckian notions of the "institution." The names of "Federalist" and "Anti-Federalist," that divided parties in the older States immediately after the adoption of the constitution, were practically unknown in Indiana, nor did the people here follow the later division of "Democrats" and "National Republicans." The factions were known as the Slavery and Anti-Slavery parties. Gen. William Henry Harrison, himself, as the first Governor of the Territory, was the leader of the slavery faction, and, during the long period of his governorship, from 1800 to 1813, he never ceased in his efforts to have Congress repeal the clause of the ordinance of 1787, forbidding slavery in the Territory. The spirit of opposition to him among the hardy pioneers of the Territory became on this account exceedingly bitter, and it was only the brilliance of his victories over the British and Indians in the War of 1812 that kept this opposition from overwhelming him. Even as it was the party

spirit grew extremely bitter, and two of Gen. Harrison's own appointees, Wm. McIntosh, the Territorial Treasurer, and John Rice Jones, the Attorney-General, joining in the opposition, assailed him so bitterly that Gen. Harrison finally filed a libel suit and obtained a judgment of \$4,000 against McIntosh. When Gen. Thomas Posey succeeded Harrison as Territorial Governor, in 1813, his whole effort was directed toward reducing the partisan strife in the Territory and bring about something like harmony. He accepted the ordinance of 1787 as it stood, and advised the people to acquiesce in it. The effect of his policy is noted in a resolution addressed to him by the legislature in response to his message, in 1815, in which occurred this sentence:

During your administration many evils have been remedied, and we particularly admire the calm, dispassionate, impartial conduct which has produced the salutary effects of quieting the violence of party spirit, harmonizing the interests as well as the feelings of the different parties of the Territory. Under your auspices we have become one people.

In 1816 Congress passed an enabling act preparatory to the admission of Indiana into the Union as a State. In the election for Governor which followed, Governor Posey was a candidate against Jonathan Jennings who had served as the Territorial Delegate in Congress. Jennings was successful and served as Governor six years. The delegates elected at the same time framed a constitution in which slavery was forbidden, but this did not by any means end the slavery agitation in the State. Indiana was convenient territory for the escape of fugitive slaves, and both the advocates of slavery and those of freedom took advantage of this fact—the latter for facilitating the escape of fugitive slaves and the former for the purpose of seizing free negroes under pretense of their being fugitives and carrying them off into bondage. In his first

message to the legislature. Governor Jennings said:

I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage persons of color, legally entitled to their freedom; and, at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other State or Territory from seeking within the limits of this State a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts (to enslave them) and secure the rights of the citizens of the other States and Territories as far as ought reasonably be respected.

In 1817 Gov. Jennings transmitted to the legislature a letter from the Governor of Kentucky, complaining that fugitive slaves were being harbored and concealed by citizens of Indiana and protesting bitterly against this practice, together with his own courteous reply. The matter was referred to a legislative committee, which made a lengthy report in part as follows:

On the subject of the difficulties said to be experienced by the citizens of Kentucky in regaining their fugitive slaves, your committee are of the opinion that the feelings of His Excellency, as well as of the legislature of Kentucky, have been governed in a great degree by the improper representations of individuals who have been disappointed in their attempts to carry away those whom they claim as slaves from this State, without complying with the preliminary steps required by law, together with the groundless assertions of unprincipled individuals who have attempted, in many instances, to seize and carry away people of color, as slaves, who were free and as much entitled to the protection of the laws as any citizen of Indiana. * * * It is a well known fact that, whatever may be the opinion of our citizens on the abstract principles of slavery, and however repugnant it may appear, in their estimation, to the principles of moral justice, there is but one sentiment prevalent on this subject of people of color migrating in any circumstances, to this State. It is believed, if not restricted, it would, in time, become an evil of not much less magnitude than slavery itself. * * * Your committee in the further prosecution of the duties assigned them, will take into consideration the laws on the subject of slaves escaping into this State, as well as the laws for the punishment of the crime of man stealing, and, if it shall be found that any new provisions are necessary on either of these subjects, they will form the subjects of future reports.

As the State developed and grew in power, questions of internal improvements,

banking, etc., occupied the attention of the people in a considerable degree. It was not until 1828 that the people of Indiana began to divide on party lines as known in the East, but in that election the supporters of Andrew Jackson generally assumed the name of Democrats in Indiana, while the followers of John Quincy Adams were known as Whigs. This did not mean any realignment of parties. The party spirit engendered by the fierce struggles over the slavery question had been too anxious for that. The slavery faction supported Jackson unanimously and the anti-slavery people supported Adams. Thus it happened that the Indiana Whigs were almost universally Anti-Slavery men, and it is probable for this reason that the Abolitionists—first as the Liberty party and later as the Free-Soil party—did not mean a great deal of party strength in Indiana. The opponents of slavery here clung plainly to the notion that their sentiments could be worked out through the Whig party, and they even supported, with the utmost loyalty, Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, as the Whig candidate for President. While Geo. W. Julian was elected to Congress from the Wayne county district as a Free-Soiler, supported by Whig votes, Henry S. Lane was at the same time recognized as the leader of the Anti-Slavery sentiment in the State, and Lane never became identified with the Free-Soil party as such, nor severed his allegiance to the Whig organization until the Republican party arose.

After the Presidential campaign of 1852 there was a general breaking up of party lines throughout the country, as even the politicians themselves began to recognize that the next National campaign must be made practically upon the slavery issue. Everywhere throughout the free States there was an effort to form a new political organization from the Free-Soilers and from such Whigs and Democrats as were opposed to the slavery movement.

While this took shape in the Republican party as early as February, 1854, in Wisconsin, the movement was of somewhat slower growth in Indiana, a State that has been proverbially conservative in political matters and proverbially slow in the matter of changing the party lines.

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill, then pending in Congress, was shaking the country to its foundations, and the first public movement against the Douglas doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" in Indiana arose among the Democrats of Jefferson county. On June 6 they issued a call for a mass meeting at Madison, under the name of Anti-Douglas Nebraska Bill Democrats, and this mass meeting adopted resolutions strongly denouncing the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Madison, the county seat of Jefferson county, contained a very strong anti-slavery population, and was supposed to be one of the great stations of the "Underground Railroad." It had but recently been very greatly shaken by the Delia Webster incident. Delia Webster was a Kentucky woman of some wealth and an urgent opponent of slavery. The State of Kentucky conferred upon her the crown of martyrdom by compelling her to serve a term in the Kentucky penitentiary upon the charge of assisting slaves to escape. Upon her release she took up her residence across the river from Madison. Soon afterward a number of slaves in the neighborhood disappeared, and she was indicted for assisting them, but before the warrant could be served she escaped to Madison. There she was arrested upon a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky, honored by Governor Wright, of Indiana. Before she could be carried across the Ohio she was released upon *habeas corpus* proceedings instituted by Joseph G. Marshall, her attorney. In the trial of the *habeas corpus* proceedings Marshall's eloquence wrought up the crowd in the courtroom to a very high pitch, and the Kentucky officers were

mobbed and driven from the courthouse, and only saved their lives by precipitant flight across the river. In Kentucky armed bodies of men were organized for the purpose of invading Indiana, and excitement ran high on both sides of the river for some time. But wiser counsels prevailed, and the incident was productive of no farther violence. Shortly afterwards Indianapolis was the scene of another exciting contest over the slavery question. John Freeman, a negro, had long been a resident of the city when he was claimed by a man named Ellington, a resident of Missouri, who declared that Freeman, as his slave, had escaped from Kentucky. Freeman was arrested, but declared he was free, and had always been so; that he was born in Georgia, and from that State had come to Indiana, and that if permitted he could establish, by overwhelming testimony, that he was free. The anti-slavery element in Indianapolis rallied around him, and the case was fought for weeks in the courts. Men were sent to Georgia, and brought back citizens of that State who identified Freeman, and who testified that they had known him from a boy. Others went to Kentucky, and from there traced the fugitive slave to Canada, and found him living in that country. For weeks Indianapolis was in a fever of excitement, and armed men patrolled the streets near the jail to prevent Freeman from being carried away surreptitiously. At last the grand jury at Indianapolis returned an indictment against Ellington, charging him with perjury in swearing that Freeman was his slave. Ellington fled the State, and Freeman was released.

The movement of the Jefferson county Democrats was followed by those of Hendricks county, who called their meeting on June 17. These meetings of Democrats recalled the fact that the Democratic State Convention of 1849 had adopted the following resolution:

That the institution of slavery ought not to be introduced into any Territory where it does not now exist. That inasmuch as California and New Mexico are in fact and law free Territories, it is the duty of Congress to prevent the introduction of slavery within their limits.

The Democratic State convention of 1854 followed strictly upon the lines of the Democratic National platform of 1852 which had stood clearly upon the side of the slave power. On June 16, the *Indianapolis Journal*, which had stood as the champion of the Whigs, but was strongly anti-slavery in its tone, announced that a State convention, to be composed of all persons opposed to the platform laid down by the recent Democratic convention, would be held in Indianapolis on July 13, "to adopt such measures as they may deem proper in regard thereto." The *Journal* added, "such is the feeling against the principles avowed at that time, that it is believed a very large concourse of people will come up to the capital on that day." On June 19 a regular call, signed by about seventy-five names of Democrats from Floyd, Ripley, Dearborn and Parke counties, was published as follows:

A majority of the recent Democratic convention having adopted resolutions setting forth a platform of principles to which we believe a majority of the people of this State are opposed we therefore call upon all such opponents, of whatever party, to meet at Indianapolis on the 13th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to adopt such measures in relation thereto as they may deem proper.

A number of the Democratic newspapers of the State at that time were publishing strong editorials denouncing the platform of the recent Democratic convention.

But slavery was not the only issue that was causing dissatisfaction among the Democrats and working to the formation of a new party. A secret organization of the Know-Nothing party was spreading rapidly throughout the State, and, to add to the general complication, a temperance sentiment swept over the State, and dominated the counsels of the new party that

was in process of formation. Anti-slavery mass meetings were held during the latter part of June in Wayne and Hamilton counties, and on July 4 even the Democratic stronghold of Shelby county held a big basket picnic, and, as "true patriots," denounced slavery. One does not have far to seek for the tremendous dissatisfaction expressed among the Democrats of Indiana at this time. In 1849, as noted above, the Indiana Democrats, in State convention, had expressed the view that California and New Mexico should be free States, and it had been with difficulty that the convention had been prevented from declaring in favor of the "Wilmot Proviso," to the effect that slavery should be prohibited in the territory acquired from Mexico by purchase. The Democrats of Indiana, like the Whigs, had accepted the compromise legislation of 1850. This legislation was the outcome of the "Omnibus Bill" brought in by Henry Clay, and, by its terms, California was admitted as a free State, New Mexico and Arizona were organized as Territories without the "Wilmot Proviso," and a stringent fugitive slave law was passed. It was the general understanding of both Whigs and Democrats throughout the North that this compromise legislation preserved as nearly as possible the principle of the "Missouri Compromise" of 1820, by which it was declared that slavery should not exist above the line of latitude 36°30'. Both parties regarded the troublesome question of slavery as settled for a long time, but, at the beginning of the session of 1853, a bill was brought in for the admission of Nebraska as a State. Stephen A. Douglas was chairman of the committee to which the bill was referred in the Senate, and the next day after its introduction he reported the bill with amendments which left to a vote of the people of the Territory the question of whether or not Nebraska should come in as a slave State.

This was regarded as an overturning of the compromise of 1850 and a practical repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," and the bill was fiercely debated, not only in Congress, but throughout the country. During the struggle over the bill in Congress, the Territory of Kansas was also included in its provisions, and, after every parliamentary device to obstruct its passage had been exhausted, it was evident to the whole country that the Democratic majority in Congress would pass the odious measure. The bill was finally passed on May 25, 1854, but the day before its passage the Democratic State convention of Indiana met, and, under the strict discipline of its party leaders, it turned its back squarely upon the declaration of 1849, and adopted the following resolutions:

That the Democrats of Indiana fully approve of the principles of the act extending the laws of the United States over and organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

That we concur in the opinion that it is not properly within the jurisdiction of Congress to determine the provisions of the Constitution of a State farther than to require that it be republican in form, but on the contrary, that the people do possess the right and power to adopt such form of government as they may deem best suited to their views and wants; and that this right should be recognized as one of the fundamental principles of self-government.

That this convention is distinctly opposed to that provision of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, commonly called the Clayton amendment, which made a distinction between native born and foreign inhabitants, who may be residents of the Territories, and feel gratified that the efforts of the Democracy have been successful in expunging that odious feature from the act.

The reply to this declaration came in the quick revolt of Democrats in Jefferson, Hendricks, Hamilton, Parke, Dearborn, Floyd and other counties, and finally culminated in the call for the mass convention of July 13. On June 23, the citizens of Wayne county, without regard to party, held a meeting at Dublin and effected an organization of "Friends of free territory without regard to party

names." On the 24th, the citizens of Hamilton county met at Noblesville, and adopted a resolution opposing the action of the Democratic members in Congress on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. The meeting was composed of prominent Whigs, Democrats and Free-Soilers. On the 1st of July all the Whig members from the free States and fifty-three Democratic members from the same States, who voted against the Nebraska Bill, issued an address to the people denouncing the measure, and this was widely circulated in Indiana. On July 8, the first nominating convention of the allied forces opposed to slavery was held in Wayne county, and D. P. Holloway was named as their candidate for Congress from that district. The principal Whig and Democratic newspapers carried each day announcement of the coming mass meeting of July 13, and on July 10 the *Indianapolis Journal* declared that from all parts of the State people, irrespective of former political differences, were coming to the capital, and predicted the greatest assemblage for political purposes that had ever gathered in Indiana. Thomas A. Hendricks was recognized as one of the strongest leaders of the Pro-Slavery Democrats in the State, and on July 8 the people of Johnson county, in mass meeting, adopted resolutions vigorously censuring his attitude on the question. On July 10 citizens of Indianapolis held a meeting to make preparations for the coming mass convention. The meeting was presided over by Wm. Sullivan, and H. C. Newcomb acted as secretary. This gathering was held at the courthouse, and speeches were made by J. L. Ketcham, Jacob P. Chapman and Lucien Barbour, denouncing the Kansas-Nebraska measure as a repeal of the Missouri Compromise. David Macy, Lucien Barbour, J. P. Chapman and J. L. Ketcham were appointed a committee to find a place for the meeting and make arrangements for it. Another committee,

composed of H. C. Newcomb, James Sulgrove, Dr. W. C. Thompson, Charles Secrist, John D. DeFrees, Henry Tutewiler and Edward C. Pyle, was appointed to look after accommodations for the visitors. So many men from over the State had gathered in the city the day before the mass convention that a preliminary meeting was held on Wednesday night, July 12, in Washington Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity with men of various political affiliations. Jacob P. Chapman was made chairman of the meeting and John L. King, of Madison, secretary. Speeches were made by Col. Henry S. Lane, Schuyler Colfax, S. S. Harding, John W. Wright and R. A. Riley. The vehement tenor of these speeches was a fair index of the tense state of popular feeling against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and the Douglas theory of "Squatter Sovereignty." There was nothing of abolition in them, but the fact that the Democratic party, controlled by the slave power, had acted in bad faith and had overturned the compromise of 1850, by which this dangerous question had been put to sleep, and had even gone to the length of practically repealing the Missouri Compromise, was what had aroused the intense indignation of the people.

The predictions about the mass meeting had not been wrong. It was estimated that from 8,000 to 10,000 people gathered for the mass meeting of July 13. The convention was organized with Thomas Smith, of Ripley county, as president, and the following vice-presidents: Samuel Howe, Samuel Parker, L. Brigham, J. P. Millikan, S. Nation, Dr. Ritchey, Hon. O. P. Davis, H. L. Ellsworth, L. M. Trusdale, A. J. Powers, J. M. Conwell. The secretaries of the meeting were: M. C. Garber, S. G. Matthews, James Wilson, G. B. Jocelyn, R. A. Riley and Dr. Arnold. Mr. Smith was a life-long Democrat, and his speech, upon

assuming the chair, set forth at length the causes of the general revolt against the Democracy, and explained that it was necessary at this critical time for all forces opposed to that political organization to harmonize their minor differences and join hands in a supreme effort to overthrow it. A portion of his speech was devoted to the temperance question, and was calculated to bring in line those Whigs and Democrats who believed this to be the chief issue. During the morning session other speeches were made by Col. H. S. Lane, Geo. B. Jocelyn and H. S. Ellsworth. At the afternoon session speeches were made by Capt. John A. Hendricks and ex-Governor Bebb, of Ohio. The following platform was reported by a special committee on resolutions, and adopted with enthusiasm:

WHEREAS, We, the free-men of Indiana, without respect to party, and actuated by a common devotion to our Republic, and a common reverence for its founders, have assembled ourselves together in commemoration of the passage of the Ordinance of July 13th, 1787, consecrating the Northwest Territory to freedom; and,

WHEREAS, The unanimous adoption of said Ordinance by the Representatives of all the States in the Union, at that date, clearly evinces that opposition to the extension of slavery, to the extent of constitutional power, was the fixed policy of our fathers; and,

WHEREAS, We regard the recent repeal of the eighth section of the "Missouri Compromise" as a gross and wanton violation of the faith of the Union, pledged to a solemn compact, restricting the extension of slavery; therefore,

Resolved, First—That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery, and further, that we utterly deprecate and repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic convention on the 24th day of May, 1851, endorsing and approving the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity.

Second—That we will waive all former party predilections, and, in concert, by all lawful means, seek to place every branch of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will assert the rights of freedom, restore the Missouri Compromise, and refuse, under all circumstances, to tolerate the extension of slavery into Territories secured to freedom by that compromise.

Third—That we regard intemperance as a great political, moral and social evil—a legitimate subject

of legislation—and that we are in favor of the passage of a judicious, constitutional and efficient prohibitory law with such penalties as shall effectually suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

A special nominating committee reported a ticket which was ratified by the convention. It was well understood by this time that the new party would get most of its strength from the Whigs, and the effort of the ticket makers was to put together a ticket that would draw as many votes as possible from the Democrats upon anti-slavery and temperance grounds. Thus the first three names on the ticket were those of men who had been and claimed that they still were Democrats. E. B. Collins, of Dearborn county, was named for Secretary of State; Hiram E. Talbott, of Putnam county, for Auditor of State; Wm. R. Nofsinger, of Parke county, for Treasurer of State; Samuel B. Gookins, of Vigo county, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Caleb Mills, of Montgomery county, for Superintendent of the Public Schools. Political organization in those days was not so close as we know it now, but nevertheless it was much on the same model. After naming its ticket the convention adopted a resolution authorizing the president to appoint a State Central Committee composed of five men from Indianapolis and one representative from each of the eleven Congressional districts. On July 18 president Smith, of the convention, announced the appointment of the following committee:

From Indianapolis—Lucien Barbour, John L. Ketcham, Wm. Sullivan, Henry W. Ellsworth, Douglas McGuire.

From the Districts—*First*—Conrad Baker. *Second*—Samuel Parker. *Third*—M. C. Garber. *Fourth*—James H. Cravens. *Fifth*—Solomon Meredith. *Sixth*—Dr. Ritchey. *Seventh*—O. P. Davis. *Eighth*—Mark James. *Ninth*—Geo. Merrifield. *Tenth*—Mr. Webster. *Eleventh*—John W. Pettit.

The party thus launched did not identify itself with the Republican party which was already organized in Wisconsin, Michigan and some other States, though the

great principle for which the Republican party stood was included in this platform. The people who joined the movement believed that they were leaving their own party but temporarily, and they talked of the gathering as "a movement of the people." Thus the organization came to be known as that of the People's party. The State election was held in October, and the campaign was therefore comparatively short. M. C. Garber was made chairman of the State Committee, and conducted the campaign as vigorously as possible. The work of the chairman in those days was not confined simply to arranging for the speeches of candidates. It was his business to effect an organization in every county so that the poll could be taken and all the voters could be got out. Naturally this was a very difficult undertaking. There was no way of finding out what any one man's politics were except by personal expression from him. But the organization was well put together, and the campaign was well handled. While the necessary work of taking a poll of the State was put through, the principal feature of the fight was the speaking canvass, and the Fusionists, calling themselves the People's party, had the advantage of Lane's eloquence and of the best efforts of a number of the strongest men of both the Whig and Democratic parties, as well as the active influence and work of Geo. W. Julian and all his following of the old Free-Soil party. During the May convention of the Democrats, Oliver P. Morton, Judge Test and a number of others, leaders of the faction known as the "Free Democracy," had been driven from the hall with taunts and hisses because they opposed the endorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska outrage and clung to the policy enunciated in the Democratic State platform of 1849. Later in the same month this faction of the Democracy held a State Convention at Indianapolis and declared the Kansas-Nebraska Bill "a violation of

faith, a conspiracy against humanity, a link in the chain of the supremacy of slavery," and had recommended the calling of a State convention to combine all leaders in opposition to it. It was from this recommendation that the State convention of July 13 and the formation of the People's party organization had developed. Douglas, the leader of the Northern Democracy, made a number of speeches in Indiana and these were answered at the same places by Lane, Morton and Test. Upon the slavery question both the Whigs and the Democrats held a position more or less negative and apologetic, while the vigorous new organization had all the best of it in its

positive denunciations of the evil and its appeals to the humane sympathies of the people. The wave of temperance sentiment that was sweeping over the State had no little effect upon the campaign and the new organization seized all the advantage it could from it.

When the elections were over, not only the Democrats and Whigs, but the leaders of the People's party themselves, were vastly surprised to discover that they had won a sweeping victory. The State ticket had been carried by a plurality of 13,000 and six of the eleven Congressional districts had been carried.



CAMPAIGNS AND PLATFORMS.

THE sweeping and unexpected victory of 1854 gave the movement an immense impetus, and jollification meetings were held all over the State under the name of "People's Jubilees." One of these, held in the Statehouse grove of Indianapolis on November 1, was an enormous affair. Though there were no officers to elect in the following year, another mass convention was held at Indianapolis on July 13, 1855, presided over by Judge Test, of Wayne county. It was attended by something over 3,000 people and the platform of 1854 was readopted with great enthusiasm, while the tenor of the speeches showed that hostility to slavery, rather than the temperance sentiment, was the great cohesive force of the new party. The border war in Kansas was at its height, and while it formed the great topic for all that was said, such astute leaders as Lane, Morton, Test, and Colfax did not disdain to devote considerable attention to the temperance sentiment and even to the anti-Catholic sentiment of the "Know-Nothings."

CAMPAIGN OF 1856.

It was no easy matter to successfully guide the new party in Indiana. As the presidential campaign of 1856 began to loom into view, the political organizations that had sprung into existence throughout most of the Northern States to oppose slavery were endeavoring to get together in some form of National organization. The entanglements and enmities of two successive campaigns made it impossible for the organization of the Free-Soil party to take hold of and control the movement, though the Free Soilers, with generous patriotism, were ready at any moment to drop their own organization and cast their fortunes with the new. In most of the Northern States, the movement was crystallizing under the name of the Republican

party, but in Indiana it was impossible to bring this about. The "Know-Nothings" had a remarkably strong following in the northern part of the State, and, while they were willing to merge their forces temporarily with the new movement, they were not at all willing to be absorbed into a new party under the name of Republican. When, after a great deal of correspondence between various State committees and leaders, the Republican convention for preliminary organization was called at Pittsburg on February 22, 1856, many delegates were in attendance from Indiana. The method of their selection was informal and various. Some of them were self-constituted. Some had been selected by self-appointed meetings, calling themselves Republican gatherings, and others went as representatives of the "People's party of Indiana." In Indiana the State convention was held on Thursday, May 1, with Col. Henry S. Lane as president, Lane, Morton, Rev. Thomas A. Goodwin, William Grose, and, in fact, nearly all the men who had gone as delegates to Pittsburg, were anxious that the party should formally assume the name of Republican, but a large number of the delegates from Northern Indiana attended the convention as "Americans" or "Know-Nothings." They insisted upon preserving their identity, and it was discovered that a considerable number of men who had been acting with the Whig and Democratic parties were not yet ready to permanently give up their old political allegiance. A nominating committee of thirty-three, three from each Congressional district, was appointed with practically plenary powers. This committee was to name the resolutions committee, nominate the State ticket, name one person from each Congressional district as "People's State Electors," with two at large, and also three delegates from each district, with three at large to the

“People’s National Convention” to meet at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856. This, of course, was the National convention that had been called by the Republican conference of Pittsburg, but so sensitive were the various elements in Indiana about the name “Republican” that it was necessary to use this transparent subterfuge. The platform adopted was short and to the point, as follows:

The people of Indiana, consisting of all who are opposed to the policy of the present Federal administration, assembled in convention at the capital of the State, now submit to the people the following platform of principles:

Resolved, First—That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery, and that we utterly repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic convention of this State endorsing and approving the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity.

Second—That we will resist by all proper means the admission of any slave State into this Union, formed out of the Territories secured to freedom by the Missouri Compromise, or otherwise.

Third—That we are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State.

Fourth—That we are in favor of the naturalization laws of Congress, with five years’ probation, and that the right of suffrage should accompany and not precede naturalization.

Fifth—That we believe the General Assembly of the State has the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that we are in favor of a constitutional law which will effectually suppress the evils of intemperance.

The following ticket was nominated:

Governor—Oliver P. Morton.
Lieutenant-Governor—Conrad Baker.
Auditor of State—E. W. H. Ellis.
Secretary of State—John W. Dawson.
Treasurer of State—Wm. P. Nofsinger.
Superintendent of Instruction—Charles Barnes.
Attorney-General—James H. Cravens.
Reporter Supreme Court—John A. Beall.

The delegates chosen for the National convention to meet at Philadelphia, in June, were:

At Large—Henry S. Lane, Montgomery; John D. DeFrees, Marion; Wm. M. Dunn, Jefferson; J. M. Wright, Cass; Godlove S. Orth, Tippecanoe, and C. H. Test, Wayne. *First District*—Willard Carpenter, Vanderburg; Andrew Lewis, and Wm. M. Morrison, Warrick. *Second District*—to be decided by district convention. *Third District*—A. J. Cummins,

Jackson; Wm. Sharp, Jennings, and M. C. Garber, Jefferson; *Fourth District*—Geo. P. Buell, Dearborn. J. H. Farquahar, Franklin; Thos. Smith, Ripley. *Fifth District*—Geo. B. Julian, Wayne; M. L. Bundy, Henry; B. F. Claypool, Fayette. *Sixth District*—Jonathan S. Harvey, Marion; James Ritchey, Johnson; Joseph S. Miller, Hendricks. *Seventh District*—Geo. K. Steele, Parke; Daniel Sigler, Putnam; B. A. Allison, Owen. *Eighth District*—James Wilson, Montgomery; R. C. Gregory, Tippecanoe; Wm. Bowers, Boone. *Ninth District*—D. G. Rose and D. R. Bearss, Miami; T. H. Bringham, Cass. *Tenth District*—J. C. Pover, Kosciusko; John Mitchell, Noble, Samuel Hanna, Allen. *Eleventh District*—J. D. Connor, Wabash; C. D. Murray, Howard; Isaac Vandevanter, Grant.

A part of the Congressional nominations were made by the delegates to this convention, but most of them were made by district conventions. The nominees were as follows:

First District—James C. Veach. *Second*—John N. Wilson. *Third*—John A. Hendricks. *Fourth*—William H. Cumbback. *Fifth*—David Kilgore. *Sixth*—John Coburn. *Seventh*—John P. Usher. *Eighth*—James Wilson. *Ninth*—Schuyler Colfax. *Tenth*—Samuel Brenton. *Eleventh*—John U. Petit.

The president of the convention was authorized to appoint a State Committee, which he named as follows:

From Indianapolis—John D. DeFrees, J. S. Harvey, D. McGuire, James Blake, James Sulgrove. *First District*—Thos. F. DeBruler. *Second*—John Ferguson. *Third*—John R. Cravens. *Fourth*—John H. Farquahar. *Fifth*—Miles Murphy. *Sixth*—James Ritchey. *Seventh*—George K. Steele. *Eighth*—O. S. Clark. *Ninth*—D. G. Rose. *Tenth*—T. G. Harris. *Eleventh*—James A. Stretch.

John D. DeFrees was made chairman of this committee and prosecuted a most vigorous campaign. While he was chairman of the People’s party organization, his work was done in intimate connection with that of the National organization of the Republican party, formed at Philadelphia in June, acting through James Ritchie who was made member of the Republican National Committee from Indiana by the Indiana delegates to that convention. The nomination of Morton had not been considered until a couple of days before the convention met. The Democrats had held their convention in January, had approved

the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, condemned secret political orders, and had opposed all prohibitory or sumptuary legislation. This platform made it impossible that the Democrats could obtain any votes from the "Know-Nothings," or temperance element or Free-Soilers, but the Democracy was considerably stronger than all the other political organizations in the State combined, and it was necessary to wean away as many Democratic votes as possible. Moreover, the Democrats had nominated Ashbel P. Willard, a young man of thirty-six years. Morton had the virtue of having been a Democrat. He was young and vigorous and had already forced a large measure of public recognition by his ability. The campaign was largely an affair of speeches. Morton and Willard started out with a joint debate at Centerville and another at Newcastle. As is usual in joint debates the partisans of each man claimed the victory. Then a disagreement arose about further appointments and fruitless conferences were held between Chairman DeFrees and Willard. Finally a list of appointments was made out for Morton, and Willard followed him up with a challenge for joint debates. He was soon accommodated, and the two stumped the State together. Henry S. Lane, Schuyler Colfax, Godlove S. Orth, George W. Julian and others of scarcely less ability stumped the State. It was one of those times of turbulence that bring forth giants and leaders of men. Nor was the work of organization pursued with any less vigor than the speaking canvass, though the Democrats naturally had the advantage here. Their organization was of long standing, and in every county it sprang into active existence at the command of the State Committee; while the People's party had not succeeded in putting together a complete organization in 1854, and had to depend largely upon local organizations of the elements of which the party was made up, namely, Free-Soilers,

"Americans" and "Anti-Nebraska Democrats." Unquestionably many voters were imported from Kentucky by the Democrats and not a few from Ohio by the Republicans or People's party for the October election. As the campaign drew to a close Morton, Chairman DeFrees and all the leaders of the new party were confident of success, but when the votes were counted out after the October election it was found that Willard had won by about 6,000, and the candidates for minor offices on the Republican side had been defeated by larger majorities. When the November election came on for Presidential electors, Indiana went Democratic by 20,000, but the Republicans succeeded in carrying five of the eleven Congressional districts, electing Kilgore, Wilson, Colfax, Brenton and Petit. All these districts lay in the northern and more thinly settled part of the State, and the geographical division that still marks most of the northern part of Indiana as Republican and the southern part as Democratic seems to have been first marked by the slavery agitation of this campaign of 1856.

After the defeat there was a very natural fear that the new party would disintegrate into its original elements, but it had been organized during the campaign with fair compactness and a bitter fight in the succeeding legislature helped to hold it together. In the legislature elected in 1854, which met in January, 1855, the People's party had a heavy majority in the House while the Democrats held the Senate. A member of the United States Senate should have been elected, and Joseph G. Marshall was the candidate of the party. The Democratic Senate, however, refused to go into joint session with the House, and thereby prevented an election. In the legislature of 1857 the Republicans had a majority in the Senate, but the Democrats had carried the House and had a majority of one on joint ballot. There were two United States Senators to elect. The

Republicans of the Senate turned the tables and declined to go into joint session. However, a joint session had already been held for the purpose of receiving the Governor's message and it had adjourned to the appointed time for the election of Senators. The Democratic minority in the Senate went to the hall of the House at this time. The joint session was reconvened. Bright and Fitch, the Democratic candidates, were declared elected, and the United States Senate accepted their commissions made out by Gov. Willard and seated them. This defeat helped greatly to solidify the party.

CAMPAIGN OF 1858.

The trend of events was strengthening the Republican organization throughout the Union, and, though Indiana was more conservative than most of the Northern States in taking up the fight, the growing power of the party was reflected in the convention of 1858. There was no longer any question about assuming the Republican name. The "American" party had disappeared and the flood of temperance sentiment had subsided. One after another all questions in the minds of the people had been swallowed up in the great issue as to whether Kansas and Nebraska and all the vast territory lying north and west of them were to be the homes of freemen or of slaves. In fact, when the convention of 1858 assembled at Indianapolis on March 4, the only objection raised to the proceedings came not from those who clung to old party affiliations, but from the "original Abolitionists" who formed the more radical element of the party under the leadership of George W. Julian. Julian had been from the very moment that he entered politics a robust and uncompromising foe of slavery and of everything that tended toward not only the extension of the institution, but even of its existence in the cotton States of the Atlantic, where it was

intrenched behind the precedents, legal enactments, and popular habits of years. Morton presided over the convention and appointed a committee on resolutions which brought in the following platform:

The Republicans of Indiana, in mass convention assembled, proclaim the following:

First—That our National Government ought to be so administered as to promote harmony between the different sections of our country, secure the affections of all the people of the United States, and command the respect of the nations of the earth.

Second—That the people of a Territory when they come to form a constitution preparatory to their admission to the Union as a State have the right to adopt such a constitution, being republican in form, as may be acceptable to themselves, and that no State ought to be received into the Union before the constitution thereof has been fully and fairly submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection and received the approval of the majority of its legal voters.

Third—That the attempt now being so persistently made by the present administration to impose upon Kansas the Leecompton constitution notoriously obnoxious to the great majority of her citizens, and with no object but to force upon them institutions against which they have repeatedly and most earnestly protested, is a gross outrage upon the people of the Territory, and calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the country.

Fourth—That freedom is National and slavery sectional, and that we do most earnestly protest against and denounce the dangerous and alarming doctrine first promulgated by the disunionists and nullifiers of the South, that the Constitution of the United States itself carries slavery into, and protects it in all the Territories of the United States, and this doctrine and all its supporters, maintainers and defenders, whether in or out of authority, we here pledge ourselves to resist and oppose, as enemies to the peace and welfare of the country.

Fifth—That we reaffirm the doctrine, that Congress has the constitutional power to exclude slavery from the National Territories, notwithstanding the extra judicial opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States to the contrary.

Sixth—That we disclaim the right to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists under the shield of State sovereignty, but we oppose now, as heretofore, its extension into any of the Territories, and will use all proper and constitutional means to prevent such extension.

Seventh—That we do not struggle for a mere party triumph, but for the right, and for the good of our whole country, and that we honor those political opponents who have had the manliness to place themselves in opposition to the administration in the assault upon the fundamental principles of American liberty.

Eighth—That Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch are not of right the representatives of this State in the Senate of the United States, and ought to be immediately ousted therefrom.

Ninth—That we will always resist the scheme of selfish and unscrupulous persons, high in power, having for its object the re-transfer of the Wabash and Erie Canal from the bondholders to the State.

Tenth—That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers on the public lands a homestead of at least 160 acres.

This pronouncement was too moderate by half for the Abolitionists, and Julian attacked it vigorously upon the floor. He demanded an explicit reaffirmation of the platform adopted at Philadelphia two years before, and Morton ruled his motion out of order. Julian appealed from the chair, and his appeal was sustained by a whirlwind of votes, and he proceeded with his speech. Morton came down to the floor of the convention and replied, stating frankly that it was better to submerge all minor differences, all radicalism and conservatism in the effort to hold the party together, and give the verdict of Indiana against the extension of the slave power. Lane and others of the more conservative leaders of the party supported this view, and the platform was finally adopted by a unanimous vote. There was not much difficulty in the matter of nominating officers, and the following ticket was put in the field:

Secretary of State—Wm. A. Peelle, Randolph.

Auditor of State—Albert Lange, Vigo.

Treasurer of State—John H. Harper, St. Joseph.

Attorney-General—Wm. T. Otto, Floyd.

Supreme Judges—*First District*—Horace P. Bidle, Cass. *Second*—Abram W. Hendricks, Jefferson. *Third*—Simon Yandes, Marion. *Fourth*—Wm. D. Griswold, Vigo.

Superintendent of Instruction—John Young, Marion.

The Congressional nominees were:

First District—Alvin P. Hovey. *Second*—John N. Wilson. *Third*—Wm. M. Dunn. *Fourth*—Pleasant A. Hackleman. *Fifth*—David Kilgore. *Sixth*—Albert G. Porter. *Seventh*—Henry Secrist. *Eighth*—James Wilson. *Ninth*—Schuyler Colfax. *Tenth*—Charles Case. *Eleventh*—John U. Petit.

While the campaign was not so fierce in the "off year" as it had been in 1856,

yet both parties contended fiercely for the State. The State Committee was this year, by resolution of the convention, composed of three men from each district, but this committee itself elected a State Executive Committee, composed of one man from each district, and placed M. C. Garber, of Jefferson county, at its head as chairman. The other members of the committee were:

First District—James Mason, Knox; Jas. C. Veatch, Spencer; Conrad Baker, Vanderburg. *Second District*—John W. Ray, Clark; Walter A. Gresham, Harrison; Alfred Hayes, Scott. *Third District*—John R. Cravens, Jefferson; Isaac Rector, Lawrence; Simeon Stansifer, Bartholomew. *Fourth District*—David G. Rabb, Ohio; Abram Hendricks, Decatur; Pleasant A. Hackleman, Rush. *Fifth District*—Nelson Trusler, Fayette; John C. Lyle, Wayne; Thomas M. Browne, Randolph. *Sixth District*—Benj. Harrison, Marion; Joseph Miller, Hendricks; A. S. Griggs, Morgan. *Seventh District*—Thomas H. Nelson, Vigo; D. C. Donohue, Putnam; George K. Steele, Parke. *Eighth District*—Dr. Larabee, Montgomery; Godlove O. Behm, Tippecanoe; George Wagoner, Warren. *Ninth District*—A. L. Osborn, LaPorte; D. D. Pratt, Cass; Mark L. DeMotte, Porter. *Tenth District*—Thomas G. Harris, Elkhart; Wm. Mitchell, Noble; John W. Dawson, Allen. *Eleventh District*—James Brattam, Huntington; James A. Stretch, Grant; T. C. Phillips, Hancock.

Among the men participating in this campaign were a number who were to become very famous in later years. Albert G. Porter, for whom the future held the Governorship of Indiana and the mission to Italy, here made his first political race for Congress in the sixth district. Alvin P. Hovey, later to be the famous General and Governor of the State, had finally cast off his allegiance to the Democracy on account of the Kansas-Nebraska outrage, and was running for Congress in the first district. Schuyler Colfax, late Speaker of the House and Vice-President of the United States, was the Congressional nominee in the tenth district. Benjamin Harrison, destined to hold later the highest office within the gift of the Republic, was just out of college, had opened a law office in Indiana, and cast his fortunes with the new party, throwing

himself into this campaign with a vigor and ability that brought him to the front with remarkable rapidity. Though the Democrats gained a victory upon the State ticket, it was evident that two years more of such growth by the Republican party would give it the State. While Willard had been elected in 1856 by 5,800 majority the Republicans made a net gain of 3,222 votes in the State and lost it by only about 2,500. The Republicans elected seven of the eleven Congressmen; Messrs. Petit, Case, Colfax, Wilson, Porter, Kilgore and Dunn.

CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

After the campaign of 1858 there was no longer any question of the compactness and unity of the party in Indiana. On the other hand, the Indiana Democracy showed some of the germs of disintegration that were tearing the party to pieces all through the North. The fierce fight between the Douglas Democrats and the followers of President Buchanan was reflected in some degree here, and, though the Douglas Democrats had a considerable majority in the party, the administration had faithful supporters in Senator Jesse D. Bright, who had been for twenty years a despotic leader of the Indiana Democrats, Governor Willard and a number of other men in high places. The habit of the Indiana Democrats of holding their State conventions in January partially saved them from the consequences of the various National conventions that split the party into four sections in 1860. They adopted a platform broad enough for the various shades of opinion in the party to stand upon, and nominated Thomas A. Hendricks for Governor, one of the ablest orators and by far the most adroit politician the Democratic party of Indiana has brought forth. So able was his management of affairs that all sections of the Democracy in the State supported the

State ticket, headed by himself, though after the break-up of the National organization the convention got together by Senator Bright nominated Breckenridge electors. This move, however, was not necessarily fatal to the State ticket, for the State election was held in October, and all Democrats could get together upon it, and then fight out their Presidential differences in the November election. On the ticket with Hendricks was David Turpie, whose brilliant oratory and keen ability as a logician added not a little strength to it.

The two conspicuous figures in the Republican party were Morton and Lane, both of them great, but men of very different stamp, resembling each other only in their patriotism, integrity and conscientious belief in Republican principles. Lane was a brilliant orator and had the indolence of genius; Morton was a logical and convincing speaker. He was possessed of that genius which is defined as the infinite capacity for work. Lane had all the elements that go to make up personal popularity. He was genial, affable and bright in his conversation. Morton was a man who inspired respect and intense loyalty among his followers, but he was apt to be taciturn, thoughtful and blunt in his statements, even to the point of brusqueness. A large section of the Republicans naturally turned to Morton who had led the ticket in 1856 as the man to be nominated in 1860, but another very large element believed that the personal popularity and brilliant qualities of Lane would give more strength to the party. It was suggested to Morton that he accept the second place on the ticket with the understanding that if the Republicans should succeed in electing the legislature Lane should go to the Senate, thus giving the Governorship to Morton. The suggestion was not at all well received by Morton at first. He would have preferred to head the ticket himself, but, if he was to

accept the second place and make the campaign under these conditions, he believed that his reward should be the Senatorship rather than the Governorship. After a number of conferences preceding the State convention, which was held on February 22, 1860, Morton yielded, and there was nothing to break the harmony of the convention. The meeting was presided over by Pleasant A. Hackleman, and such was the general harmony of feeling that the platform presented was adopted unanimously, without debate, as follows:

Resolved, First—That while disunion doctrines are proclaimed in the halls of Congress by the Democracy, and disunion purposes openly avowed we point with pride to the fact that not a single Republican, either in Congress or in the walks of private life—not a single Republican press—not a single Republican orator—not a single Republican convention has avowed any design against the integrity of the Union, even should the present administration and its corrupt policy be perpetuated by the vote of the people.

Second—That we are opposed to the new and dangerous doctrine advocated by the Democratic party, that the Federal Constitution carries slavery into the public Territories; that we believe slavery cannot exist anywhere in this Government unless by positive local law, and that we will oppose its extension into the Territories of the Federal Government by all the power known to the Constitution of the United States.

Third—That we are opposed to any interference with slavery where it exists under the sanction of State law; that the soil of every State should be protected from lawless invasion from every quarter, and that the citizens of every State should be protected against illegal arrests and searches, as well as from mob violence.

Fourth—That the Territory of Kansas, now desiring admission under a Constitution republican in form, expressing the will and wish of an overwhelming majority of her people, ought to be admitted as a sovereign member of the Union, speedily and without delay.

Fifth—That we are in favor of the immediate passage by Congress of a Homestead Law, thereby giving out of our public domain homes to the homeless.

Sixth—That the fiscal affairs of the State of Indiana have been badly managed. That State officers have been shown to be defaulters to large amounts, and suffered to go unprosecuted. That large amounts of public money have been squandered to enrich officials and partisan favorites, and that when the representatives of the people sought to stop those speculations, by the passage of an "Embezzle-

ment Bill," the Governor of the State vetoed that bill, and thus kept the doors of the treasury open to be further robbed by dishonest partisans.

Seventh—That it is the duty of every branch of the Federal Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and the acts of certain parties in high places, in cheating and defrauding the Government out of large and valuable tracts of public lands, as well as a reckless waste and extravagant expenditure of the public money, by which the National treasury has become bankrupt and a borrower in the public markets, by the sale of bonds and treasury notes, meets our earnest condemnation.

Eighth—That we consider the slave trade as justly held to be piracy by the laws of nations and our own laws, and that it is the duty of all civilized nations, and of our public authorities to put a stop to it in all parts of the world.

Ninth—That we are in favor of equal rights to all citizens, at home and abroad, without reference to their place of nativity, and that we will oppose any attempt to change the present naturalization laws.

Tenth—That we regard the preservation of the American Union as the highest object and duty of patriotism, and that it must and shall be preserved, and that all who advocate disunion are, and deserve the fate of traitors.

Eleventh—That we take this occasion to express our thanks to the Republican members in Congress, from this and other States, for their perseverance and triumphant success in the organization of the House of Representatives, in the election of high-minded and National men, over the efforts of a corrupt, sectional and disunion party.

Twelfth—That a railroad to the Pacific ocean, by the most central and practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid to its construction.

Thirteenth—That the soldiers of the War of 1812 who yet remain among us, deserve the grateful remembrance of the people, and that Congress should at once recognize their services by placing their names upon the pension rolls of the Government.

Fourteenth—That we are opposed to the retrocession of the Wabash and Erie Canal, as well as to the State becoming liable for any of the debts or bonds, for which the same was transferred to satisfy.

The following State ticket was nominated:

Governor—Henry S. Lane, Montgomery.

Lieutenant-Governor—O. P. Morton, Wayne.

Secretary of State—William A. Peelle, Randolph.

Treasurer of State—Jonathan S. Harvey, Clarke.

Auditor of State—Albert Lange, Vigo.

Attorney-General—James G. Jones, Vanderburg.

Reporter of Supreme Court—Benjamin Harrison, Marion.

Clerk of Supreme Court—John P. Jones, La Grange.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Miles J. Fletcher, Putnam.

The Congressional nominees were:

First District—Lemuel Q. DeBruler. *Second District*—John G. Davis. *Third District*—William M. Dunn. *Fourth District*—James L. Yates. *Fifth District*—Geo. W. Julian. *Sixth District*—Albert G. Porter. *Seventh District*—Thomas H. Nelson. *Eighth District*—Albert S. White. *Ninth District*—Schuyler Colfax. *Tenth District*—William Mitchell. *Eleventh District*—John P. C. Shanks.

The convention appointed the following State committee:

Alexander H. Conner, Chairman; Robert B. Duncan, John A. Buchanan, Thomas Cottrell, and George F. Meyer, of Marion county, to constitute the executive part of the committee. Other portions of the State represented by Samuel Hall, Thomas H. Collins, D. C. Branham, S. S. Harding, John Schwartz, John S. Lyle, Robert N. Hudson, H. S. Hazlerigg, Thomas S. Stanfield, Benjamin W. Oakley, and Thomas J. Harrison.

The Indiana Republicans took an important part in the National convention held at Chicago in May. The State convention appointed the following delegation to attend the Chicago gathering:

At Large—William T. Otto, Floyd; P. A. Hackleman, Rush; D. D. Pratt, Cass, and Caleb E. Smith, Marion. *First District*—James C. Veatch and C. M. Allen. *Second District*—Thomas C. Slaughter and J. H. Bolton. *Third District*—John R. Cravens and A. C. Voorhees. *Fourth District*—George Holland and J. L. Yates. *Fifth District*—Miles Murphy and Walter March. *Sixth District*—Samuel P. Oyler and John S. Bobbs. *Seventh District*—Gen. George K. Steele and D. C. Donahue. *Eighth District*—John Branch and J. M. Simms. *Ninth District*—C. H. Test and D. H. Hopkins. *Tenth District*—George Moon and Mr. Anderson. *Eleventh District*—W. W. Conner and J. M. Wallace.

Lane and Morton accompanied the delegation to Chicago. It looked very much as if Seward was to be the nominee of the party, but Lane was convinced that with Seward they could not carry Indiana. He was impressed with the idea that the ticket should be led by a Western man. Andrew G. Curtin, nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, was of the same opinion and together they visited the leaders of every delegation and pleaded for the nomi-

ination of Abraham Lincoln, whose joint debates with Douglas on the slavery question had given him a National prominence. It was the influence of the Indiana and Pennsylvania men, more than anything else, that led to the nomination of Lincoln.

The campaign was waged amid intense excitement. While it was evident that the Republicans would carry the State in the November election against the divided Democracy, there was no certainty that they would carry it upon the State ticket in October. The burden of the whole campaign was the discussion of the slavery question and the relation of the Republican party and the various factions of the Democratic party thereto. Hendricks was a partisan of Douglas, as were all the other names on the Democratic State ticket with him, and they had no little difficulty in explaining to the people just what the attitude of the Douglas Democracy was. Douglas held to the theory that the Territories themselves should decide whether or not they should have slavery, but the acts of the Buchanan administration in interfering with the free choice of the people of Kansas had given the lie to this position. It was the day of political debates and there were joint debates between Lane and Hendricks, between Turpie and Morton, between all of the opposing Congressional candidates and most of the minor candidates upon the State ticket. Nor in this furious speaking campaign was the matter of routine party organization neglected in the least. Mr. Conner was a man of large executive ability, and was fortunate in having for material a compact party, united in sentiment and full of enthusiasm. The State was very closely organized by both parties and there were the usual charges of corruption, illegal voting and importation of voters upon each side. When the votes were counted out in October, it was found that the whole Republican State ticket was elected by majorities

in the neighborhood of 10,000 and the legislature was Republican in both branches. The fate of Indiana was determined. She would support the Union, come what might. After the October election the Republicans plunged into the Presidential campaign with renewed vigor and confidence born of victory. Their "speaking" partook of the nature of a jubilee and there were great processions of "Rail Maulers" and "Wide Awakes" throughout the State. Many of the Congressional contests were uncomfortably close, but the Republicans captured seven of the eleven districts, electing Messrs. Dunn, Julian, Porter, White, Colfax, Mitchell and Shanks. The electoral vote of Indiana was given for Lincoln by a handsome majority and the mutterings of secession that had penetrated to the North during the campaign soon began to take definite shape.

CAMPAIGN OF 1862.

The ante-convention compact was carried out. When the legislature met in 1861 Lane was made Senator and Morton succeeded to the Governorship. It was not long before the war was on and Morton had his hands full. The Democratic party which went to pieces in so many Northern States succeeded in preserving its organization in Indiana with a strong following, and the party was permeated with sympathy for the South. This first came to a head in the organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle." But the history of this and the succeeding organization known as the "American Knights" and "Sons of Liberty" belongs rather to the chapter on State administrations elsewhere in this volume. The first of the youth that went to fight for the Union were volunteers and their absence greatly weakened the Republican party in Indiana. Notwithstanding this fact the Republicans endeavored to bring to their standard all the "War Democrats,"

and when their State convention met in 1862, the word "Republican" was dropped from their title and the party made itself officially known as the "Unconditional Union party." Gov. Morton presided over the convention, whose proceedings were harmonious in the extreme. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, The National Government is engaged in a war waged against it by its enemies for the avowed purpose of its destruction, and the subversion of our Republican form of government: therefore,

Resolved, That the present civil war was forced upon the country by the disunionists in the Southern States who are now in rebellion against the constitutional government; that in the present National emergency, we, the people of Indiana, in convention assembled, forgetting all former political differences, and recollecting only our duty to our whole country, do pledge ourselves to aid with men and money the vigorous prosecution of the present war, which is not being waged upon the part of our government for the purpose of conquest, subjugation or the overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, but to suppress and put down a wicked and causeless rebellion, defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union as established by our patriot fathers, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and when these objects are fully accomplished, and not before, we believe the war ought to cease; and that we invite all who coincide in these sentiments to unite with us in support of the ticket this day nominated.

Second—That we demand and expect of our executive and legislative bodies, both State and National, an economical administration of governmental affairs, and the punishment of fraud against the government, as well as a fearless discharge of their duties.

Third—That as long as patriotism, courage, and the love of constitutional liberty shall be honored and revered among the people of the United States, the heroic conduct of the soldiers of the Union, who have offered their lives for the salvation of their country, will be remembered with the most profound feelings of veneration and gratitude, and that we now tender to them the warmest thanks and lasting gratitude of every member of this convention.

Fourth—That we tender to the sixty thousand volunteers from Indiana our heartfelt congratulations and hail with pride the fact that upon every battlefield where Indianians have been found, they have displayed the bravery of patriots in defense of a glorious cause, and we pledge them that while they are subduing armed traitors in the field we will condemn at the ballot box all those in our midst who are not unconditionally for the Union.

The following State ticket was nominated:

Secretary of State—Wm. A. Peelle, Delaware.

Auditor of State—Albert Lange, Vigo.

Treasurer of State—Jonathan S. Harvey.

Attorney-General—Delano E. Williamson, Putnam.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—John I. Morrison, Washington.

The Congressional nominees were:

First District—Alva Johnson. *Second District*—James G. May. *Third District*—William M. Dunn. *Fourth District*—James Gavin. *Fifth District*—Geo. W. Julian. *Sixth District*—Ebenezer Dumont. *Seventh District*—Harvey D. Scott. *Eighth District*—Godlove S. Orth. *Ninth District*—Schuyler Colfax. *Tenth District*—William Mitchell. *Eleventh District*—John P. C. Shanks.

The State Committee was made up as follows:

From Indianapolis—Alexander H. Connor, Chairman, John S. Spann, John C. New, William J. Elliott, Andrew Wallace. *First District*—James H. McNeely, Evansville, and William Kurtz, Princeton. *Second District*—Henry Crawford, New Albany, and Thomas C. Slaughter, Corydon. *Third District*—Nat. T. Hauser, Columbus, and Frank Mayfield, Dupont. *Fourth District*—Theodore Gazlay, Lawrenceburg, and Reuben D. Logan, Rushville. *Fifth District*—John T. Elliott, New Castle, and Joseph S. Buckles, Muncie. *Sixth District*—Martin M. Ray, Shelbyville, and James Burgess, Danville. *Seventh District*—George K. Steele, Rockville, and Henry Secrist, Greencastle. *Eighth District*—Joseph J. Reynolds, LaFayette, and Caleb V. Jones, Covington. *Ninth District*—Thomas S. Stanfield, South Bend, and Banner Lawhead, Rochester. *Tenth District*—Wm. S. Smith, Ft. Wayne, and Geo. Moon, Warsaw. *Eleventh District*—Thomas B. McCarty, Wabash, and Wilburn R. Pierce, Anderson.

The war was absorbing the energies of the Republican leaders and many of their best orators and workers were in the field with the troops in the South. The Republicans were hurt, too, by over-confidence in their success. They believed that the patriotism of the people was sufficient to carry them through and largely underestimated the flame of discontent that was so actively fanned in every part of the State by the secret organizations working in conjunction with the Democrats. The Democrats carried the State by over 9,000 and the

Republicans lost heavily in the Congressional elections and even Schuyler Colfax, who had a heavy majority behind him and was serving as Speaker of the House, had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of David Turpie in the Ninth District, while the Tenth and Eleventh Districts that had been Republican from the birth of the party, were turned over to the Democrats. The Legislature was lost and to this fact was due the gigantic struggle that brought forth all the qualities of greatness in Morton and made his name revered throughout the country.

CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

As time went on and the conspiracies of the Knights of the Golden Circle and their successors were exposed, there was a change in public sentiment, and as the National campaign of 1864 approached the prospects of the party were better. The early reverses of the war that had had such a heavy effect upon the elections of 1862 had been blotted out by Union victories. Thus the convention that met on February 23, 1864, was full of enthusiasm. It was presided over by Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, and the following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the cause of the Union demands of every patriotic citizen the sacrifice of every partisan feeling, of all selfish purposes, of all private ambition, and that no action of the government, whether in accordance with our views of correct policy or not, can absolve any man from the duty to render every possible aid to crush the rebellion, by furnishing the government men and means, counsel and encouragement.

Second—That we hail with joy the indications of approaching peace, not by a compromise with rebels in arms, but by their complete and utter subjugation to the laws and Constitution of the United States; and that we are in favor of the destruction of everything which stands in the way of a permanent and perpetual peace amongst the people of all the States, and a full and complete restoration of the just authority of the Union, under the Constitution of the United States.

Third—That those who persist in their opposition to the Government in its hour of peril, who denounce its every act for the preservation of the

Union, who refuse to contribute men or money for its support, or who organize secret combinations to embarrass the Government by resisting the laws and encouraging desertions, are thereby rendering the rebel cause more effective support than if they joined the rebel army, and are entitled to and will receive the execration of all patriotic citizens to the latest posterity.

Fourth—That now henceforward, and to the end of time, the thanks of a grateful people are due to the rank and file of the army and navy, to the officers and men, who on so many battlefields have perilled their lives in defense of their homes and Constitutional liberty, and by their patient endurance of trials and privations, by their dauntless courage and their devotion to the Union, have covered themselves with imperishable renown.

Fifth—That in the midst of a civil war for the preservation of the life of the government, and having confidence in the patriotism, the wisdom, the justice and the honesty of Abraham Lincoln, we regard his re-election to the position he now occupies as essential to the speedy and triumphant end of the war, and therefore hereby instruct the delegates to be appointed by this convention to represent this State in the National Union convention, to cast their votes for his nomination.

Sixth—That the gratitude of the American people is due to Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for his unselfish devotion to the cause of the Union and his patriotic and successful efforts for the overthrow of the rebellion, and that we present his name as the choice of our people for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Seventh—That duty, patriotism and the interests of Indiana demand the election of Oliver P. Morton as her next Governor, and we hereby declare him to be the Union candidate for that position.

A nominating committee reported the following ticket which was accepted unanimously by the convention:

Governor—Oliver P. Morton.

Lieutenant-Governor—Nathan Kimball (declined later and was succeeded by Conrad Baker).

Secretary of State—Nelson Trusler, Fayette.

Auditor of State—T. B. McCarty, Wabash.

Treasurer of State—John I. Morrison, Washington.

Attorney-General—D. E. Williamson, Putnam.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Geo. W. Hoss, Marion.

Judges of the Supreme Court—*First District*—James T. Frazer, Kosciusko. *Second District*—J. T. Elliott, Henry. *Third District*—Charles A. Ray, Marion. *Fourth District*—R. C. Gregory, Tippecanoe.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Gen. Laz. Noble, Knox.

Reporter of the Supreme Court—Col. Ben. Harrison, Marion.

The following delegates were chosen to the National convention:

At Large—Maj. Dan Mace, Tippecanoe; Jonas L. Yates, Ripley; John Beard, Montgomery; Isaac Jenkinson, Allen. *First District*—L. G. DeBruler, Spencer, and Cyrus M. Allen, Knox. *Second District*—Jesse J. Brown, Floyd, and H. Woodbury, Crawford. *Third District*—W. M. Dunn, Jefferson, and Geo. A. Buskirk, Monroe. *Fourth District*—Wilson Morrow, Franklin, and Mr. Ferris, Dearborn. *Fifth District*—Miles Murphy, Henry, and Ben. F. Miller, Union. *Sixth District*—John W. Ray, Marion, and Levi Ritter, Hendricks. *Seventh District*—John H. Martin, Owen, and Ezra Reed, Vigo. *Eighth District*—W. C. Wilson, Tippecanoe, and Lewis B. Simms, Carroll. *Ninth District*—John Reynolds, St. Joseph, and D. R. Bearss, Miami. *Tenth District*—Jesse L. Williams, Allen, and James S. Collins, Whitley. *Eleventh District*—John L. Wilson, Wells, and Daniel L. Brown, Hamilton.

The State committee was made up as follows:

First District—Aivah Johnson. *Second District*—Wm. T. Ferrier. *Third District*—Smith Vawter. *Fourth District*—James Gavin. *Fifth District*—J. F. Kibbey. *Sixth District*—Jacob T. Wright. *Seventh District*—Geo. K. Steele. *Eighth District*—Henry Taylor. *Ninth District*—_____. *Tenth District*—Wm. M. Clapp. *Eleventh District*—W. W. Conner. Jacob T. Wright was chosen chairman, and W. J. Elliott and John C. New assisted him.

The following were nominated for Congress:

First District—Cyrus M. Allen. *Second District*—W. W. Curry. *Third District*—Ralph Hill. *Fourth District*—John H. Farquhar. *Fifth District*—Geo. W. Julian. *Sixth District*—Ebenezer Dumont. *Seventh District*—Henry D. Washburn. *Eighth District*—Godlove S. Orth. *Ninth District*—Schuyler Colfax. *Tenth District*—John H. DeFrees. *Eleventh District*—Thomas N. Stillwell.

While the campaign was prosecuted with great vigor the successes of the Union forces and the development of the great Northwestern conspiracy were the things that caused a revulsion of feeling throughout Indiana. The Knights of the Golden Circle had accomplished but little and ceased to exist in the fall of 1863. The organization was succeeded by the "Order of American Knights," a secret military organization of sympathizers with the South. Its secrets were revealed to government officials by detectives and

renegades, and it was found necessary to reorganize it with new rituals, signs and pass-words. This last organization, known as "The Sons of Liberty," was founded in New York early in 1864, and was rapidly organized in Indiana. The State was divided into four districts under command of "Major-Generals" Boles, Milligan, Humphreys and Walker. The most important project of the organization was a conspiracy for an armed uprising throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, for the purpose of releasing the Confederate prisoners and overthrowing the State governments of Indiana and Illinois. The first direct information of this conspiracy reached Governor Morton in the form of a letter from a lady in New York, who notified him that large stores of arms and ammunition had been landed by certain steamers in New York and forwarded to J. J. Parsons, in Indianapolis. The police authorities of Indianapolis watched for the delivery of the goods and traced a drayman to the printing office of H. H. Dodd & Co., where a seizure of arms and compromising correspondence was made. This exposure was followed by public indignation meetings at Indianapolis and throughout the State. Further developments proved that five of the men on the Democratic State ticket were members of the "Sons of Liberty," among them men who had been elected in 1862. Thus a conspiracy to overthrow the State government and to establish a Northwestern Confederacy penetrated even to the State House. As may be imagined, these events stirred the people very deeply and the trial of Dodd, the first of the famous conspiracy trials, came just before the October elections. The loyalty of the people was shown by the re-election of Morton and the whole Republican State ticket by majorities in the neighborhood of 20,000, and the Republicans carried eight of the eleven districts, electing Messrs. Hill, Farquahar, Julian, Dumont, Orth, Colfax, DeFrees and Stillwell.

CAMPAIGN OF 1866.

The campaign of 1866 was waged under peculiar circumstances. The war had ended and while the people were jubilating over the return of peace came the awful news of the assassination of Lincoln. Then followed the reconstruction troubles and the split between President Johnson and the Republican Congress. In the meantime the health of Governor Morton was so precarious that he had gone to Europe, shortly after his inauguration, to seek a cure for paralysis. The State convention met on February 22, 1866, and adopted the following platform, probably the weakest that the Indiana Republicans have ever put forth:

Resolved, That we have full faith in President Johnson and his cabinet, and in the Union members of both Houses of Congress, and in the sincere desire and determination of all of them to conduct the affairs of the Government in such manner as to secure the best interests of the whole people; and we hereby declare that we will sustain them in all constitutional efforts to restore peace, order and permanent Union.

Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, we recognize a patriot true and a statesman tried; that we will support him in all his constitutional efforts to restore National authority, law and order among the people of the States, lately in rebellion, on the basis of equal and exact justice to all men; and that we pledge to the Administration, executive and legislative, our united and hearty co-operation in all wise and prudent measures devised for the security of the Government against rebellion and insurrection in time to come.

Resolved, That whilst we indorse the President of the United States in his Constitutional efforts for the safety of the Union, and the restoration of law and order, we do hereby express our entire confidence in the Union majority in Congress, and pledge to it our cordial support.

Resolved, That it is the province of the legislative branch of the General Government to determine the question of reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, against that government; and that, in the exercise of that power, Congress should have in view the loyalty of the people in those States, their devotion to the Constitution, and obedience to the laws; and until the people of those States prove themselves loyal to the Government they should not be restored to the rights and position enjoyed and occupied by them before their rebellion.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States should be so amended that no representation

in Congress or the Electoral College, shall be allowed to any State for any portion of her population that is excluded from the right of suffrage on account of race or color.

Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States the power to determine the qualifications requisite for electors in each State rests with the States respectively.

Resolved, That in the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson to the highest offices in the gift of a great people, and in the liberation of four millions of oppressed people as an incident of the war for the Union, the Nation has approached the perfection of free government, which makes merit, and not birth or property, the basis of public confidence, and secures universal intelligence and freedom, and the honor and dignity of human labor.

Resolved, That the Union of these States has not been and cannot be dissolved, except by a successful revolution; but that after the suppression of a formidable rebellion against the General Government, we declare that the Government may, and should hold in abeyance the powers of the rebellious States until the public safety will allow of their restoration.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to see that emancipation shall be thorough and complete; that no State legislation shall be tolerated which will tend to keep the blacks a subject and servile race, and that full protection of life, liberty and property shall be guaranteed to them by National legislation.

Resolved, That no man who voluntarily participated in the rebellion ought to be admitted to a seat in Congress, and that the law excluding them therefrom ought not to be repealed.

Resolved, That the Constitutional provision, "that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states," shall be enforced by proper Congressional legislation.

Resolved, That the assumption of the Rebel debt and the direct or indirect repudiation of that of the General Government are alike measures which receive favor only from the enemies of the country; that we denounce both as but part of that treason which in the South was lately in armed conflict with the National authority, aided in the North by the whole influence of a corrupt political organization which now has the effrontery to seek power over a country it sought to destroy.

Resolved, That the country owes a debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors lately composing the armies and navies of the Union, which no language can express, and that we shall co-operate with them at the ballot box, in excluding from places of public trust in Indiana those who, during the rebellion, plotting treason, sought to bring disaster to the flag and disgrace upon the brave men who upheld it with their lives upon the battlefield.

Resolved, That justice and duty demand the bounties to our National defenders should be so

equalized in land grants or money, as to render the amount received by those who entered the service in the first years of the war equal to the highest sums paid by the Government to those who subsequently volunteered.

Resolved, That a rigid economy in public expenditures is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the National credit, and that measures of taxation shall be so framed that the pledged public faith shall suffer no dishonor, and the public burdens be equally borne by all classes of the community in proportion to their wealth.

Resolved, That sympathizing with every effort to elevate the great mass of the people to a condition of the highest intelligence, we approve the movement in favor of the laboring population to reduce the time of toil to eight hours per day, and to give practical effect to this declaration we respectfully request the next General Assembly of this State to pass a law making eight hours the rule for a day's labor in all cases, except where parties interested shall expressly make a different agreement.

Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of bringing the late Rebel leader, Jeff Davis, to trial for treason against the Government, as soon as a fair and impartial trial can be had before a competent tribunal and if convicted, to the end "that treason may be made odious," that he be punished as prescribed by law.

Resolved, That we most heartily indorse the administration of Oliver P. Morton as Governor of Indiana, and tender him our gratitude for his humane and patriotic treatment of her soldiers, and that we deeply sympathize with him in his recent affliction.

Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of Acting Governor Baker, and we rejoice that in the absence of Governor Morton, the executive department of the State government is so ably and impartially administered, and we hereby tender him our full confidence.

The following ticket was nominated:

Secretary of State—Nelson Trusler.

Auditor of State—Thos. B. McCarty.

Treasurer of State—Nathan Kimball.

Attorney-General—Delano E. Williamson.

Superintendent of Instruction—Geo. W. Hoss.

The following State Committee was named:

Chairman—Jacob T. Wright, Marion. *First District*—Hon. Cyrus M. Allen, Knox. *Second District*—Col. James B. Merriwether. *Third District*—Capt. W. Y. Monroe, Jefferson. *Fourth District*—Col. Ben. Spooner, Dearborn. *Fifth District*—Hon. Walter Marsh, Delaware. *Sixth District*—Hon. A. H. Conner and Benj Harrison, Marion. *Seventh District*—Gen. Charles Craft, Vigo. *Eighth District*—Capt. John A. Stein, Tippecanoe. *Ninth District*—Gen. R. A. Cameron, Porter. *Tenth District*—Hon. E. W. H. Ellis, Elkhart. *Eleventh District*—Gen. J. P. C. Shanks, Jay.

The Congressional nominees were as follows:

First District—Lemuel L. DeBruler. *Second District*—Walter Q. Gresham. *Third District*—Morton C. Hunter. *Fourth District*—Ira J. Grover. *Fifth District*—Geo. W. Julian. *Sixth District*—John Coburn. *Seventh District*—Henry D. Washburn. *Eighth District*—Godlove S. Orth. *Ninth District*—Schuyler Colfax. *Tenth District*—William Williams. *Eleventh District*—John P. C. Shanks.

The Democrats assumed the offensive in the campaign from the start, attacking the reconstruction measures of Congress and the State administration. The amount of slander that was piled up against Morton and the charges of corruption against his administration seem now to be absolutely ridiculous in their absurdity, but at the time they found thousands of believers. Morton returned from Europe in the spring of 1866, and his presence breathed new life and vigor into the party. His famous Masonic Hall speech, with its terrible arraignment of the Democratic record, changed the Republican plan of campaign from a defensive to an offensive one, and the spark of enthusiasm thus started in the party was fanned into flame by the returning veterans who began to arrive home in June. From this time forward the fight was pushed with a hurrah, and the party went through both the October and November elections in triumph. The State ticket was successful by majorities of about 14,000, and the Republicans elected eight of the eleven Congressmen, Messrs. Julian, Coburn, Washburn, Orth, Colfax, Williams and Shanks. The legislature returned a majority of Republicans on joint ballot and Morton was sent to the United States Senate. His opponent was Daniel W. Voorhees, whose sympathy with the South and supposed connection with the Sons of Liberty conspiracy, made him the embodiment of all that Morton claimed the Democratic party stood for.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868.

The split between President Johnson and the Republican Congress, the impeachment trial of the President, and the troubles of the reconstruction period kept the Republicans in a turmoil during the next two years. But while Johnson had many friends among the Indiana Republicans at the beginning, his faction here never amounted to a disturbing element. Another National question that was looming up, however, did have a considerable effect upon the party. Pressing upon the attention of Congress with a force almost equal to that of the reconstruction problem, was the question of handling the National debt which had piled up to frightful proportions during the war. The "greenback" had been reluctantly adopted as a war measure when there seemed no other way of raising funds for carrying on the war. Gold had gone to a premium and prices had adjusted themselves to an inflated currency. As is always the case when a nation undertakes to "print money," large numbers of the people conceived confused ideas of financial theories and the notion that the fiat of the Government imparted the whole of its value to any form of money spread very rapidly. This notion was first taken up by Democrats in Congress and combatted strongly by Republican leaders, but in Indiana "greenbackism" quickly took deep root among the people. Morton, Colfax and other leaders of National prominence were closely engaged in their work in Congress and no steps were taken to check the growth of this sentiment in Indiana, and it reached such proportions that it was strongly reflected in the State platform.

The State convention met on February 20, 1868, and adopted the following platform:

1st. The Congressional plan of reconstruction was made necessary by the rejection of the Constitutional amendments, and the continued rebellious spirit of the Southern people; and if they will not upon the conditions prescribed by Congress, become the friends of the Union, it is the duty of Congress, to do whatever the emergency requires to prevent them from doing harm as enemies.

2nd. The extension of suffrage to the negroes of the South is the direct result of the rebellion and the continued rebellious spirit maintained therein, and was necessary to secure the reconstruction of the Union, and the preservation of the loyal men therein from a state worse than slavery, and the question of suffrage in all the loyal States belongs to the people of those States under the Constitution of the United States.

3rd. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy consistent with the public safety and interest. Revenue should be so laid as to give the greatest possible exemption to articles of primary necessity and fall most heavily upon the luxuries and the wealth of the country, and all property should bear a just proportion of the burden of taxation.

4th. The public debt made necessary by the rebellion should be honestly paid; and all the bonds issued therefore should be paid in legal tender, commonly called greenbacks, except where, by their express terms, they provide otherwise; and paid in such quantities as will make the circulation commensurate with the commercial wants of the country and so as to avoid too great inflation of the currency and an increase in the price of gold.

5th. The large and rapid contraction of the currency sanctioned by the voice of the Democratic party in both Houses of Congress, has had a most injurious effect upon the industry and business of the country, and it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for supplying the deficiency in legal tender notes, commonly called greenbacks, to the full extent required by the business wants of the country.

6th. We are opposed to the payment of any part of the rebel debt, or to any payment whatever for emancipated slaves.

7th. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there are none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen, who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of their country; the bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the Nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the Nation—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the Nation's protecting care.

8th. The public lands are the property of the people; monopolies of them, either by individuals or corporations, should be prohibited; they should be reserved for actual settlers; and, as a substantial recognition of the services of the Union officers and soldiers in the late civil war, they should each be allowed one hundred and sixty acres thereof.

9th. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers that because a man is once a citizen he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations; and at war with our National honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest or imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10th. We cordially approve the course of the Republican members of Congress in their active support of the bill prohibiting a further contraction of the currency, in which they faithfully represented the will of the people of Indiana. And this convention expresses their unwavering confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of Oliver P. Morton. His devotion to the vital interests of the Nation during the past six years has endeared him to every lover of Union and Liberty, and we send greeting to him, in the American Senate, and assurance to him of our unqualified endorsement of his course.

11th. General Ulysses S. Grant and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax are the choice of Indiana for President and Vice-President of the United States; and this convention hereby instructs the delegates to the National convention to cast the vote of Indiana for these gentlemen.

When the resolution endorsing Grant and Colfax was read there was a period of wild cheering in the convention. The following State ticket was nominated by acclamation:

Governor—Colonel Conrad Baker.

Lieutenant-Governor—Colonel Will Cumberback, Decatur.

Secretary of State—Dr. Max A. Hoffman, Cass.

Treasurer of State—General Nathan Kimball, Martin.

Auditor of State—Major John D. Evans, Hamilton.

Clerk Supreme Court—Captain T. W. McCoy, Clarke.

Reporter Supreme Court — Colonel James B. Black, Marion.

Superintendent Public Instruction — B. C. Hobbs, Wayne.

The following delegates to the National convention were elected:

At large, Hon. R. W. Thompson, Vigo; Hon. Henry S. Lane, Montgomery; Hon. W. A. Peelle, Wayne; Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, Floyd; First District, C. M. Allen, Knox, and L. Q. DeBruer, Spencer; Second District, Andrew Caskin, Floyd, and J. C. Albert, Orange; Third District, J. G. Berkshire, Ripley, and Col. A. W. Prather, Bartholomew; Fourth District, R. H. Swift, Franklin, and B. F. Claypool, Fayette; Fifth District, Chas. F. Hogate, Hendricks, and Wm. M. French, Marion; Sixth District, Geo. K. Steele, Parke, and Geo. H. Buskirk, Monroe; Seventh District, Joseph Odell, Tippecanoe, and James H. Paris, Clinton; Eighth District, Hon. John Brownlee, Grant and Hon. J. D. Conner, Wabash; Ninth District, S. T. Powell, Henry, and John H. Hough, Allen; Tenth District, S. P. Williams, LaGrange, and J. W. Purviance, Huntington; Eleventh District, Aaron Gurney, Porter, and C. G. Powell, La Porte.

This convention made something of a change in the method of selecting a State committee. Hitherto it had been the custom to have the chairman of the State convention appoint a committee, but this time the delegates from each district in caucus selected the members of the State committee and the members thus selected elected a chairman.

The members thus elected in 1868 were:

First District, Col. John W. Foster, Vanderburg; Second District, Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, Floyd; Third District, Gen. Ira D. Grover, Decatur; Fourth District, Judge W. A. Cullen, Rush; Fifth District, Hon. A. H. Conner, Marion; Sixth District, Gen. Chas. Craft, Vigo; Seventh District, G. O. Behm, Tippecanoe; Eighth District, Col. N. P. Richmond, Howard; Ninth District, John W. Burson, Delaware; Tenth District, John A. Mitchell, Noble; Eleventh District, Alfred Reed, White.

The committee elected Hon. A. H. Conner as chairman.

The energies of the organization up to the time of the National convention were largely devoted to the interests of Mr. Colfax, who was a candidate for Vice-President. The work of the Indiana delegation at Chicago was incessant and

effective, nor did the Indiana delegation offer any resistance to the third plank of the National platform, which repudiated the greenbackism of the State platform thus:

We denounce all forms of repudiation as a National crime; and the National honor requires the payment of the public debt in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

The National Democratic convention had nominated Horatio Seymour and the Republicans selected as their standard bearers Grant and Colfax. The nomination of Colfax, while due primarily to his great ability, was also due in a large measure to the fact that Indiana was so close a State as to be doubtful, and it was believed that his nomination would help the National ticket in this State.

The following were nominated for Congress in the various districts:

First District, James C. Veatch; Second District, Walter Q. Gresham; Third District, Robert N. Lamb; Fourth District, Geo. W. Julian; Fifth District, John Coburn; Sixth District, Wm. W. Carter; Seventh District, Godlove S. Orth; Eighth District, Daniel D. Pratt; Ninth District, John P. C. Shanks; Tenth District, William Williams; Eleventh District, Jasper Packard.

The campaign was prosecuted with great energy and with great bitterness. Hendricks was again heading the Democratic State ticket, and his political adroitness and great ability in political organization inspired his party with hope and confidence. The organization of each party was remarkably close and effective, and the demonstrations were enormous affairs. When the votes were counted in October it was found that the Republicans had none to spare. Baker was elected Governor by less than 1,000 votes, and the others on the Republican ticket pulled through by slightly larger majorities. The defeat in October so thoroughly disheartened the Democrats and gave such a momentum to the enthusiasm of the Republicans that Grant carried the State in

November by nearly 10,000 votes, and seven of the eleven Congressional districts went Republican, electing Messrs. Julian, Coburn, Orth, Pratt, Shanks, Williams and Packard.

CAMPAIGN OF 1870.

The victory of 1868 was turned to defeat two years later. The change cannot be ascribed to any single cause. Dissatisfaction with the distribution of patronage by the National administration, growing opposition to reconstruction measures of Congress and the growing greenback sentiment all had something to do with it. The chief cause, however, was a peculiar fight over the Senatorship in 1869. The legislature in 1868 was to elect a colleague to Morton in the United States Senate, and there was much speculation as to whom Morton, who held the organization of the party in the hollow of his hand, might select for this honor. It was the general impression that his favorite was Will Cumback, though Morton never did anything of a public nature to indicate his choice. Cumback was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and when the Senatorial caucus was held he was selected as the nominee of the party for Senator. The day before the election, however, Governor Baker, who was believed to be a candidate for Senator himself, permitted one of his friends to read upon the floor of the State Senate a letter received by him from Mr. Cumback before the State convention and his own reply thereto. Cumback had been a candidate for Governor, and his letter ran as follows :

I think Hendricks will be chosen by the Democrats (as candidate for Governor), and he will certainly, if he intends to inspire hope among his friends, resign his position (as Senator). The person appointed by you will, other things being equal, stand the best chance to be chosen by our legislature. If you will assure me of the appointment I will withdraw from the contest for any position on the State ticket and take the position

of elector at the State convention. If this proposition does not meet with your approval, please return this letter to me.

To which Baker answered :

The proposition is corrupt and indecent, and I feel humiliated that any human being should measure me by so low a standard of common morality as to make it.

The reading of these letters created a tremendous sensation, and threatened a great split in the party. A large number of the Republican members took the same view that Governor Baker did and were unwilling to support Mr. Cumback, and Cumback's followers were so incensed that they would not, under any circumstances, vote to make Governor Baker Senator. Finally the two factions compromised by electing Daniel D. Pratt, of Logansport, then serving as a member of Congress. Cumback was very much more moderate than his friends in this crisis. While the two Senators joined in a recommendation for a foreign mission for him, and this mission was offered, he declined, but nevertheless went into the next campaign with great vigor and the support of the whole Republican ticket. He counseled his friends to do the same, but he found it easier to control himself than his followers, and the incident had a considerable effect in the struggle of 1870.

The State convention met in Indianapolis on February 22, 1870, and adopted the following platform :

We congratulate the country on the restoration of law and order in the late rebellious States, under the reconstruction measures adopted by the general government, and upon the prevalence of peace and return of fraternal feeling among the people of all the States, under a Constitution securing an equality of political and civil rights to all citizens, without distinction of race or color.

2nd. That we reverence the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, and a wise embodiment of the principles of free government, and following its teachings we will adopt from time to time such amendments as are necessary more completely to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and that

we rejoice at the satisfaction of the Fifteenth Amendment which forever secures an equality of political rights to all men, and we extend to the colored man a helping hand to enable him in the race of life to improve and elevate his condition.

3rd. That the National debt created in the defense and preservation of the Union, however great the burden, must be cheerfully borne until honorably and honestly extinguished in accordance with the letter and spirit of the several laws authorizing the debt; and that all attempts at repudiation of principal or interest should meet the scorn and denunciation of an honest and patriotic people.

4th. That we demand in every department of the Government from the highest to the lowest the strictest economy in all expenditures consistent with the requirements of the public service; the reduction and abolishment of all extravagant fees and salaries; the closing of all needless offices and the dismissal of their incumbents, and all efforts to these ends in Congress or elsewhere have our unqualified approval.

5th. That a reduction of taxation is demanded, both of tariff and internal taxes, until it reaches the lowest amount consistent with the credit and necessities of the Government; and that we are in favor of a tariff for revenue, believing that a proper adjustment of duties must necessarily afford all the incidental protection to which any interest is entitled.

6th. That we are in favor of a currency founded on the National credit, as abundant as the trade and commerce of the country demand; and that we disapprove of all laws in reference thereto which establish monopoly or inequality therein.

7th. That we are opposed to the donation of the public lands, or the grant of subsidies in money to railroads and other corporations; and that we demand the reservation of the public domain for the use of actual settlers and educational purposes.

8th. That we reaffirm that "of all who were faithful in the late war, there are none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of their country, and the bounties and pensions provided by law for those brave defenders of the Nation are obligations never to be forgotten, and should be paid without cost to the recipient. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the Nation—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the Nation's protecting care."

9th. That we approve the general course of our Senators and Republican Representatives in Congress and express our full and entire confidence that they will act with wisdom and integrity in all that concerns the welfare of the people; and

that we tender thanks to Senator Morton for his exertions in so shaping the legislation of Congress on the reconstruction of the late rebel States, as to secure the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

10th. That we endorse the administration of General Grant as President of the United States, accept the increased collections of revenue, the reduction of expenditures, and the payment of a large portion of the public debt as a fulfillment of his promises of economy; and rejoice that the victorious General of the Union armies should as a civil officer, receive the last of the rebel States in its return to the National family.

11th. Inasmuch as all Republican governments depend for their stability and perpetuity on the intelligence and virtue of the people, it is the right and duty of the State and National authorities to establish, foster and secure the highest moral and intellectual development of the people.

12th. That taxation for county and other local purposes has become so great as to be oppressive to the people; that our system of county administration needs reform, and we demand of our representatives in the legislature such changes in the statutes of the State as will protect the people from extravagant tax levies by local authorities; and as an aid to this needed reform we favor a reduction of the fees of county officers to a standard which will furnish a fair and reasonable compensation for the services rendered, and that no officer should be favored with salary, fees, or perquisites beyond such fair and reasonable compensation.

13th. That the canal stocks issued under the legislation of 1846 and 1847, commonly called the "Butler Bill," were by the terms of the contract, charged exclusively upon the Wabash and Erie canal its revenues and lands; and the faith of the State never having been directly or indirectly pledged for the payment or redemption thereof, said canal stocks therefore constitute no part of the outstanding debts or liabilities of the State. That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended at the earliest practicable period, so as to prohibit the taking effect of any law or acts of the General Assembly proposing to recognize or create any liability of the State for the said canal stocks, or any part thereof, until such proposition shall have been submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State and approved by them.

14th. That we heartily endorse the administration of our State affairs by Governor Baker and his associate State officers, and especially congratulate the people that the time is so near when the State debt will be entirely liquidated.

The following ticket was nominated:

Secretary of State—Dr. Max F. A. Hoffman.
Auditor of State—Major John D. Evans.

Treasurer of State—General R. H. Milroy, Carroll.

Attorney-General—Hon. Nelson Truster, Fayette.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Prof. Barnabas C. Hobbs.

Judges Supreme Court—Messrs. J. T. Elliott, Charles A. Ray, R. C. Gregory and Andrew L. Osborne.

The following State committee was selected:

First District, Col. John W. Foster, Vanderburg; Second District, Dr. D. W. Voyles, Floyd; Third District, Gen. Benjamin Spooner, Dearborn; Fourth District, John F. Kibbey, Wayne; Fifth District, Hon. A. H. Conner, Marion; Sixth District, Gen. Charles Cruft, Vigo; Seventh District, Hon. M. C. Culver, Tippecanoe; Eighth District, D. R. Brown, Hamilton; Ninth District, John W. Burson, Delaware; Tenth District, W. A. Woods, Elkhart; Eleventh District, Col. Joshua Healy, of Jasper.

Conner was re-elected chairman and pursued the campaign with his accustomed ability and vigor.

The following were nominated for Congress in the various districts:

First District, Henry C. Gooding; Second District, Geo. W. Carr; Third District, Henry R. Pritchard; Fourth District, Jeremiah M. Wilson; Fifth District, John Coburn; Sixth District, Moses F. Dunn; Seventh District, Gen. Lew Wallace; Eighth District, James N. Tyner; Ninth District, John P. C. Shanks; Tenth District, William Williams; Eleventh District, Jasper Packard.

The State election came on October 11, and the Republican ticket was defeated by a little over 2,000 votes. While the Republicans retained a majority of three in the State Senate, they lost the House by six votes. In November they lost the Seventh District, reducing their Congressional delegation to six. Messrs. Wilson, Coburn, Tyner, Shanks, Williams and Packard being elected.

CAMPAIGN OF 1872.

As the campaign of 1872 approached National questions, as usual, came to the front and had a heavy effect upon the voting. The greenback sentiment was at its height, but more important than this for the time was the bug-a-boo of Ciesarism, an accusation that had been raised

against the Grant administration. So strong was this latter that a convention of men calling themselves Liberal Republicans was held at Cincinnati on May 1, 1872, and nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency. The Democrats met at Baltimore in July and ratified these nominations. In September, however, the "straight out Democratic convention" was held at Louisville and nominated Charles O'Conner. This year also saw the entrance of the Prohibition party into National politics. Their first convention was held at Columbus, O., on February 22, 1872. The year also saw the first efforts to form a labor party when the Labor Reform convention met at Columbus on February 21.

The Republican State convention met in Indianapolis on February 22, 1872, and adopted the following platform:

The Republicans of Indiana, by their delegates in convention assembled in appealing once more to the people of the State for the support of their candidates for public office, declare:

1st. That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and firmly sustain the Constitution of the United States as the true basis of popular freedom, and will maintain the equal rights of all men before the law and the authority of the National Government against all false theories of State rights.

2nd. That we therefore approve of the acts of Congress, and of the administration, which put the rights of all citizens under the protection of the National authority when they are assailed by legislation, or by the violence of armed associations, whether open or secret; and we demand the enforcement of the laws, that these rights may be securely and amply protected wherever and whenever invaded.

3rd. That we congratulate the country on the complete restoration of the Union; and now, as heretofore, the Republican party remembers with gratitude our brave soldiers and seamen who imperilled their lives in the service of their country and to whom, as men who saved the Nation in the hour of her peril, we owe the highest honor; and we declare that our obligations to them shall never be forgotten, and we demand that the bounties now, or which may be, provided for these brave defenders of the Nation, shall be paid without cost to the recipients; and that the widows and orphans of the gallant dead, the wards of the

Nation, shall receive the Nation's protecting care, and while we cheerfully assume all these burdens, we cannot forget, and the American people can never forget, that to the Democratic party, South and North, we owe all the calamities of the late slaveholders' rebellion, and the debt now resting upon the industry of our State and Nation.

4th. That we endorse the action of Congress and of the administration in maintaining the traditional policy of the Nation of living in friendly relations with other governments, yet avoiding entangling alliances with them, as evidenced in checking hostile expeditions from our shores, refusing to interfere in domestic revolutions, even where our sympathies are strongly enlisted, and agreeing to the arbitration of disputed claims, while demanding admission of the wrong done.

5th. That we approve the action of Congress and of the present administration in all their efforts to reduce expenditures in the several departments, and in the reduction of the tariff and internal taxes as rapidly as the exigencies of the Government will admit, while continuing to maintain the public credit by the sure and gradual payment of the debt of the Nation and by discharging the obligations due her soldiers, sailors and pensioners.

6th. That we favor all efforts looking to the development of the great industrial interests of the State, and we request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence, in any revision of the tariff, to secure to the coal and iron interests of our State all the incidental protection consistent with a due regard to the principles of reducing the burden of taxation.

7th. That the adherence of Congress and the administration to the present financial policy, in spite of the hostility of political opponents, has been fully justified by the payments made on the public debt, and in the stability, security and increased confidence it has given to all the business affairs of the country.

8th. That the financial affairs of the State and Nation should be conducted on the principles of economy, and to this end all useless offices should be abolished, fees and salaries limited to a fair compensation for the services rendered, and by prohibiting the allowance of all perquisites, and by avoiding all unnecessary appropriations and expenditures, and in this State we favor the abolition of the offices of Agent of State and State Printer.

9th. That we are opposed to granting further donations of public lands to railroads or other corporations, and we demand that the public domain be reserved for the use of actual settlers, the discharge of the obligations of the country to its brave defenders, and the purpose of general education.

10th. That Congress ought to interfere for the protection of immigrants, to shield them from the unjust exactions levied upon them in the shape of capitation taxes, under the laws of New York and other seaboard States, the true policy of the country being to extend a cordial invitation to the citizens of other countries to cast their lot with us, and share on terms of perfect equality the blessings which we enjoy.

11th. That we approve the efforts being made for the vindication of honest government by the exposure, removal, and punishment of corrupt officials, whether of municipalities, State or Nation; we hail such exposures undeterred by fears of party injury, as proof of the integrity of the party; and we spurn the attempts of the opposition to turn these efforts at self-purification into proofs of party venality; and we demand of all public officers honesty, sobriety, and diligence in the discharge of their duties. And we announce our unrelenting hostility to all attempts by corporations, monopolies or combinations, to influence elections, or the Legislature of the State, by use of corrupt means.

12th. That as a general dissemination of knowledge and learning among the people is essential to the existence of a free Republic, we hold the public free schools to be the safeguard of our liberties and pledge ourselves to cherish and maintain them.

13th. That we are in favor of such a revision of our criminal code as will secure the more speedy and effectual administration of justice and such wise and judicious legislation as will enforce individual responsibility for all acts affecting public interests.

14th. That the efforts now being made by the working men of the Nation to improve their own condition, and more completely to vindicate their independence of class subordination, meet our cordial approbation; and for proof that the Republican party is the true friend of the laborer, we point to the fact that while opposing all attempts to array capital and labor against each other as mutually destructive, it has been by the efforts of this party that labor was emancipated from the ownership of capital; free homesteads provided for settlers on the public domain; the hours of labor reduced; complete equality of rights established before the law; and therefore we invite laboring men to seek whatever further advantage or amelioration they may desire, within the embrace of the party of liberty and equality.

15th. That the joint resolution passed by the last General Assembly proposing to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the Legislature from ever assuming or paying the canal debt which was charged exclusively upon the Wabash and Erie canal, under the legislation of 1846 and 1847, commonly known as the Butler bill, ought to be

adopted by the next General Assembly and submitted to the people to the end that it may be ratified and become a part of the Constitution.

16th. That we endorse the administration of Governor Conrad Baker and applaud the firm, able and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of his high office, and we greatly regret that he has not had the co-operation of a Republican Legislature to carry out the various measures proposed for the reformation of abuses, the protection of the people against fraudulent canal claims, and the further development of the immense resources of the State.

17th. That our Senators and Republican members of Congress deserve the approbation of their constituents for the firm, able and energetic manner in which they have discharged their duties.

18th. That the administration of General Grant has been consistent with the principles of the Republican party, and eminently just, wise, and humane, and such as fulfills his pledges and deserves our cordial support. And, therefore, we instruct our delegates to the National Convention to vote for the renomination of Grant and Colfax as our candidate for President and Vice President.

There were three candidates before the convention for the Gubernatorial nomination: Thomas M. Browne, Gen. Benj. Harrison, and Godlove S. Orth. Browne was nominated for Governor, and Orth was nominated for Congressman-at-Large. The census of 1870 had given Indiana two additional Congressmen, and as the legislature had not yet reapportioned the State, two were voted for at large. As finally made out by the convention the ticket was as follows:

Governor—Thomas M. Browne, Randolph.

Lieutenant-Governor—Leonidas Sexton.

Congressmen at Large—Godlove S. Orth and William Williams.

Secretary of State—W. W. Curry, Vigo.

Auditor of State—James A. Wildman, Howard.

Treasurer of State—John B. Glover, Lawrence.

Attorney-General—James C. Denny, Knox.

Reporter of Supreme Court—James B. Black, Marion.

Clerk of Supreme Court—James Scholl, Clarke.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—B. W. Smith, Marion.

The following delegates were chosen for the National convention:

At Large, Gov. Conrad Baker, Hon. H. S. Laue, Montgomery; Gen. Geo. K. Steele, Parke; Col. J.

C. Slaughter, Harrison; Col. C. W. Chapman, Kosciusko; Gen. Sol. Meredith, Wayne; First District, J. C. Denny, Knox; Second District, Jesse J. Brown, Floyd; W. S. Ferrier, Clark; Third District, Joseph L. Irwin, and H. C. Vincent; Fourth District, J. C. McIntosh, Fayette, and C. C. Brinkley, Wayne; Fifth District, D. E. Williamson, Putnam, and W. E. Sandebar, Johnson; Sixth District, Gen. Charles Cruft, Vigo; and Maj. J. B. Mulkey, Monroe; Seventh District, John H. Gould, Carroll, and George Nebeker, Fountain; Eighth District, T. Jay, Howard, and Col. M. S. Robinson, Madison; Ninth District, Judge M. L. Bundy, Henry, and Geo. A. Dent, Adams; Tenth District, Francis McCartney and W. H. Brammell; Eleventh District, Hon. W. G. George, St. Joseph, and Col. E. F. Hammond, Jasper.

The State committee was made up as follows:

First District, Col. John W. Foster, Vanderburg, Chairman; Second District, D. W. Voyles, Floyd; Third District, J. G. Berkshire, Ripley; Fourth District, Adams Leoge, Hancock; Fifth District, William Wallace, Marion; Sixth District, L. A. Burnett, Vigo; Seventh District, J. F. Parker, Benton; Eighth District, D. R. Browne, Hamilton; Ninth District, J. W. Burson, Delaware; Tenth District, John D. Duvall, LaGrange; Eleventh District, Thos. Bushnell, White.

Later in year Leoge of Fourth District resigned and Geo. M. Sleet, Rush, elected. D. W. Voyles, who was nominated for Congress in Second District, resigned, and Horatio Woodbury, Floyd, elected.

The fight of 1872 was a desperate struggle all over the country, and the National committee devoted much of its time to Indiana, recognized as a close State.

The following nominations were made for Congress in the districts:

First District, Wm. Heilman; Second District, David W. Voyles; Third District, Wm. W. Herod; Fourth District, Jeremiah M. Wilson; Fifth District, John Coburn; Sixth District, Morton C. Hunter; Seventh District, Thos. J. Cason; Eighth District, James N. Tyner; Ninth District, John P. C. Shanks; Tenth District, Henry B. Saylor; Eleventh District, Jasper Packard.

Hendricks again headed the Democratic ticket and the State election in October showed mixed results. Hendricks was elected Governor, but the Republicans

elected the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Reporter of the Supreme Court. In November the Republicans succeeded in carrying the State and electing Orth and Williams Congressmen-at-Large by majorities of 300 or 400. In the districts they succeeded in electing Wilson, Coburn, Hunter, Cason, Tyner, Shanks, Saylor and Packard. The Republicans, however, carried the legislature and re-elected Morton to the Senate without opposition.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1874.

The Republican legislature that gathered in 1873 was the undoing of the party in Indiana for a long number of years. In Indiana, as elsewhere, the bulk of the temperance sentiment lay within the Republican party, and the effort to establish a Prohibition party alarmed the leaders everywhere, for it was perfectly evident that if such a party was to acquire any great strength, this strength must be drawn from the Republican ranks. The legislature of 1873 endeavored to meet the danger by concession and passed a very stringent anti-liquor measure known as the Baxter law. This law alienated practically the whole of the large German population of the State, which had heretofore acted with the Republican party. The State convention met at Indianapolis in June, 1874, and was presided over by Gen. Benjamin Harrison. It had been generally conceded that the State officers elected in 1872 should be renominated, and very little interest was evinced.

Aside from the speech of Gen. Harrison on taking the chair, but one speech was made and that a very brief one by Col. R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute. The following platform was adopted:

The Republican party appeals with pride and confidence to its past history, in proof of fidelity

to its principles and its consistent discharge of duty to the country, in peace and war. These principles, and the measures growing out of them, have been stamped with the public approval. There is now no taint of suspicion resting on its honor as a party. It has so conducted public affairs that at the last Presidential election one of the ablest and most earnest defenders of its policy was accepted as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, thereby leaving that party no other hope of future success than may be found in a return to its original and abandoned organization, or in negative hostility to measures it has solemnly approved. It recognizes the fact that diversities of individual opinion will exist in reference to details of public policy, and does not seek or expect precise agreement among its members in all such detail. Unity in fundamental principles is all that can reasonably be expected in a country like ours, where the people are capable and intelligent. Unlike the Democratic party it lays no claim to political infallibility. But it does claim that it has shown itself both ready and competent to resist every form of wrong and oppression, to restrain injustice, to remove the public ills when they are known to exist, to condemn the conduct of faithless and dishonest public agents, and to detect and expose abuses in the administration of Government, even when practiced by its professed supporters. It has never failed in the work of reform, when shown to be necessary. No offender, detected in corruption, has escaped its condemnation, no matter what party services he may have rendered. It has never endeavored to defeat the public will, but regards the people, and not mere party organizations, as the primary source of all political power. By Credit Mobilier investigation, its repeal of the "salary grab" saw the abolition of the corrupting moiety system, and of the Sanborn contract, it has shown how readily it pays obedience to the public judgment. By its searching investigation into abuses in the District of Columbia, and its prompt condemnation of administrative officers, it has demonstrated its unabated hostility to the demoralizing doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils of office." And having thus secured a record which defies impeachment, and brought the country into its present condition of peace and prosperity by measures which no party is reckless enough to assail, it has left no practical differences to settle except upon mere questions of administrative policy. And yet it is a progressive party—weddled to no class and the especial interests of no class—but as the party of the people, it suits its policy to each step in the progress of those developments which mark the advancing eras of our prosperity.

The Republicans of Indiana, therefore, assembled in State Convention, do hereby declare their unchangeable determination to adhere to all the fundamental principles of the Republican party.

in so far as the future condition of the country shall require their enforcement.

1st. As the Union remains unbroken and the people of all the sections are again bound together as brethren by a common destiny and under a common flag, we favor such measures as shall develop the material resources of every portion of it; secure to all, of every class and condition, full protection in all the just rights of person and prosperity; remove all the acerbities, and perpetuate the Nation as the "Model Republic" of the world.

2nd. We recognize that as the true policy of government which shall harmonize all the diversified interests and pursuits necessarily existing in a country of such vast extent as ours; and as this can be done only by so directing legislation as to secure just protection and reward to every branch of industry, we are in favor of giving precedence to those measures which shall recognize agricultural and mechanical pursuits as entitled to the amplest and the fullest development of putting a stop to large grants of the public domain to railroad corporations and reserving it for settlement and cultivation; of improving the navigation of our great inland rivers; of securing cheap transportation and profitable markets for the products of agricultural and manufacturing labor; of encouraging such manufactures as shall bring the producer and the consumer in the neighborhood of each other, and thus to establish mutual relations between them and those engaged in commerce and transportation; of properly adjusting the relations between capital and labor in order that each may receive a just and equitable share of profits and of holding those in the possession of corporate wealth and privileges in strict conformity to law, so that by these combined influences the people of all the varied pursuits may be united together in the common purpose of preserving the honor of the Nation, of developing the immense resources of every section of the Union and of advancing the social and material prosperity of all its industrial and laboring classes.

3rd. We are in favor of such legislation on the subject of finances as shall make National banking free; as shall furnish the country with such an additional amount of currency as may be necessary to meet the wants of the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country—to be distributed between the sections according to population—and such as, consistent with the credit and honor of the Nation, will avoid the possibility of permitting capitalists and combinations of capital from controlling the currency of the country.

4th. We are in favor of such a revision of our patent right laws as shall destroy the oppressive monopoly incident to the present system, and shall regulate and control the manufacture, use and sale

of patent right articles, for the benefit alike of the inventor, the consumer and the manufacturer.

5th. That the Republican party continues to express its gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic for the patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice with which they gave themselves to the preservation of the country during the late Civil War; and will especially recognize the services of the enlisted men, by favoring the extension from time to time, as the ability of the Government will permit, of the pension and bounty laws.

5th. In the opinion of this convention, intemperance is an evil against which society has the right to protect itself; that our whole system of legislation throughout all the history of the State has asserted and maintained this right, and it cannot now be surrendered without yielding up that fundamental principle of American government which places the power of passing laws in the hands of a majority; therefore, we are in favor of such legislation as will give majority of the people a right to determine for themselves, in their respective towns, townships or wards, whether the sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage shall be permitted therein, and such as will hold the vendor responsible for all damages resulting from such sales.

7th. We favor the enactment of a law limiting the power of township trustees, county commissioners, and municipal authorities to assess taxes and increase township, county or municipal indebtedness.

8th. Inasmuch as great abuses have grown up under our present system of fees and salaries, we demand such legislation as will so reduce and regulate all fees and salaries as will allow no more than a fair and just compensation for services rendered.

9th. We look with pride and satisfaction upon our common school system, and regard its magnificent fund as a sacred trust to be faithfully and honestly administered, so that all the children of the State may be educated in the duties of citizenship and thereby become the better able to perpetuate our popular institutions; and whosoever shall seek to strike it down, or to impair its usefulness will meet our ceaseless and unrelenting opposition.

10th. We have entire confidence in the integrity and honor of the President of the United States, and our Senators and Republican Representatives in Congress are entitled to our thanks for the zeal with which they have represented the principles of the Republican party during the present session of Congress; and the Republicans of Indiana view with especial pride and hearty approbation the course of Senators O. P. Morton and D. D. Pratt and the fidelity and ability with which they have represented the sentiments of the people of this State.

The old ticket was renominated as follows by acclamation :

Secretary of State—W. W. Curry.

Auditor of State—J. A. Wildman.

Treasurer of State—John B. Glover.

Attorney-General—James C. Denny.

Judge Supreme Court—Andrew L. Osborne.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Prof. J. M. Bloss.

The State committee was selected as follows :

First District, J. C. Veatch, Spencer; Second District, E. H. G. Cavens, Greene; Third District, J. C. McCampbell, Clark; Fourth District, J. Y. Allison, Jefferson; Fifth District, L. J. Manks, Randolph; Sixth District, T. J. Brady, Delaware; Seventh District, Jacob T. Wright, Marion; Eighth District, L. A. Burnett, Vigo; Ninth District, Joseph Mulligan, Montgomery; Tenth District, David Turner, Lake; Eleventh District, D. R. Brown, Hamilton; Twelfth District, R. S. Roberts, Allen; Thirteenth District, H. G. Thayer, Marshall. Gen. T. J. Brady was made chairman.

The State had been redistricted by the legislature of 1873 into thirteen Congressional districts, and the nominees selected were as follows :

First District, Wm. Heilman; Second District, Levi Ferguson; Third District, James A. Cravens; Fourth District, Wm. J. Robinson; Fifth District, Benjamin F. Claypool; Sixth District, Milton S. Robinson; Seventh District, John Coburn; Eighth District, Morton C. Hunter; Ninth District, Thos. J. Cason; Tenth District, Wm. H. Calkins; Eleventh District, James L. Evans; Twelfth District, Robert S. Taylor; Thirteenth District, John H. Baker.

The Republicans made a spiritless campaign, and the signs of defeat were in the air all through it, and when the October election came on their expectations were verified when the State went Democratic by about 17,000 votes. The effects of the Baxter law were seen even in the Congressional elections, and they only carried six out of the thirteen districts, electing Messrs. New, Robinson, Hunter, Cason, Evans and Baker. The legislature was lost, and Pratt was succeeded in the United States Senate by Joseph E. McDonald.

CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

It was not in Indiana alone that the Democratic party had been gradually recovering its strength and unity. The reconstruction work of Congress had given rise to many scandals, and the Grant administration had been the subject of vicious attacks throughout the country. All the war issues, except that of readjusting the financial system, had been settled, and as no new issues had come up, the country was deluged in every campaign with a lot of recrimination, personal abuse and charges of corruption. The Indiana Republicans in 1876 returned to their time-honored custom of holding their State convention on Washington's birthday, mainly for the purpose of launching a boom for Morton for the Presidency. Upon this point the convention was unanimous.

The following platform was adopted:

We will remain faithful to the principles of the National Republican party in all things concerning the administration of National affairs, until every right guaranteed by the Constitution shall be fully secured and enjoyed, until all existing laws shall be faithfully executed, and such others shall be passed as are necessary to that end—until the ballot box shall be protected against all frauds and violence—until the right of popular representation shall be fully vindicated, and until all voters—whether white or black—shall be so secured in the right to cast their ballots that the laws shall rest upon "the consent of the governed."

2nd. We do not recognize the right of a State to impede the execution of the National laws, or to impair any of the rights conferred by them, and hold it to be the duty of the Government to see that these laws are executed in every State, and that these rights are enjoyed without impediment or hindrance.

3rd. We hold the Government of the United States to be a Nation, and not a mere confederation of States; that it represents the sovereign authority of the people of the United States, and not the States, and that as the Constitution and laws of the National Government are supreme, no State has the right to resist or impede their execution, or to withdraw from the Union in consequence thereof; and that although the result of the late rebellion settled this question against the right to secede, yet the future harmony and safety of the Union require that this doctrine shall be so

condemned that under no possible exigency shall it ever be revived.

4th. While we believe that the National Government is entirely independent of the States, when acting within its own proper circle, we also believe that the State Governments are entirely independent of the National when acting within their own proper circles; and we will maintain this independence of both to the end that harmony may exist between them, that the National welfare may be advanced, and that the States may be secured in the exercise of ample jurisdiction over all their domestic affairs, so that they may be enabled to develop their material interests and employ all the means necessary to the intellectual and moral enlightenment of the people.

5th. We are willing and anxious to restore entirely amicable relations between the people of the Northern and those of the Southern States who were engaged in the rebellion and with a view thereto are ready to forgive and grant amnesty to all those who desire to be forgiven and amnestied, but we are neither ready nor willing to extend this forgiveness and amnesty to those who remain unrepentant for their attempt to destroy the Union, or to place the rebellion and those who fought on its side upon an equality with the cause of the Union and the gallant soldiers who defended it. We believe that the war for the Union was right and the rebellion wrong, and that thus it should forever stand in history.

6th. We have no wish to see disfranchised any officer, soldier or citizen who defended the cause of the Confederacy, and has been amnestied under the existing laws, but when faithful Union soldiers who were honestly discharging the duties of office have been removed to make place for any of these, the act is so flagrant an insult to the Union cause and those who risked their lives for it, that it deserves the rebuke and condemnation of the whole country, and the special censure of every loyal soldier.

7th. We believe that in conducting the civil service, men should be selected for office on account of their qualifications, integrity, and moral character, and not on account of mere party service, in order that thereby the public business may be faithfully conducted, administrative economy secured and the patronage of the Government be so dispensed that it shall not be brought "in conflict with the freedom of elections."

8th. We believe that all men are equal before the law, and that this great and fundamental principle of our free institutions cannot be departed from without violating their genius and spirit; and in order that equal justice shall be done to all and special privileges conferred on none, it is the duty of the Government to provide, by all necessary laws, for its preservation and enforcement.

9th. We insist on perfect religious freedom, and freedom of conscience to every individual; are opposed to any interference whatever with the church by the State, or with the State by the church, or to any union between them; and in our opinion it is incompatible with American citizenship to pay allegiance to any foreign power, civil or ecclesiastical, which asserts the right to include the action of civil governments within the domain of religion and morals, because ours is a "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people" and must not be subject to or interfered with by any authority not directly responsible to them.

10th. A country so bountifully supplied as ours is with all the sources of wealth, possessing unsurpassed capacity for production, every necessary facility for the growth of mechanic and manufacturing arts, and all the agencies of labor, needs only the fostering aid of the Government to establish its material prosperity upon a durable basis; in our opinion, therefore, it is the duty of the Government to so regulate its revenue system as to give all needful encouragement to our agricultural, mechanical, mining and manufacturing enterprises, so that harmonious relations may be permanently established between labor and capital, and just remuneration be secured to both.

11th. In our opinion it is the duty of the Government, in passing laws for raising revenue, so to lay taxes as to give the greatest possible exemption to articles of primary necessity, and to place them most heavily upon the luxuries and the wealth of the country.

12th. We believe that it is the duty of the Government in furnishing National currency so to regulate it as to provide for its ultimate redemption in gold and silver; that any attempt to hasten this period more rapidly than it shall be brought about by the laws of trade and commerce is inexpedient; therefore, in our opinion, so much of the so-called resumption act as fixes the time for the resumption of specie payments should be repealed; and after such repeal the currency should remain undisturbed—neither contracted nor expanded, we being assured that the financial troubles of the country, when relieved from interference, will be speedily and permanently cured by the operation of the natural laws of trade, and by preserving that course of policy which the Republican party has constantly maintained of steadily looking to an ultimate resumption of specie payments.

13th. The greenback currency was created by the Republican party as a matter of absolute necessity to carry the Government successfully through the War of the Rebellion and save the life of the Nation; it met the fierce opposition of the Democratic party on the declared ground that it was unconstitutional and would prove worthless, and if this opposition had been successful the

war would have resulted in the independence of the Southern Confederacy. If the Democratic party was sincere in this opposition, one of its objects in now seeking to obtain possession of the Government must be to destroy this currency, along with that furnished by the National banks, so that the country may be compelled to return to the system of local and irresponsible banking which existed under the administration of Mr. Buchanan; and therefore as it is necessary that this currency shall be maintained in order to save the country from the most ruinous system of local and irresponsible banking, and from consequent financial embarrassments, its best interests require that it shall be left in the hands of its friends and not be turned over to its enemies.

14th. When the Republican party obtained possession of the Government in 1861 the annual expenditures were greater than the receipts from revenue, in consequence of a general derangement in commerce and trade brought on by maladministration. A large amount of Treasury notes had been issued and thrown upon the market to make up the deficiency; the credit of the United States was below par, and in addition to these embarrassments, it inherited from the administration of Mr. Buchanan a domestic war of immense proportions; yet it has so conducted the Government that its credit has been placed above par, and its bonds are sought after in all the great money markets of the world, notwithstanding the magnitude of the war, and the debt necessarily occasioned thereby; and the revenues have been so increased and so faithfully collected and economically applied that in addition to the ordinary expenses over \$500,000,000 of the public debt have been paid, and regular monthly payments are made thereon and thus the absolute necessity of continuing the policy by which these results have been achieved is fully demonstrated.

15th. We remain, as heretofore, irrevocably opposed to the payment of any part of the rebel debt, or to any payment whatever for emancipated slaves, or the property of rebels destroyed in war.

16th. We demand that the Government of the United States, as well as that of this State, shall be administered with the strictest economy consistent with the public safety and interest.

17th. The ordinance of 1787 made it the duty of the States formed out of the Northwest Territory to forever encourage schools and the means of education as necessary "for extending the principles of civil and religious liberty." Washington declared that "the education of our youth in the science of government" is necessary to prepare them for becoming "the future guardians of the liberties of the country." Jefferson placed education "among the articles of public care." Madison said that by its general diffusion it would enlighten the opinions, expand the patriotism, and

assimilate the principles and sentiments of the people, and thereby "contribute not less to strengthen the foundations than to adorn the structure of our free and happy system of government," and the people of this State, having by the Constitution approved the principles that it is the duty of the State to educate all her children, and having thus made it an essential feature of our system of State government, we shall regard all opponents of our public schools as assailing a fundamental principle of free government, and shall not falter in our support of them until every child in the State has been furnished with a common school education and shall be taught in the fundamental principles of free popular government; and we shall demand a faithful administration of the school law and the strictest economy in the disposition and expenditures of the funds, which should remain undivided, so that instead of the public schools being conducted with a view to prepare students for colleges and professions, they may continue what they were designed to be, the schools of the people.

18th. Inasmuch as all Republican governments depend for their stability and perpetuity upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, it is the right and duty of the State and National administration to foster and secure the highest moral and intellectual development of the people, and no laws should be enacted that are despotic in character, or disregard the wishes of the majority.

19th. We have not forgotten, and shall not forget, the services rendered to the cause of the Union by our gallant soldiers and seamen during the war of the rebellion—how firmly they stood amid the leaden hail of battle, how patiently and heroically they endured the hardships of camps and field, and what terrible afflictions some of them suffered as prisoners of war. The honor of the Nation is pledged to provide bounties and pensions for them, and to take care of the widows and orphans of those who have lost their lives in the defense of the Government and upon this we shall earnestly and constantly insist.

20th. The administration of General Grant commands our fullest confidence and approbation—our respect for him as a man of unspotted honor and as a statesman of wisdom and prudence and our admiration for his high qualities as a soldier remain unabated, and we especially commend him for the example he will leave to his successors of removing from office those of his own appointment when he has found them to be unfaithful and of causing those who have proved dishonest to be so prosecuted that "no guilty man shall escape."

21st. In our opinion the Hon. Oliver P. Morton possesses in an eminent degree the ability and qualities which fit him for the office of President of the United States. During his service as Governor of this State, when the Union was in the

utmost peril, he displayed executive abilities of the very highest order, and his Senatorial career has been distinguished by such statesmanlike wisdom as to win the approbation of the whole country. We know his faithfulness to every public trust, his earnest devotion to the cause of the Union, his unflinching advocacy of the rights of the oppressed, and therefore present his name to the National Republican Convention for nomination for the office of President.

The following State ticket was put in the field:

Governor—Godlove S. Orth, Tippecanoe.

Lieutenant-Governor—Robert S. Robertson, Allen.

Judges Supreme Court—First District, Wm. P. Edson, Posey; Second District, A. C. Voris, Lawrence; Third District, H. C. Newcomb, Marion; Fourth District, J. F. Kibbey, Wayne.

Secretary of State—Isaiah P. Watts, Randolph.

Auditor of State—Wm. M. Hess, Hendricks.

Treasurer of State—George F. Herriott, Johnson.

Attorney-General—Jonathan W. Gordon, Marion.

Reporter Supreme Court—L. T. Miller, Warren.

Clerk Supreme Court—Charles Scholl, Clarke.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Oliver H. Smith, Spencer.

The following delegates to the National convention were selected under instructions to vote and work for Morton:

At Large, Col. R. W. Thompson, Vigo; Will Cumbach, Decatur; James N. Tynes, Miami; Gen. Thomas M. Browne, Randolph, First District. Wm. Hellman, Vanderburg, and R. T. Kercheval, Spencer; Second District, Gen. Laz. Noble, Knox, and N. R. Peckinpaugh, Crawford; Third District, J. H. McCampbell, Clark, and Simon Stansifer, Bartholomew; Fourth District, Col. H. Tripp, Jennings, and Wm. J. Baird, Switzerland; Fifth District, R. M. Haworth, Union, and Capt. John Schwartz, Dearborn; Sixth District, Simon T. Powell, Henry, and Ashury Steele, Grant; Seventh District, L. M. Campbell, Hendricks, and J. C. S. Harrison, Marion; Eighth District, Amzi L. Munsen, Lawrence, and W. K. Edwards, Vigo; Ninth District, M. H. Bunnell, Boone, and Henry Taylor, Tippecanoe; Tenth District, E. Merrifield, Porter, and E. W. Niker, of St. Joseph; Eleventh District, Col. K. G. Shryock, Fulton, and J. R. Gray, Hamilton; Twelfth District, George Arnold, Wells, and A. W. DeLong, Huntington; Thirteenth District, B. L. Davenport, Elkhart, and James S. Frazier, Kosciusko.

The State committee was made up as follows:

First District, Jas. C. Veatch, Spencer; Second District, Wm. Armstrong, Daviess; Third District, A. J. Hy, Clark; Fourth District, James Y. Allison,

Jefferson; Fifth District, L. J. Monks, Randolph; Sixth District, Thos. B. Adams, Shelby; Seventh District, N. R. Ruckle, Marion; Eighth District, Geo. W. Friedley, Lawrence; Ninth District, Thos. Underwood, Tippecanoe; Tenth District, Andrew Hall, Newton; Eleventh District, Wm. Thompson, Howard; Twelfth District, J. B. White, Allen; Thirteenth District, H. G. Thayer, Marshall. Geo. W. Friedley was made chairman of the committee, but his campaign was prosecuted under very great difficulties.

In the first place the Republicans failed in their hope of nominating Morton, and the convention which met in Cincinnati on June 14 named Hayes for the Presidency. The Democrats, in their National convention at St. Louis ten days later, took advantage of this situation in Indiana and nominated Hendricks for Vice-President, thus enlisting upon their side whatever State pride might contribute to success in Indiana. But the most troublesome thing the Republicans had to meet was a fierce attack upon Godlove S. Orth by the Democratic press and a number of independent Republican papers throughout the State. During the preceding session of Congress Orth had been chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, which had under consideration certain claims of citizens of the United States against the republic of Venezuela. It was intimated that damaging charges would be made against Orth in connection with the adjustments of these claims. There was never any foundation for a charge and none was ever brought. As a matter of fact Hon. S. E. A. Bridges, a Democratic member of the committee, afterwards declared that these intimations of a possible charge were maliciously false, and the whole matter seemed to have been a campaign scheme manufactured without any basis. Nevertheless the managers of the Republican campaign were frightened not a little at the prospect of these mysterious charges of which they knew nothing, and, after various consultations, Orth voluntarily resigned from the ticket. The State committee met and nominated Gen. Benjamin

Harrison for the Governorship—Harrison was in Michigan at the time, and was notified of his selection by wire. He replied, protesting that he could not accept the nomination, but the selection of the committee had already been publicly announced, and, upon representations that his declination would ruin all prospects of party success, he reluctantly accepted. The Democrats had nominated James D. Williams for the Governorship. The *Indianapolis Journal* was then in the hands of men who have since sold it, and the nomination of Williams brought forth a most unfortunate editorial, in which the dreadful charge was made that Williams could not rise to the dignity of a Gubernatorial office because of his plain and homely ways. And in support of this argument it was declared that he would probably come into the Governor's office dressed in blue jeans. The Democrats were quick to see the point, and their candidate for Governor was afterwards known as Blue Jeans Williams. Those who are aware of the tremendous effect of the coon skin cap in the Harrison campaign of 1840 may well imagine the effect of this sort of thing upon the plain farmers of Indiana. Harrison made a heroic campaign, and twice or thrice a day his inimitable oratory aroused enthusiasm among his adherents. But the tide of circumstances was against him, and the October election showed the triumph of Williams and the Democratic ticket by about 13,000 plurality. During their long possession of the legislature, however, the Republicans had gerrymandered the State to some extent, and though there was a majority of four against them in the State Senate, they had fifty-three members of the House, giving them a majority of two on joint ballot. Morton was re-elected to the United States Senate without opposition, but his death, shortly after entering upon his third term, left the Indiana Republicans without a representative of the Senate, and Daniel W.

Voorhees, who led the Indiana Democracy for so many years afterwards, entered the Senate by appointment of Governor Williams. In the November election the State went Democratic by only about 4,500 votes, and the Republicans succeeded in electing nine out of the thirteen members of Congress:

Messes, Leonidas Sexton in the Fourth District; Thomas M. Browne in the Fifth District; Milton S. Robinson in the Sixth District; John Hanna in the Seventh District; Morton C. Hunter in the Eighth District; M. D. White in the Ninth District; W. H. Calkins in the Tenth District; J. L. Evans in the Eleventh District; J. H. Baker in the Twelfth District. Mr. C. A. DeBrueler was defeated in the First District, Louis T. Loveless in the Second District, Jesse R. Newson in the Third District, and Wm. A. Bouham in the Twelfth District.

This was the first National campaign in which it was charged that large amounts of money were sent to Indiana by the National committees of the two great parties for purposes of corruption. How much of these charges were true it is obviously impossible to know, for that sort of thing is never recorded in black and white, but certain it is that the amounts of money supposed to have been sent into Indiana from National committees have always been tremendously exaggerated.

CAMPAIGN OF 1878.

In 1878 the Republicans returned to the fight with renewed courage, but made a losing battle. The State convention was held at Indianapolis on June 5 and adopted the following platform:

The Republicans of Indiana, in convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

The maintenance of the great principles of the Republican party as essential to the peace, permanency, and prosperity of the Nation. The right of the people to meet together and discuss their grievances to be jealously guarded and maintained; but determined opposition to lawlessness or to any resort to force and violence, as subversive of the public peace, injurious to public morals

and destructive of the rights and interests of all classes. Equal rights before the law and equal protection under the law, without regard to race, creed, condition or occupation. No exclusive privileges to individuals or classes. Opposition to all subsidies—National, State, county or municipal. The common school system to be cherished and perfected, and to that end the school fund should not be diverted to sectarian purposes. Rigid economy in all expenditures—National, State, county and municipal. A just limitation upon taxes for State, county, township and municipal purposes. Opposition to any increase of municipal indebtedness. Strict accountability upon the part of all public officers. The just reduction and equalization of all fees and salaries. Such legislation as will secure to all persons laboring for and furnishing supplies to railroad and other corporations full payment for their labor and material. An increased exemption of property from execution, and a liberal homestead law. Such legislation as will protect the life and secure the comfort of miners and laborers engaged in hazardous occupations. A constitutional amendment providing for strict registration and election laws. Full commendation of and sympathy with all efforts for personal reformation. American industries to be encouraged and fostered by such legislation as will develop the material resources of the country, and give full measure of employment and reward for labor. Opposition to repudiation in all its forms; the honor and credit of the Nation to be maintained in every contingency. No abandonment or depreciation of the greenback currency. A sound and stable currency of gold, silver, and paper of the same value. National legislation authorizing the receipt of greenbacks at par in payment of customs and in the purchase of Government bonds. Opposition to further financial agitation, stability in our financial system being essential to business prosperity. Union soldiers are entitled to all honor, and their displacement and the substitution of rebel soldiers as employees by the National House of Representatives should be condemned by every patriotic citizen. Opposition to the payment of Southern claims arising out of the rebellion.

We denounce the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in demanding payment of over two hundred million dollars of rebel claims as a conspiracy against the Government, less open but not less dangerous than armed rebellion.

We denounce the Democrats in the House of Representatives for their lawless action in unseating Republican Representatives fairly and legally elected, and in giving their places to partisans, regardless of the right of election by the people.

The leaders of the Democratic party are seeking to make it a revolutionary party; they will not submit to the repose of the country, or leave the people to their peaceful pursuits so long as they have hope of profit by agitation; and no law or

public measure is so sacred that they will not violate it to obtain a party advantage. The cry of fraud in regard to the last Presidential election is a disguise to conceal the illegal and forcible means by which voters in the Southern States were intimidated, and thousands in all the States were sought to be corrupted; and the unblushing manner in which the leaders of the Democratic party undertook to buy the votes of Presidential electors with money proves them unworthy the public confidence.

The denial of the title of President Hayes is an act of party desperation, and the attempt to oust him from office is revolutionary resistance to law, and if it is not condemned by the people it will furnish a precedent by which any defeated party may issue its declaration in opposition to law, rally its supporters to acts of violence, plunge the country into anarchy, and thus Mexicanize and destroy our institutions.

The electoral commission was constitutionally created by the act and consent of the Democratic party in Congress; and its decision, subsequently confirmed, was final and conclusive upon every department of this Government. There can be no appeal from it except by revolution; its decision makes the title of President Hayes equal to that of any former President; and we recognize in his personal integrity, as well as the general course of his administration, the guarantee that he will conduct the Government so as to preserve the honor and promote the happiness of the whole country.

We solemnly pledge ourselves to support and maintain President Hayes and the lawfully constituted authorities of the Government in resisting revolution.

At this the first opportunity presented the Republicans of Indiana in this capacity, we desire to place on the permanent records of the party a tribute of our high appreciation of the character and services of Oliver P. Morton. What he has done for his country and his State is now history. We can never forget his intrepid leadership and his unselfish devotion to the public weal. The people of Indiana must ever regard and cherish the memory of him whose name and fame are now the common heritage of the Nation.

The following State ticket was nominated:

Secretary of State—Isaac S. Moore, Vanderburgh
Auditor of State—Abram O. Miller, Boone.

Treasurer of State—George F. Herriott, Johnson.
Attorney-General—Daniel P. Baldwin, Cass.

Superintendent Public Instruction—Jacob T. Merrill, Tippecanoe.

The State committee was made up as follows:

First District, Thos. J. Scott, Gibson; Second District, Wm. Armstrong, Daviess; Third District, W. H. Fogg, Clark; Fourth District, John Overmeyer, Jennings; Fifth District, W. W. Dudley, Wayne; Sixth District, Geo. F. Chittenden, Madison; Seventh District, Solomon Blair, Marion; Eighth District, W. K. Edwards, Vigo; Ninth District, D. O. Bayles, Clinton; Tenth District, Horace E. James, Jasper; Eleventh District, Joseph R. Gray, Hamilton; Twelfth District, A. W. DeLong, Huntington; Thirteenth District, H. G. Thayer, Marshall. Mr. Blair was made chairman.

In the districts the following nominees for Congress were named:

First District, Wm. Heilman; Second District, Richard M. Welman; Third District, A. E. S. Long; Fourth District, Leonidas Sexton; Fifth District, Thos. M. Browne; Sixth District, Wm. Crose; Seventh District, John Hanna; Eighth District, Morton C. Hunter; Ninth District, Godlove S. Orth; Tenth District, Wm. H. Calkins; Eleventh District, Calvin Cowgill; Twelfth District, John Studebaker; Thirteenth District, John H. Baker.

The election in October was disastrous, the State going Democratic by about 14,000. The November election did not help matters much, though Mr. Heilman succeeded in turning over the First District. The Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Districts were lost, and those that were carried were pulled through with greatly reduced majorities, the Fifth by less than 1,000, the Sixth by something over 300 and the Ninth by about ninety-eight.

The following members were elected:

Messrs. Heilman, Browne, Crose, Orth, Calkins, Cowgill and Baker.

CAMPAIGN OF 1880.

When the campaign of 1880 came on, the Republicans began to pull themselves together for a tremendous effort. Defeat had had the effect of chastening and uniting the party, and the leaders went to work in a sensible way, to secure the most valuable candidates for a State ticket and the strongest possible organization of the party.

The State convention was held on June 17, 1880, and the following platform adopted:

The Republicans of Indiana in convention assembled, reaffirm the truth of the declarations made, and fully indorse the resolutions adopted by the National convention assembled at Chicago on the 2nd of June, 1880.

In the nominees of the Chicago convention we recognize representative men of the Republican party, and statesmen who may well be entrusted with the administration of our National Government, and we heartily commend them to the support of the people.

Resolved, That as an inflexible principle of personal liberty, we maintain the right of locomotion, including the right of foreigners to emigrate hither and become American citizens, and the right of native-born citizens to migrate from one State to another without vexatious investigation as to their motives for doing so.

2nd. That we favor such State legislation as will protect the people from imposition by the dishonest procurement of promissory notes payable in bank, without, however, impairing the validity of commercial credits.

3rd. That we congratulate the people of Indiana upon the adoption of the constitutional amendments recently submitted under which the purity of the ballot box may be secured, increased economy in the government attained, the speedy administration of justice provided for, and extravagant municipal taxation prevented. And we point to the open hostility of the leaders of the Democratic party to these salutary provisions as evidence of the insincerity of their professions, their unfaithfulness to the public welfare, and their unfitness to administer the State Government recognizing at the same time the patriotism and independence of the large mass of the Democratic party who gave those amendments their support.

4th. That we reaffirm our devotion to the system of free, common, unsectarian schools as the source of popular intelligence, and indispensable to the perpetuity of Free Government.

5th. That the gratitude of the country to those brave men who periled their lives for the preservation of the Union is a perpetual debt which must never be forgotten, and the duty of Congress to embody this sentiment in the form of laws for their substantial benefit is imperative.

6th. That we favor all proper measures tending to develop the great agricultural and mineral resources of our State, and especially such wise and wholesome laws as will insure the comfort and safety of those engaged in the dangerous work of mining; and recognizing existing defects in our laws we favor such further legislation as will secure to all laborers a speedy and effectual enforcement of their rights as against all corporations and individuals.

7th. That all laws on the subject of fees and salaries shall be made so as to afford justice to the citizen and a fair compensation to the officer.

In casting about for a candidate, many eyes had been turned to Albert G. Porter, who had been phenomenally successful in his contests for Congress in the Richmond district. He was known as one of the most popular men in the State. Porter was nominated for Governor by acclamation, but declined the nomination. The convention, however, would hear of no declination, and in a scene of remarkable enthusiasm insisted upon his acceptance. The rest of the ticket was made up as follows:

Governor—Albert G. Porter, Marion.

Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas Hanna, Putnam.

Judges Supreme Court—Third District, Byron K. Elliott, Marion; Fifth District, Wm. A. Woods, Elkhart

Secretary of State—E. R. Hawn, Crawford.

Auditor of State—Ed. A. Wolfe, Rush.

Treasurer of State—Roswell S. Hill, Clay.

Attorney-General—Daniel P. Baldwin, Cass.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—John M. Bloss, Vanderburg.

Clerk Supreme Court—Daniel M. Roysse, Tippecanoe.

Reporter Supreme Court—Francis M. Dice, Fountain.

For the first time this year the Republicans began a new method of organizing the party. Heretofore the district members of the State committee had been chosen by the delegates to the State convention meeting in district caucuses. This year, however, the State convention was held after the National convention, and it was necessary to hold district conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to the National convention. At these district elections it was decided to elect the members of the State committee so that the work of organizing the party could be put under way early. At these district meetings the following members of the State committee were elected:

First District, Henry S. Bennett, Vanderburg; Second District, R. J. Evans, Knox; Third District, M. M. Hurley, Floyd; Fourth District, John Overmeyer, Jennings; Fifth District, J. H. Jordan, Morgan; Sixth District, Isaac Jenkinson, Wayne; Seventh District, John C. New, Marion; Eighth District, H. H. Bondinot, Vigo; Ninth District, A.

L. Kunder, Tippecanoe; Tenth District, D. W. Tompason, Cass; Eleventh District, A. W. DeLong, Huntington; Twelfth District, Robert Stratton, Allen; Thirteenth District, W. C. Graves, Kosciusko. The committee elected as its chairman, John C. New, who proved one of the best organizers the party has ever known. Clinton C. Riley was made secretary of the committee and James A. Waldman treasurer. Mr. New appointed an executive committee composed of W. H. H. Terrell, William W. Dudley, Charles Kahlo, Isaac Jenkinson, Henry S. Bennett, Alex. W. DeLong and M. H. McKay. He also had an auditing committee composed of James A. Wildman, Theodore P. Haughey and William Wallace.

The regular party organization this year was strengthened not a little by the organization of the "Young Men's Republican Club of Indiana." Campaign clubs had become common during the National campaign, but this year a systematic effort was made to organize a club in every hamlet, and they were combined into a State organization with the following officers:

President—John O. Hardesty, Terre Haute.

Vice-Presidents—C. S. Denny, Indianapolis; W. S. Wright, Logansport; E. W. Brady, Muncie; C. H. McCarter, Evansville.

Secretary—Charles F. Robbins, Indianapolis.

Assistant-Secretary—Theodore Shockney, Union City.

Treasurer—Rowland Estes, Noblesville.

Executive Committee—First District, John J. Marlett, Evansville; Second District, Charles G. McCord, Vincennes; Third District, James W. Dunbar, New Albany; Fourth District, Eugene G. Hay, Madison; Fifth District, Silas A. Hays, Greencastle; Sixth District, A. C. Lindenuth, Richmond; Seventh District, James L. Fletcher, Indianapolis; Eighth District, M. L. Diall, Terre Haute; Ninth District, H. D. Sterrett, Zionsville; Tenth District, W. S. Wright, Logansport; Eleventh District, C. C. Cowgill, Wabash; Twelfth District, J. E. McClasky, La Grange; Thirteenth District, W. H. Calkins, Laporte.

The following delegates were sent to the National convention by the district meetings:

First District, Wm. M. Hoggatt, Warrick, and Alexander Gilchrist, Vanderburg; Second District, Samuel E. Kercheval, Daviess, and John B. Glover, Lawrence; Third District, J. H. Friedley, Scott, and W. H. Slemmons, Harrison; Fourth District, John H. Crozier, Jefferson, and F. A. Adkinson, Dearborn; Fifth District, J. B. Homan, Hendricks, and Capt. D. E. Beem, Owens; Sixth District, Milton Pedou, Henry, and Thomas M. Little,

Fayette; Seventh District, R. O. Hawkins, Marion, and J. B. McFadden, Shelby; Eighth District, W. R. McKeen, Vigo, and Enos H. Nebeker, Fountain; Ninth District, Judge B. K. Higginbotham, Clinton, and Dr. G. B. Chittenden, Madison; Tenth District, F. S. Bedell, Lake, and John W. Weimer, White; Eleventh District, J. F. Vail, Howard, and J. J. Todd, Wells; Twelfth District, Wm. M. Clapp, Noble, and Charles K. Baxter, DeKalb; Thirteenth District, Clement Studebaker, St. Joseph, and State Senator Davenport, Elkhart.

A State convention called for the special purpose elected four delegates at large, as follows:

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Marion; D. B. Kunkler, of Vanderburg; George W. Friedley, of Lawrence, and James C. Collins, of Whitley.

The following candidates for Congress were put in the field:

First District, Wm. Hellman; Second District, James Braden; Third District, Albert P. Charles; Fourth District, John O. Cravens; Fifth District, Wm. B. F. Treat; Sixth District, Thos. M. Browne; Seventh District, Stanton J. Peelle; Eighth District, R. B. F. Pierce; Ninth District, Godlove S. Orth; Tenth District, Mark L. Demotte; Eleventh District, Geo. W. Steele; Twelfth District, Robert S. Taylor; Thirteenth District, Wm. H. Calkins.

The campaign of 1880 was one of the most remarkable fights in the history of this State. It was charged that the Republican National committee and the Democratic National committee sent enormous sums of money into Indiana to corrupt the State. There is no means of knowing about what was sent by the Democratic National committee. In the latter part of September the Republican National committee sent Stephen Dorsey to Indiana with a trunk that contained \$200,000. Chairman New informed Mr. Dorsey that the State was already practically carried, and that to spend this amount of money in Indiana, or any part of it, would be simply throwing so much money away. Dorsey was not inclined to take this rosy view of the situation, and New told him that if he wanted to stay here and spend the money himself he was welcome to do so, but the State organization did not need it and he did not want to take the responsibility of

accepting it. Dorsey determined to investigate the subject himself, and for that purpose remained here nearly two weeks, at the end of which time he was convinced that New's view of the situation was correct and returned to the East with his trunk and its precious contents unimpaired. The organization put together by the party in 1880 was a revelation in politics. Chairman New and Mr. Porter both held the same theory that what was needed to attain success was not some brilliant scheme or sudden coup, but straightforward, steady hard work. The organization was made up of well-selected men from the top down. The chairman selected D. S. Alexander as secretary of the committee, and Mr. Alexander took charge of the clerical force, relieving the chairman of all responsibility in that direction. The executive committee was appointed for advisory purposes. Each member of the State committee served as chairman of his Congressional district, and the district committee was composed of the county chairmen. Each county chairman presided over a county committee composed of one man from each ward and township in the county. And this ward or township man in turn presided over a committee made up of representatives of school districts or voting precincts. A careful poll was taken of the State six months before election, and from that time on each precinct man kept his poll up to date, so that at any time he could tell the exact status of his precinct. Thus the necessary sixty days' and thirty days' polls were taken in a day. Frequent calls for reports and frequent committee meetings kept these men thoroughly alive to their work, and while there were many great demonstrations addressed by the most eloquent orators of the country, the more quiet work of the organization told heavily. Mr. Porter, the candidate for Governor, spoke in every county of the State. His meetings were arranged some weeks ahead and in every county the State chairman called a

meeting of the county committee to be held on the same day as Mr. Porter's address. Each member of the local organization was requested to forward at least a week before a list of the doubtful voters in the county and the reasons why they were doubtful. If it was a Democrat who was thinking of voting the Republican ticket or a Republican who was disgruntled, all the reasons for his state of mind that were known were given. Each of these doubtful voters received a personal invitation to call upon Mr. Porter at the time of his speech in the county and as may be imagined, nearly all of them responded to the invitation. Porter worked like a slave in coming over these reports and by a wonderful exercise of memory succeeded in nearly all instances in recalling the story of each man as he was introduced to him. He had a wonderful gift of persuasiveness in personal conversation and few, if any, of these doubtful voters went out of his presence without making a mental vow to support him when election day came around. By the time Porter finished his canvass, he and Chairman New were able to forecast the vote of the State with almost absolute accuracy. It was with the confidence born of this actual knowledge that Chairman New informed Mr. Dorsey that the National committee's money was not needed. The result in October vindicated their judgment. Porter was elected by nearly 7,000 votes, and the rest of the Republican State ticket triumphed by pluralities of 4,000 or 5,000. The legislature was Republican in both branches, having a majority of two in the Senate and of fourteen in the House. In the November election the Republicans carried the State by over 6,000 votes, and the following members of Congress were elected:

Messrs. Hellman, Browne, Peelle, Pierce, Orth, Steele, Demotte and Calkins.

The last act of the campaign came when the legislature met in January and

General Harrison was elected Senator to succeed Turpie.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1882.

New York was not the only State in which patronage caused trouble for the new administration. The Indiana Republicans were as anxious for office as any and naturally the appointments made caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and it was probably this cause alone that made the pendulum swing backward two years later.

The State convention of 1882 met in Indianapolis on August 9th, and adopted the following platform:

The Republican party of Indiana, represented in delegate convention, recalls, as an incentive to further exertions for the public welfare, the achievements of the party in restoring the National Union; in overthrowing slavery; in securing the disabled soldiers and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle, or died from wounds or diseases contracted in the service of the Union, laws providing for liberal bounties and pensions; in building up an unexampled credit upon the simplest foundation of an unchangeable public faith; in reducing the great debt necessarily incurred for the suppression of the rebellion one-half, and the interest on the remainder to so low a rate that the National debt is no longer regarded as a burden; in establishing a currency equal to any in the world, based upon the convertibility of greenbacks and national bank notes into gold and silver at the option of the holders; in increasing the value of agricultural productions and the wages of labor, by building up home markets on the policy of reasonable protection to domestic industries; in exalting the value of our naturalization laws to our foreign born fellow citizens, by securing to American naturalization everywhere the full right of American citizenship; in founding American citizenship upon manhood, and not on complexion, and declaring that citizenship and the ballot shall ever go hand in hand; in maintaining and cherishing as a chief safeguard of liberty our system of free schools supported by a tax upon all property for the education of all children; and in the submission, from time to time, in respectful obedience to what has been deemed the popular will of amendments to the National Constitution of the State. Animated by these recollections, it is resolved

1st. That reposing trust in the people as the fountain of power, we demand that the pending

amendments to the Constitution shall be agreed to and submitted by the next legislature to the voters of the State for their decision thereon. These amendments were not partisan in their origin and are not so in character, and should not be made so in voting upon them. Recognizing the fact that the people are divided in sentiment in regard to the propriety of their adoption or rejection, and cherishing the right of private judgment, we favor the submission of these amendments at a special election, so that there may be an intelligent division thereon, uninfluenced by partisan issues.

2nd. That we feel it due to the memory of President Garfield to express our sense of the great loss suffered by the Nation in his death. We recall with pride the fact that, springing from the humblest conditions in life, Lincoln and Garfield arose, step by step, without any help but the force of their abilities and exertions, to the front rank among Americans, and were chosen by the Republican party to bear its banner in its struggle to maintain the supremacy and glory of the National Union.

3rd. That the lapse of time cannot efface from the grateful recollection of the Republican party its memory of the brave soldiers, from whatever section or party ranks they may have come, who offered their lives in support of its policy of restoring and maintaining the Union of States.

4th. That a revenue greatly reduced in amount being all that is now needed to pay the interest on our public debt and the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the time has arrived for such a reduction of taxes and regulation of tariff duties as shall raise no more money than shall be necessary to pay such interest and expenses. We therefore approve of the efforts now making to adjust this reduction, so that no unnecessary burdens upon the consumers of imported articles may exist, and that no injury may be inflicted upon our domestic industries, or upon the industrial classes employed therein.

5th. That we are grateful to observe that the laws for the protection of miners and securing their wages under the constant administration of them by Republican mine inspectors, has done much for the comfort of the workers in mines, and that we hope to see important suggestions of the present inspector for amendments farther to promote their comfort adopted by the next legislature.

6th. That the relations between capital and labor should be so adjusted that the rights of laborers shall be fully protected.

7th. That the fees of all State and county officers should be so regulated as to give a fair compensation to them, but not so great as to tempt applicants to corrupt methods to obtain the same, or to impose unjust burdens upon the people.

8th. That we join with our Irish fellow-citizens in sincere sympathy with the efforts of their brethren in Ireland to break up by means of just legislation, the large landed estates in that island, and to introduce upon these lands, for the general good of the people, peasant-proprietorship. We join with them also in the hope that efforts for home rule in all matters of local concern will prove successful.

9th. That it is the duty of Congress to adopt laws to secure a thorough, complete and radical reform of the civil service, by which the subordinate positions of the Government should no longer be considered rewards for their party zeal, which will abolish the evils of patronage, and establish a system of making honesty, efficiency and fidelity the essential qualifications for public position.

10th. That the industry, wisdom, and firmness of President Chester A. Arthur meets the cordial endorsement of the Republicans of Indiana.

11th. That Senator Benjamin Harrison, by his able and faithful discharge of duty and on account of his eminent abilities, challenges our admiration and confidence.

12th. That Governor Albert G. Porter is a wise and honest executive officer, and we congratulate the State upon securing the services of so faithful a public servant.

13th. Since the last meeting of the Republican convention of Indiana, ex-Senator Henry S. Lane, one of the gifted and over-honored founders and trusted leaders of the Republican party, has departed this life, and left a void in our ranks that fills us with sadness. He was eloquent for the right, always moved by the highest impulses of patriotism, and his memory is cherished in the hearts of the people of this State.

The old ticket for minor State officers was renominated as follows:

Secretary of State—E. R. Hawin.

Auditor of State—Edward H. Wolfe.

Treasurer of State—Rosewell S. Hill.

Attorney-General—D. P. Baldwin.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Jonathan W. Gordon.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—John M. Bloss.

The party was allowed to go without new organization until the State convention met and there was a temporary return to the old method of electing members by the delegates to the State convention. The State committee was thus made up of the following members:

First District, Henry S. Bennett, Vanderburg; Second District, N. H. Jopson, Daviess; Third District, Madison M. Hurley, Floyd; Fourth District,

Marine D. Tackett, Decatur; Fifth District, E. F. Branch, Morgan; Sixth District, James M. Brown, Rush; Seventh District, Wm. Wallace, Marion; Eighth District, J. F. Johnston, Parke; Ninth District, W. H. Hart, Clinton; Tenth District, James M. Watts, Carroll; Eleventh District, George I. Reed, Miami; Twelfth District, Walter Olds, Whitley; Thirteenth District, Aaron Jones, St. Joseph. John Overmeyer, of Jennings county, was made Chairman, and D. S. Alexander, Secretary.

The legislature that met in 1881 had done away with the October election, transferring the State election to November. The legislature had also passed some additional temperance legislation that contributed to the difficulties of the campaign not a little.

The following nominations for Congress were made in the various districts:

First District, Wm. Heilman; Second District, A. J. Hostetler; Third District, Will T. Walker; Fourth District, Wm. J. Johnson; Fifth District, Samuel Wallingford; Sixth District, Thomas M. Browne; Seventh District, Stanton J. Peele; Eighth District, R. B. F. Pierce; Ninth District, Godlove S. Orth; Tenth District, Mark L. DeMotte; Eleventh District, Geo. W. Steele; Twelfth District, W. C. Glasgow; Thirteenth District, Wm. H. Calkins.

The State ticket was defeated by over 10,000 votes, and the Congressional elections were disastrous. The Republicans lost the First, Eighth and Tenth Districts, which they carried before, while their majorities in the Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh Districts were cut down to a few hundred votes. In the Seventh District, including Indianapolis, contest was made and a Democratic house of representatives ousted Stanton J. Peele and seated Wm. E. English. In the Ninth, Godlove S. Orth was elected and died before taking his seat, and a special election held in January gave the district to the Democrats, Thos. B. Ward being elected over Charles L. Doxey. Thus in the forty-eighth Congress the Republicans of Indiana had only three members: Messrs. Browne, Steele and Calkins. The legislature also went heavily Democratic.

CAMPAIGN OF 1884.

The work of the organization for the campaign of 1884 was begun early, the district meetings for the purpose of electing members of the State committee being held in February. It is in these years that we find the power of the organization or "machine" as a factor in shaping the policy and distributing the offices of the party at its apogee.

The following members of the State committee were elected by the district meetings:

First District, Henry S. Bennett, Evansville; Second District, Samuel M. Reece, Shoals; Third District, M. M. Hurley, New Albany; Fourth District, A. D. Vanosdol, Madison; Fifth District, E. F. Branch, Martinsville; Sixth District, J. F. Wildman, Muncie; Seventh District, D. M. Ransdell, Indianapolis; Eighth District, J. D. Early, Terre Haute; Ninth District, W. H. Hart, Frankfort; Tenth District, J. M. Watts, Delphi; Eleventh District, A. F. Phillips, Kokomo; Twelfth District, W. L. Penfield, Auburn; Thirteenth District, Aaron Jones, South Bend.

A week or two after their election the new committee met at Indianapolis to organize. John Overmeyer expected to be re-elected as chairman and had his speech of acceptance prepared. The committee however appointed a sub-committee to confer with Hon. John C. New who had put together such a magnificent organization in 1880, and asked him to accept the chairmanship. Mr. New acceded to the request on condition that he be permitted to name his own secretary, as well as the auxiliary committees, and this condition was accepted. Overmeyer never got over this disappointment, though he accepted a place upon the executive committee during this campaign. He waited four years for his revenge and then declared himself a Democrat on the subject of the tariff. Henry C. Bennett was made vice-chairman of the committee; L. T. Michiner, Secretary; Isaac Herr and Henry A. Smock, assistant secretaries, and Wm. Wallace, treasurer.

The following auxiliary committees were appointed:

Executive Committee—John Overmyer, North Vernon; James H. Jordan, Martinsville; Henry C. Adams, Indianapolis; A. C. Harris, Indianapolis; Dan M. Ransdell, Indianapolis.

Finance Committee—W. R. McKeen, Terre Haute; Theo. P. Haughey, Indianapolis; Clem Studebaker, South Bend; Wm. Heilman, Evansville; Oscar A. Simons, Fort Wayne.

Auditing Committee—E. F. Branch, Martinsville; J. D. Early, Terre Haute; M. M. Hurley, New Albany.

The Young Men's Republican Club was reorganized for the campaign with the following officers:

President J. O. Hardesty, Indianapolis; Vice-Presidents, Francis Murphy, Vincennes; Milton Brown, New Castle; Quincy A. Myers, Logansport; J. H. State, Elkhart; Secretary, William L. Taylor, Indianapolis; Assistant Secretary, George C. Patchell, Union City; Treasurer, H. C. Starr, Richmond. Executive Committee, First District, Geo. A. Cunningham, Evansville; Second District, Samuel A. Chenoweth, Shoals; Third District, Will T. Walker, Scottsburg; Fourth District, W. M. Copeland, Madison; Fifth District, John C. Orr, Columbus; Sixth District, Charles E. Shively, Richmond; Seventh District, Wm. Bossan, Indianapolis; Eighth District, D. T. Morgan, Terre Haute; Ninth District, John T. McClure, Anderson; Tenth District, Moses S. Coulter, Logansport; Eleventh District, Geo. H. C. Townsend, Bluffton; Twelfth District, W. R. Tyler, Fort Wayne; Thirteenth District, O. Z. Hubbel, Elkhart.

The following delegation represented Indiana in the National convention:

At Large, Richard W. Thompson, Terre Haute; Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis; John H. Baker, Goshen; Morris McDonald, New Albany; First District, James C. Veatch, Spencer; and Francis B. Posey, Pike; Second District, George W. Rely, Knox; and William R. Gardiner, Daviess; Third District, D. M. Alsbaugh, Washington; and Albert P. Charles, Jackson; Fourth District, John O. Cravens, Ripley; and Eugene G. Hay, Jefferson; Fifth District, Joseph I. Irwin, Bartholomew; and W. A. Montgomery, Owen; Sixth District, Charles H. Burchenal, Wayne; and Joshua H. Melleterre, Henry; Seventh District, L. T. Michener, Shelby; and Henry C. Adams, Marion; Eighth District, William C. Smith, Warren; and William Riley McKeen, Vigo; Ninth District, George B. Williams, Tippecanoe; and Amicus C. Daily, Boone; Tenth District, Simon P. Thompson, Jasper; and George W. Holman, Fulton; Eleventh District, James B. Keener, Huntington; and Jonas Notaw, Jay;

Twelfth District, Oscar A. Simons, Allen; and Orville Carver, Steuben; Thirteenth District, Joseph D. Oliver, St. Joseph; and George Moon, Kosciusko.

The State convention was held at Indianapolis on June 19th and the following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Indiana in State convention assembled, ratify and adopt the platform of the recent National Republican convention at Chicago, as a comprehensive and sufficient declaration of their faith and purposes in respect to all questions of National scope and character, and they ratify and approve the nomination of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, and pledge to them the united and earnest support of the Republican party of Indiana.

1st. We endorse with pride and satisfaction the pure, able, dignified, and patriotic administration of Governor Albert G. Porter.

2nd. We favor an appropriation by the legislature for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the loyal and brave sons of Indiana, who gave their lives to save the Republic.

3rd. In the lapse of thirty-three years, by the increase of our population, and by the marvelous development of our material resources and the spread of intelligence, our State has outgrown the Constitution of 1851, and we therefore favor the calling of a convention at an early day, for the purpose of framing a new State Constitution adapted to the present circumstances of a great and growing commonwealth.

4th. We favor such change in the law as shall take the Administration of the Prisons and the Reformatory and Benevolent Institutions of the State out of the domain of party politics.

5th. We regard the system of prison contract labor as a degrading competition with the labor of the honest citizen, and we favor its abolition.

6th. We favor the enactment and enforcement of laws for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of labor, and especially for the thorough regulation and ventilation of mines, under the supervision of the police authority of the State.

7th. We renew the pledge of our devotion to the free, nonsectarian public school, and will favor all measures tending to increase its efficiency, and especially such as will promote its usefulness as a preparation for the practical duties of life.

8th. The amendment of the Constitution of the State, which authorized and contemplated a revision of the laws relating to fees and salaries ought not to remain a dead letter, and we favor the enactment of such laws as will place the compensation of all public officials upon a basis of fair compensation for services rendered.

9th. Recognizing with gratitude the service of the Union soldiers in defending the government

against armed rebellion, we favor a just equalization and adjustment of bounties and pensions, and a liberal construction and application of all laws granting pensions to honorably discharged soldiers of the Union Army.

10. We denounce the action of the Democratic majority in the last General Assembly in enacting laws of purely partisan character, whereby experienced, competent and eminent officials were displaced and mere politicians appointed, to the serious injury of the Benevolent Institutions of the State, including those for the Deaf and Dumb, the Insane, the Blind, the Boys' Reformatory and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; and in the passage of a metropolitan police bill, by which, in cities of a certain population, the control of municipal affairs is taken from the citizens concerned and placed in the hands of a partisan State commission.

The following State ticket was placed in nomination:

Governor—Wm. H. Calkins, LaPorte.

Lieutenant-Governor—Eugene Bundy, Henry.

Secretary of State—Robert Mitchell, Gibson.

Auditor of State—Bruce Carr, Orange.

Attorney-General—Wm. C. Wilson, Tippecanoe.

Judge Supreme Court—Fifth District, Edwin P. Hammond, Jasper.

Reporter Supreme Court—Wm. H. Hoggatt, Warrick.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Barnabas C. Hobbs, Parke.

Unquestionably the hottest fight made in any State during the campaign of 1884 was that in Indiana. It was here that the infamous scandal touching the private life of Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate for President, was sprung, and no unimportant feature of the campaign was the libel suit growing out of this charge. The drift was still heavily against the Republicans in Indiana, and the temperance legislation of 1881 had even more effect in this campaign than it had in that of 1882. Cleveland carried the State by something over 6,000 votes in November, and the whole Republican ticket went down in defeat, Gray being elected over Calkins by over 7,000 votes.

The Republicans had the following Congressional nominees in the field:

First District, Wm. H. Gudge; Second District, Geo. G. Rely; Third District, James Keigwin; Fourth District, John O. Cravens; Fifth District, Geo. W. Grubbs; Sixth District, Thos. M. Browne;

Seventh District, Stanton J. Peelle; Eighth District, James T. Johnston; Ninth District, Charles T. Doxey; Tenth District, Wm. D. Owen; Eleventh District, Geo. W. Steele; Twelfth District, Theron P. Keator; Thirteenth District, Henry G. Thayer. Of these, only Messrs. Browne, Johnston, Owen and Steele pulled through. Johnston's majority was only 110; Owen's, 481 and Steele's, 54.

CAMPAIGN OF 1886.

The campaign of 1886 turned largely upon the question of the Senatorship. Harrison's term was about to expire, and it was the general understanding that if the Republicans should carry the legislature he should be entitled to another term. The Democrats had had this Senatorial struggle in mind, and their legislature in 1885 had made a gerrymander of the State by redistricting it for legislative purposes, so that it required a tremendous Republican majority throughout the State to elect a Republican legislature. Another question that was productive of a bitter and desperate struggle arose later in this campaign. Malon D. Manson, who had been elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1884 by the Democrats, accepted a Federal appointment under President Cleveland, and thereby, by the terms of the State constitution, vacated his office. This situation developed the fact that the constitution provided no means of filling the Lieutenant-Governor's office when it was vacated, unless it might be taken for granted that the Governor had the right to appoint under the general power given in the constitution to him to fill the minor State offices by appointment until the succeeding election, but this would present the anomaly of giving the Governor of the State power to appoint the man who was likely to succeed to the gubernatorial chair. The question was presented by Governor Gray to Attorney-General Hord, a Democrat, and Mr. Hord rendered an opinion that the office should be filled by special election. The Governor accordingly issued a proclamation and both parties nominated

a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, to be voted for at the same time the other elections were held in the fall.

The Republicans began their organization of the State by district conventions held on February 11, at which the following State committee was elected:

First District, Goodlet Morgan, Pike; Second District, Col. C. C. Shreeder, Dubois; Third District, John Overmeyer, Jennings; Fourth District, Charles F. Jones, Franklin; Fifth District, W. F. Browning, Monroe; Sixth District, J. N. Huston, Fayette; Seventh District, Daniel M. Ransdell, Marion; Eighth District, John H. Barford, Montgomery; Ninth District, Col. James Tullis, Tippecanoe; Tenth District, Dr. H. E. Pattison, Pulaski; Eleventh District, John I. Dille, Huntington; Twelfth District, F. H. Barnard, Allen; Thirteenth District, L. W. Royce, Kosciusko. This committee elected as its chairman Hon. J. N. Huston, a prominent banker of Connersville, and Mr. Michener was re-elected Secretary.

General Harrison was the leading Republican orator in the campaign, and it was the hardest fought battle Indiana has ever known in an off year. The Republican convention met in Indianapolis in June and adopted the following platform:

The Republicans of Indiana, in convention assembled, invoke the dispassionate judgment of the people of the State upon the acts and record of the Democratic party. Succeeding the power in the National Government by virtue of unpardonable crimes against free suffrage, it has demonstrated its incapacity and insincerity by its failure to redeem its pledges made to the people. Promising economy in public expenditures, the appropriations made by the last Congress and approved by the President, were of unparalleled extravagance. Its attempt to legislate on tariff and finance served only to weaken public confidence, to paralyze industry, to check the returning tide of prosperity, and to interfere with the regular and orderly reduction of the public debt, which was so conspicuous a feature of Republican administration. Under its control the civil service has been degraded by appointment, not only of unfit persons, but of convicted criminals, to posts of responsibility and honor. It has scandalized justice and decency by the methods inaugurated by the Post-office and other departments to distribute the offices to party workers, while it sought to placate the growing sentiment against the spoils system by false pretenses. The Federal appointments made in Indiana are a fair sample of what has brought the cause of civil service reform into needless disfavor and made its success an impossibility un-

der Democratic auspices. The attempt of the Democratic House of Representatives to make odious pension legislation by adding a special tax bill to every pension measure (thus declaring that pensions should not be paid out of the General Treasury), the spirit and language of numerous vetoes of meritorious pensions and the failure of the Democratic House to even reconsider them before adjournment of Congress, reveal the continued enmity of the Democratic party to the Union soldier and his cause.

Since its advent to power the old heresy of State sovereignty has been rehabilitated. In the Southern States, where the political strength of the party resides, the country has witnessed the insurrection of treason and traitors, the flaunting of the rebel flag, and the defiant expressions of sentiments at war with the integrity of the Union. The flag of the United States has been lowered in honor of a man who gained unique infamy by his despicable course as a public enemy; the services and memory of men held in reverence by loyal people have been attacked in Congress by those who were formerly in arms against the Government; persons have been appointed to high offices who have offensively declared the National Government to be "a bloody usurpation of natural rights" and in Federal appointments preference has been given to those who were most conspicuous in their services to the Southern Confederacy. Anxious for the full and complete harmonizing of all sections of the Union, we can but reprobate those evidences of hostility to the principles of the government. There can be no assurance of permanent safety and security until all people unitedly honor the Union, and as unitedly deplore the differences, which, in past years, so seriously threatened its overthrow.

In its relations with foreign governments the Democratic administration has conspicuously failed to maintain the honor and dignity of the Nation, and to protect the rights of American citizens. It has disfranchised hundreds of thousands of voters in the North, by its failure to discharge an imperious moral obligation, imposed by the Constitution, for the admission of Dakota into the Union, for the same reason that led it to extinguish Republican majorities in the Southern States by fraud and violence.

The last legislature of Indiana was Democratic in both branches by a majority of two-thirds. It passed apportionment bills disfranchising nearly half the voters of the State in legislative and Congressional elections, thus accomplishing under the forms of law what it has accomplished elsewhere by the tissue ballot and the shotgun.

It failed to redeem its pledges to the laboring classes made in its platform, promising a reduction in the hours of labor on public works, the establishment of means of labor statistics, the use of

prison labor so as not to compete with free and honest labor, the prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age, and the prohibition of the watering of corporate stocks. All bills which were even introduced to accomplish any of these things were defeated by Democratic votes.

It failed to pass a bill to restrain the manufacture and use of dynamite for the purpose of destroying life and property.

It failed to amend the extravagant fee and salary bill; it defeated measures introduced by Republicans to limit the excessive allowances of county officers; it refused to cut down the enormous perquisites of the Reporter of the Supreme Court; it refused to provide means for ascertaining and recovering from the clerk of that court sums of money due from him and wrongfully withheld; it forced upon the State, at great expense, and without just cause, an extra session of the General Assembly; and, although it appropriated four and one-half millions of dollars, it crippled our educational institutions by insufficient allowances, and left unpaid just debts of the State, due to private citizens by refusing to pass the specific appropriation bill.

It failed to provide the citizens of the State with the speedy justice guaranteed in the Constitution, by defeating all measures for the relief of the overcrowded condition of the docket of the Supreme Court.

It failed to obey the imperative mandate of the Constitution to enact a law providing for the registration of voters in the interests of free and fair elections.

It failed to comply with the just demands of our colored voters for equal rights, and a bill to secure such rights, introduced by a representative of the negro race, was defeated through Democratic opposition.

It failed to honor its profession favoring civil service reform, "so that honesty and capability might be made the condition of public employment." It defeated a bill for this reform introduced and unanimously supported by Republicans. It consigned the benevolent institutions to corrupt and partisan boards; it surrendered the management of feeble-minded children and the orphans of our Union soldiers to trustees and care-takers, by whom they were debauched, outraged, handcuffed, confined in dungeons, and maltreated under circumstances of unspeakable barbarity.

It failed to investigate the acts of the Democratic Treasurer of State after it was proved and admitted that large sums of money had been lost; that he had used the moneys of the State and received interest thereon, in violation of the criminal statutes; and, notwithstanding the fact that the vouchers exposed by him to the legislative committees as a part of his assets, a large portion showed the money they represented to have been

deposited within two days prior to their inspection, another portion appeared to have been antedated, and part consisted of county orders long since due and taken in violation of law, and only \$7,700 appeared in cash in the treasury. And it declined to allow even an inquiry into these evidences of presumed credit.

It has enormously increased the public debt of the State. Its scandalous alliance with the Liquor League forced it to defeat a bill to permit the effects of alcohol on the human system to be studied by our children in the public schools.

On this record we ask the verdict of the people, and also upon the following declaration of principles:

The security of government rests upon an equal intelligent and honest ballot, and we renew our declaration against crimes of fraud and violence, wherever practiced and under whatever form, whereby the right of every man to cast one vote, and have that vote counted and returned, is imperilled or abridged. We especially protest against the flagrant crime of the Democratic party of Indiana against free suffrage in the passage of an infamous gerrymander. We demand that, man for man, the votes of members of all parties shall be given equal force and effect.

Freedom of labor is essential to the contentment and prosperity of the people. Workingmen should be protected against the oppression of corporate combinations and monopolies. We are opposed to the importation of contracted and ill-paid labor from abroad; the unfair competition of convict labor with free labor; the competition of "assisted" emigrants and the vicious classes of Europe with American workingmen; the employment of young children in factories and mines; and we recommend to the next General Assembly the passage of such laws as will guarantee to workingmen the most favorable conditions for their labor—especially in the proper ventilation and safeguards for life and health in mines and factories, and the sure and prompt payment of wages. We favor the reduction of the legal number of working hours, wherever practicable, and the submission of all matters of controversy between the employer and the employe, under just regulation, to impartial arbitration. The right of all men to associate for the promotion of their mutual good and protection, without interfering with the rights of others, cannot be questioned.

We favor the maintenance of the principle of protection, under which the resources of the State and Nation have been and are being developed, and whereby the wages of workingmen are from 15 to 30 per cent. higher than under the revenue tariff in force before the Republican party came into power. Favoring the reduction and readjustment of the tariff from time to time as circumstances may require, upon the basis of affording protection to the products and results of American

skill and industry, in our opinion the duties should be reduced as low as will be allowed by a wise observance of the necessity to protect that portion of our manufactures and labor whose prosperity is essential to our National safety and independence. We, at the same time, condemn the declaration of the Democratic party of Indiana in favor of practical free trade as a menace to the prosperity of the State and to the welfare and advancement of workmen.

The wisdom and honesty of the Republican party secured sound money to the people. Gold and silver should be maintained in friendly relation in the coin circulation of the country, and all circulating medium—coin and paper alike—should be kept of equal and permanent value. The surplus in the treasury should be steadily applied to the reduction of the National debt.

We favor a thorough and honest enforcement of the civil service law, and the extension of its principles to the State administration wherever it can be made practicable, to the end that the corruption and flagrant abuses that exist in the management of our public institutions may be done away with, and they be liberated from partisan control.

The Republican party carries into effect the homestead policy, under which the Western States and Territories have been made populous and prosperous. We favor the reservation of public lands for small holdings by actual settlers, and are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of the public domain by corporations and nonresident aliens. American lands should be preserved for American settlers.

The watering of corporate stock should be prevented by law. Railway and other public corporations should be subjected to the control of the people, through the legislative power that created them, and their undue influence in legislation and in courts should be summarily prevented. We favor the creation of a bureau of labor statistics, whereby the interests of both labor and capital may be protected and the welfare of the State promoted.

The constitutional provision, that all taxation shall be equal and uniform, should be made effective by such revision of the assessment and taxation laws as will remedy the injustice whereby certain localities have been made to bear more than their due share of the public burdens.

The strict and impartial enforcement of law is the only safeguard of society; and we demand of State and local authorities the vigorous execution of legal penalties against all criminals. We congratulate the people upon the unanimous opposition of all classes to the imported crime of anarchism, which is the enemy of social order and an attack upon the safety of life and property. It is the special foe of honorable workmen and is

justly condemned by intelligent and patriotic labor everywhere.

Lapse of time does not weaken the gratitude due the soldiers and sailors of the Union. We favor such changes in the pension laws as will make proof of enlistment conclusive evidence of the physical soundness of the applicant, that will equalize allowances, and will simplify their methods by which just claims can be adjudicated in the Pension Office. We favor the granting of a pension to every honorably discharged Union soldier and sailor suffering from unavoidable disability. The legislature should make a liberal appropriation for the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' monument at the capital of the State. We favor the granting of pensions to the survivors of the Mexican war who are not laboring under political disability. We favor the separation of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home from the Home for Feeble-minded Children.

We renew the pledge of our devotion to the free, unsectarian school system, and favor measures tending to increase its practical value to the people. We are opposed to any movement, however insidious, whether local or State, whereby a sacred fund may be diverted from its legitimate use, or the administration of the schools made less impartial or efficient.

The amendment to the Constitution of the State providing for the equalization of fees and salaries ought not to remain a dead letter, and we favor the enactment of a just law for the compensation of all public officials.

We favor the pending constitutional amendment making the terms of county officers four years, and striking out the word "white" from section 1, article 12 of the Constitution, so that colored men may become a part of the regular militia force for the defense of the State.

The attempted domination by the Liquor League of political parties and legislation is a menace to free institutions which must be met and defeated. The traffic in intoxicating liquors has always been under legislative restraint; and, believing that the evils resulting therefrom should be rigidly repressed, we favor such laws as will permit the people in their several localities to invoke such measures of restriction as they may deem wise, and to compel the traffic to compensate for the burdens it imposes on society and relieve the oppression of local taxation.

The party of freedom to all, irrespective of accidents of birth or condition, the Republican party welcomes every advance of the people to a higher standard of political rights. The peaceful revolution in Great Britain, whereby Ireland is sure to receive the benefits of local self-government after centuries of oppression, has our sympathy, and should command every proper and legitimate assistance.

Hon. Benjamin Harrison, United States Senator from Indiana, has worthily won a front rank among the trusted and honored statesmen of the Nation, and by his signal abilities and devotion to the highest public interests, has brought credit upon the State and country. His course in the Senate of the United States meets with our warmest approval, and we commend him to the esteem and confidence of all the people. The Republican Representatives in the lower house of Congress also deserve the thanks of the Republicans of the State for their faithful and honorable service.

In common with the Nation, we deeply mourn the death of Ulysses S. Grant, whose deeds for war and in peace secured for him the grateful admiration of his country and the honor of the world. We favor the appropriation by Congress of such an amount as may be necessary to erect, in the city of Washington, a monument befitting the military achievements and civic virtues of one who shed imperishable luster upon the American name and character. Coupled with our great chieftain and leader in the country's history is the name of one of Indiana's most illustrious citizens, Hon. Schuyler S. Colfax. His death is sincerely lamented and his memory should be appropriately honored.

The following ticket was nominated:

Lieutenant-Governor—Robert S. Robertson, Allen.

Secretary of State—Charles F. Griffin, Lake.

Auditor of State—Bruce Carr, Orange.

Treasurer of State—Julius A. Lemcke, Vanderburg.

Attorney-General—Louie T. Michenor, Shelby.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Harvey M. LaFollette, Boone.

Judge of Supreme Court—Byron K. Elliott, Marion.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Wm. T. Noble, Wayne.

The following nominations were made for Congress in the various districts:

First District, Alvin P. Hovey; Second District, Martin S. Ragsdale; Third District, James Keigwin; Fourth District, Thomas J. Lucas; Fifth District, Ira J. Chase; Sixth District, Thos. M. Browne; Seventh District, Addison C. Harris; Eighth District, James T. Johnston; Ninth District, Joseph B. Chendle; Tenth District, Wm. B. Owen; Eleventh District, George W. Steele; Twelfth District, James B. White; Thirteenth District, Jasper Packard.

This year the Young Men's Club organization was changed and put into a form that has made it an active and valuable factor in the Republican campaigns in

Indiana ever since. W. L. Taylor had been secretary of the organization in 1884, and W. H. Smith, the Indiana correspondent of the *Commercial Gazette*, had been actively interested in the work. These two men got together and mapped out a form of organization that should be uniform throughout the State, and that should take up and follow the work of organizing new clubs. They determined to call it the Lincoln League of Indiana, and to have an annual meeting upon Lincoln's birthday, when the officers should be elected, with a manager for each district. The plan was to have the club organization auxiliary to and a part of the regular party organization, not only in the State, but in every county. Hon. J. N. Huston was made president of the league and W. L. Taylor secretary, with Mr. Smith as his assistant secretary, and so actively was the work of organization pursued that by the end of the campaign there were over 1,000 clubs connected with the organization, showing a total membership of over 75,000.

To understand the Republican victory of 1886 there must be some appreciation of the enormous discontent caused among the Indiana Democrats by the civil service policy of President Cleveland. So high had the feeling run in 1884 that it is a common tradition that the Democrats of Indiana "got drunk" for seven consecutive days in celebration of the Cleveland victory, while the Republicans were so downcast that it took them an equal length of time to drown their sorrow. The fight of 1884 had been so close and hard in Indiana that when the Democrats finally realized that they had won the first national victory since the war, more than half the rank and file of the party confidently expected to be rewarded with some sort of Federal appointment, and when President Cleveland talked in platitudes about civil service reform and that sort of thing their disgust was deep and

intense. But even with this state of affairs the Republican State ticket pulled through by a very narrow majority of a little over 3,000 votes. The legislature, upon which the great fight had centered, proved a tie. The Republicans succeeded in carrying seven of the thirteen Congressional districts, electing Messrs. Hovey, Browne, Johnson, Cheadle, Owen, Steele and White. Mr. White was elected in the Twelfth district, and was the only man thus far that ever carried the district in its present shape.

The succeeding session of the legislature was the most exciting that Indiana has ever had. The Senate was Democratic and declined to recognize the validity of the election of a Lieutenant-Governor. Robertson attempted to take his seat, but was ousted by force, declining to meet force with force, although the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, had gathered large numbers of retainers in the corridors of the State House. Robertson saw that an attempt to retain his position would mean riot, bloodshed and the disgrace of the State, and he had sufficient moral courage to stand the bitter taunts of members of his own party who accused him of "showing the white feather," in order to save the good name of the State. The Democrats had elected as President of the Senate *pro tem* Alonzo Green Smith, of Jennings county, who led the Democrats in the forceful ejection of Robertson. Turpie was the Democratic nominee for the Senatorship.

The first vote given in each House on January 18, stands as follows:

Senate, Benjamin Harrison.....	18
Senate, David Turpie.....	32
House, Benjamin Harrison.....	53
House, David Turpie.....	43
Jason H. Allen, (Labor).....	4

Then came the joint convention of the two Houses presided over by Mr. Smith of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The vote for fifteen ballots showed no election, though Turpie usually received

seventy-five votes and Harrison seventy-one, while seventy-six were necessary to a choice. On the sixteenth ballot, however, the four Labor votes were cast for Turpie and the President of the Senate declared him elected, while the Speaker of the House declared that there was no election. Governor Gray, however, made out a commission for Turpie and he was seated by the United States Senate.

CAMPAIGN OF 1888.

The campaign of 1888 was in many respects the most memorable the Republicans of Indiana had known since their organization. During the preceding year, Walter Q. Gresham as a judge of the Federal court had rendered a decision in favor of the employes of the I. B. & W. railroad that had started in his behalf a Presidential boom. Gresham had already been Postmaster-General in Arthur's cabinet and he and General Harrison were the most distinguished among the Indiana Republicans, though Harrison was unquestionably the leader of the organization. The Presidential campaign began with the election of the State committee when the party throughout the State was at once divided into two hostile Harrison and Gresham camps. The district conventions for the selection of delegates to the National convention and members of the State committee were held in February and the contests were fierce. John C. New conducted the fight for General Harrison and Charles W. Fairbanks was the most prominent leader of the Gresham element. The Harrison people won in a preliminary contest and the following delegation to Chicago was elected:

Delegates at Large, Albert G. Porter, Marion; R. W. Thompson, Vigo; James N. Huston, Fayette; Clem Studebaker, St. Joseph. Alternates at Large, Stanton J. Peelle, Marion; M. M. Hurley, Floyd; H. G. Thayer, Marshall; John P. Carr, White, District Delegates, First District, John B. Cockrum, Warrick; Arthur P. Twineham, Gibson; Second District, S. N. Chambers, Knox; Joseph Gardner, Lawrence; Third District, John Overmyer,

Jennings; W. N. McDonald, Jackson; Fourth District, M. D. Tockett, Decatur; W. H. Clark, Ohio; Fifth District, John V. Hadley, Hendricks; W. L. Dunlap, Johnson; Sixth District, W. A. Cullen, Rush; John F. Wildman, Delaware; Seventh District, E. W. Halford, Marion; R. A. Black, Hancock; Eighth District, J. D. Early, Vigo; R. N. Nixon, Vermillion; Ninth District, Boone; X. I. Throckmorton, Tippecanoe; Tenth District, E. C. Field, Lake; A. K. Sills, White; Eleventh District, A. C. Bearss, Miami; Hezekiah Caldwell, Wabash; Twelfth District, James S. Drake, Lagrange; W. H. Knisely, Whitely; Thirteenth District, J. W. Crumacker, Laporte; M. W. Simons, Marshall, District Alternates, First District, J. R. Sulzer, Perry; W. T. Mason, Spencer; Second District, J. C. Bellheimer, Daviess; M. C. Taylor, Greene; Third District, J. A. Kemp, Washington; Geo. B. Cordwill, Floyd; Fourth District, Dr. W. P. Forshae, Jefferson; Alfred Slaw, Switzerland; Fifth District, C. S. Hammond, Putnam; J. G. McPheeters, Monroe; Sixth District, C. M. Rock, Henry; Rev. J. M. Townsend, Wayne; Seventh District, E. B. Wingate, Shelby; Ben. D. Bagby, Marion; Eighth District, Simon Daniels, Vigo; A. S. Peacock, Fountain; Ninth District, H. S. Travis, Benton; D. W. Paul, Madison; Tenth District, M. L. DeMotte, Porter; J. A. Hatch, Newton; Eleventh District, L. C. Davenport, Wells; Leopold Levy, Dubois; Twelfth District, John M. Somers, DeKalb; Hiram Iddings, Noble; Thirteenth District, Dr. A. H. Henderson, Starke; J. H. Cisney, Kosciusko.

The following were elected members of the State committee:

First District, Frank B. Posey, Pike; Second District, T. H. Adams, Knox; Third District, M. M. Hurley, Floyd; Fourth District, M. R. Sulzer, Jefferson; Fifth District, J. I. Irwin, Bartholomew; Sixth District, L. D. Stubbs, Wayne; Seventh District, D. M. Ransdell, Marion; Eighth District, John H. Burford, Montgomery; Ninth District, J. A. Swoveland, Tipton; Tenth District, E. D. Crumacker, Porter; Eleventh District, John I. Dille, Huntington; Twelfth District, Wm. Bunyan, Noble; Thirteenth District, L. W. Roysse, Kosciusko. Mr. Huston was re-elected Chairman; D. M. Ransdell, Vice-Chairman; John I. Dille, Secretary, and Wm. Wallace, Treasurer. The Executive Committee was composed of L. T. Michener, John B. Elam, Wm. H. Hart, W. N. McDonald and F. M. Millikan. The Finance Committee was composed of Stanton J. Peelle, X. S. Byram, W. R. McKeen, J. R. Jackson and Hiram Iddings.

After a long struggle at Chicago, in June, General Harrison was nominated. And while his nomination unquestionably strengthened the party in Indiana, the unfortunate rivalry of Judge Gresham

also had its effect. While Mr. Fairbanks and other leaders of the Gresham wing took off their coats and did valiant work for Harrison, yet the ante-convention struggle had been so close and bitter that many of the Gresham following in Indiana could not be reconciled.

The State convention met in Indianapolis on August 8, and adopted the following platform:

With grateful pride, the Republicans of Indiana endorse and ratify the action of the National convention, held in Chicago in June last. Affirming allegiance to the policy and principles of the Republican party, we pledge to the nominees for President and Vice-President a united and successful support. The electoral votes of Indiana will be given for Harrison and Morton. In commending Benjamin Harrison to the people of the United States, we repeat the words in which the State presented him as a candidate for nomination: "A Republican without equivocation, always in the fore front of every contest, devoted to the principles of the party with which he has been identified since its organization, prominent and zealous in all its campaigns, wise and trusted in its councils, serving with honorable distinction in the military and civil service of the Government, of great ability, long and distinguished public life, of high character and unblemished reputation."

The National platform expresses the faith of the party upon National questions. For the Republicans of Indiana, we declare—

Crimes against an equal ballot and equal representation are destructive of free government. The iniquitous and unfair apportionment, for congressional and legislative purposes, made at the behest of the Liquor League of Indiana, followed by conspiracy, and forgery upon the election returns of 1886, in Marion county, for which a number of prominent Democratic party leaders were indicted and tried, two of whom are now suffering the deserved penalty of their acts, demands the rebuke of every patriotic citizen. The gerrymander, by which more than half of the people of the State are shorn of their just rights, must be repealed, and constitutional apportionments made whereby the votes of members of all political parties will be given equal force and effect. We believe equal political rights to be the only basis of a truly Democratic and Republican form of government.

The action of the Democrats in the last General Assembly was revolutionary and criminal. The will of the people, expressed in a peaceable and lawful election, advised and participated in by the Democratic party, was set at defiance, and the Constitution and laws, as expounded by the Supreme Court of the State, disregarded and nullified. Public and private rights were subverted and

destroyed, and the Capitol of Indiana disgraced with violence and brutality. The alleged election of a United States Senator was accomplished by fraud and force, by highlanded usurpation of power, the overthrow of constitutional and legal forms, the setting aside of the results of a popular election, and the theft of the prerogatives of duly elected and qualified members of the legislature. That stolen senatorship is part of the Democratic administration at Washington, now in power by virtue of public crimes and the nullification of constitutions and laws.

The sworn revelations of corruption, scoundrelism, and outrage in the conduct of the penal and benevolent institutions of the State, made before investigating committees of the last legislature, and confessed by the actions of a Democratic Governor and Democratic legislators, enforce the demand of an enlightened public sentiment that these great and sacred trusts be forever removed from partisan control. We favor placing all public institutions under a wisely conceived and honestly administered civil service law.

Labor is the foundation of the State. It must be free, well paid and intelligent to remain honorable, prosperous and dignified. In the interests of labor we favor the establishment and permanent maintenance of a bureau of labor statistics. We favor the passage and strict enforcement of laws which will absolutely prevent the competition of imported, servile, convict or contract labor, of all kinds, with free labor; prohibit the employment of young children in mines and factories; guarantee to workmen the most favorable conditions for their service, especially proper safeguards for life and comfort in mines and factories, on railways, and in all hazardous occupations, to secure which the duties and powers of the State Mine Inspector should be enlarged, and provisions made whereby only skilled and competent men can be placed in positions where they may be in control of the lives and safety of others; enforce the certain and frequent payment of wages; abridge the hours of labor wherever practicable, and provide for the submission to just and impartial arbitration, under regulations that will make the arbitration effective, of all controversies between workmen and their employers. The right of wage-workers to organize for legitimate promotion of their mutual good cannot be questioned.

A just and equal enforcement of the law is the only sure defense of the rights of the people. It is the highest duty of the State and local governments to administer all laws for the protection of life and property, and the abdication of this function to private and personal agencies is dangerous to the public peace and subversive of proper respect for legal authority.

We favor such legislation as will secure to every head of a family in Indiana a comfortable

homestead, in addition to the personal property now exempted from execution by law.

Fees and salaries should be equalized under the constitutional amendment adopted by so large a majority for that purpose, and a law for the equitable compensation of public officials should be promptly enacted. The methods of county and township business should be economized and simplified.

The amendments to the State Constitution, making the terms of county officers four years, and striking out the word "white" from Section 1, Article 12, so that colored men may become part of the regular militia force for the defense of the State, should be renewed.

Railway and other corporations should be subject to control through the legislative power that created them; their undue influence in legislation and courts and the imposition of unnecessary burdens upon the people, through illegitimate increase of stock or capital, should be summarily prevented.

The free unsectarian public school system must be protected against impairment or abridgment from any cause. The constitutional provision for a common school education of the children of all the people should be given the widest possible scope. The State Normal School for the training of teachers for the common schools should be rebuilt, and the school fund of the State released from restrictions that keep it out of the hands of the people.

Politics and legislation must be kept free from the influence of the saloon. The liquor traffic must obey the law. We favor legislation upon the principle of local option, whereby the various communities throughout the State may, as they deem best, either control or suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The gratitude of a patriotic people to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by money. They will not consent that any Union soldier or sailor, or his widow or orphans, shall be impoverished or embarrassed because of the refusal of liberal provision by the Government, or by technical requirements of law or administration in securing recognition of their just claims. Proof of an honorable discharge, or of an existing disability ought and must be deemed sufficient showing to warrant the award of a pension.

We congratulate the people of the State upon the indications of a prosperity that is being maintained despite all adverse influences. The rapid utilization of natural gas has greatly stimulated the industrial interests of the commonwealth, and rendered more essential the continuance of that economic system under which our marvelous advancement has been made. State legislation should be directed toward the reclamation of un-tillable lands and the development of our resources of every kind.

Democratic filibustering in the House of Representatives prevented the return to the Treasury of the State of Indiana of the sum of \$904,875.33, the justice of which claim against the General Government has been officially acknowledged and its repayment provided for. Like hostile Democratic action has also prevented the return to our State treasury of \$606,979.41 discount and interest on war-claim bonds rendered necessary to equip and maintain the volunteer soldiers who went out under the first call for troops in 1861. More than a million and a half of dollars justly due the State are thus withheld, in the presence of an increasing Federal surplus, and of a practically bankrupt State treasury, caused by the incompetence of Democratic State administration.

The services of our Republican members of the National House of Representatives meet our unqualified approval. They have been alert to protect the interests of the State and their respective constituents. The location of a branch of the National Soldiers' Home, and the prospective establishment of a marine hospital, within the borders of our State, are causes for special congratulation.

Under this declaration of facts and principles, the Republicans of Indiana invite the co-operation of all citizens, irrespective of past political faith or action.

The following State ticket was put in the field:

Governor—Alvin P. Hovey.
Lieutenant-Governor—Ira J. Chase.
Secretary of State—Charles F. Griffin.
Auditor of State—Bruce Carr.
Treasurer of State—J. A. Lencake.
Attorney-General—Louis T. Michener.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. M. LaFollette.

Reporter of the Supreme Court—John L. Griffiths.

The nominees for Congress in the various districts were as follows:

First District, Frank B. Posey; Second District, Thomas N. Braxton; Third District, Stephen D. Sayles; Fourth District, Manley D. Wilson; Fifth District, Henry C. Duncan; Sixth District, Thomas M. Browne; Seventh District, Thomas E. Chandler; Eighth District, James T. Johnston; Ninth District, Joseph B. Cheadle; Tenth District, Wm. D. Owen; Eleventh District, Geo. W. Steele; Twelfth District, James B. White; Thirteenth District, Wm. Haynes.

A tremendous amount of energy was put into the campaign. The organization was closer than it had ever been before, and there was not a school district in the State that did not have a number of campaign rallies during the autumn, while

some of the demonstrations in the larger cities were simply enormous. From almost the beginning of the campaign General Harrison was kept busy day after day receiving delegations, sometimes containing thousands of men, from all over the country that made Indianapolis their Mecca, and his short speeches delivered upon receiving them were the most effective arguments the Republicans had, not only in Indiana but throughout the country. Harrison carried the State by a plurality of 2,331 votes out of more than half a million votes cast, and pulled the State ticket through with him, though the legislature on account of the gerrymander remained Democratic. The following Republican members were elected to Congress:

Browne in the Sixth District; Cheadle in the Ninth and Owen in the Tenth. The presiding legislature had so gerrymandered the State for Congressional purposes that though the Republicans carried Indiana by a clear majority, they were able to elect but three of the eleven members of Congress. In January a special election was held in the First District to fill out the unexpired term of General Hovey, who had resigned to accept the Governorship, and for this short term Mr. Posey was elected over the man who had defeated him in November, with nearly 1,000 votes to spare. In the November election he had been defeated by only twenty votes.

During this campaign the club organization of the State attained a very high degree of efficiency under the new Lincoln League managed by the following officers:

President—W. L. Taylor, Indianapolis.
Secretary—W. H. Smith, Indianapolis.
Treasurer—N. S. Byram, Indianapolis.
Executive Committee—W. R. McKeen, Terre Haute; A. R. Shroyer, Logansport; Gen. John Coburn, Indianapolis; A. C. Daily, Lebanon; Jesse J. Brown, New Albany.

District Managers—First, Walter S. Viele, Evansville; second, W. R. Gardiner, Washington; third, George B. Cardwill, New Albany; fourth,

Albert Davis, Liberty; fifth, W. R. McClelland, Danville; sixth, David Paul Liebhardt, Milton; seventh, M. A. Chipman, Anderson; eighth, Nick Filbeck, Terre Haute; ninth, C. C. Shirley, Kokomo; tenth, M. F. Chilcote, Rensselaer; eleventh, Wm. S. Silvers, Bluffton; twelfth, H. C. Hanna, Ft. Wayne; L. W. Royse, Warsaw.

Vice Presidents—First, Frank B. Posey, Petersburg; second, T. H. Adams, Vincennes; third, M. M. Hurley, New Albany; fourth, M. R. Sulzer, Madison; fifth, J. I. Irwin, Columbus; sixth, L. D. Stubbs, Richmond; seventh, D. M. Ransdell, Indianapolis; eighth, J. H. Burford, Crawfordsville; ninth, J. A. Swoveland, Tipton; tenth, E. D. Crumpacker, Valparaiso; eleventh, J. I. Dille, Huntington; twelfth, Wm. Bunyan, Kendallville; thirteenth, L. W. Royse, Warsaw.

CAMPAIGN OF 1890.

Like the Democrats after the 1884 campaign, the Indiana Republicans after the success of 1888 all expected office, and most of the leaders got it. So great in fact was the exodus of Republicans from the State to fill Federal offices that the campaign of 1890 fell largely into the hands of a new generation of leaders. While the Democratic legislature of 1889 afforded a good deal of ground for criticism it nevertheless introduced two great reforms: One in the shape of a uniform system of school books and the other, and by far the more important, in the introduction of the Australian ballot system for voting. Corruption in elections had become almost universal, and while Indiana was no worse than some other States, it was no better than the worst of them in the matter of election frauds and buying votes, a fact due in a large measure to the equal division of parties in the State that made every election doubtful until the votes were counted out. Then the famous tally sheet frauds of 1888 that sent Simeon Coy to the penitentiary had aroused public indignation, and there was a general clamor for a law that would produce something like purity in elections. Thus when the legislature enacted the Australian ballot law, even its political opponents acknowledged it had done a good thing, but State issues did not cut a

very large figure in the campaign of 1890, though it was an "off year." The Republican Congress had passed the McKinley tariff bill and the readjustment of prices following gave every opportunity to misrepresent its effects. Democratic and self-declared independent newspapers were full of the terrors of the McKinley tariff. Then Congress had under consideration a measure for the supervision of elections by United States officers, and this bill was denounced far and wide as a new "force bill," designed for the purpose of centralizing in the Federal Government the entire control of elections. Another powerful factor just at this time was the widespread agrarian agitation. The old farmers' organization known as the Grange had given way to a new secret order known as the Farmers' Alliance which had spread like wild-fire throughout the West and South. Lodges had been organized all through Indiana, and there was a great deal of mystification upon the part of the people as to the purpose of the organization, which contained among its leaders enthusiasts who believed that they could revolutionize the laws of trade, and control the politics of the country.

The Republicans held their organization meetings in February and elected the following members of the State committee:

First District, A. P. Twincham, Princeton; Second District, T. H. Adams, Vincennes; Third District, S. E. Carter, Seymour; Fourth District, M. R. Sulzer, Madison; Fifth District, C. S. Hammond, Greencastle; Sixth District, J. W. Macy, Winchester; Seventh District, W. T. Durbin, Anderson; Eighth District, W. T. Brush, Crawfordsville; Ninth District, C. C. Shirley, Kokomo; Tenth District, E. D. Crumpacker, Valparaiso; Eleventh District, Wm. Hazen, Wabash; Twelfth District, Wm. Bunyan, Kendallville; Thirteenth District, Wm. D. Frazer, Warsaw.

The committee organized by the election of the following officers:

L. T. Michener, Chairman; M. R. Sulzer, Vice-Chairman; Frank M. Millikan, Secretary; Horace McKay, Treasurer; R. E. Mansfield, Ass't Sec'y. Chairman Michener appointed the following executive committee: Stanton J. Peelle, Indianapolis;

J. K. Gowdy, Rushville; E. H. Nebeker, Covington; J. B. Homan, Danville; W. N. Harding, Indianapolis.

The State convention met at Indianapolis, September 10, and adopted the following platform:

The Republican party of Indiana congratulate the people of the State upon the fact that, since we last were assembled on a like occasion, the State has been honored for the first time in its history by the elevation of one of its citizens to the position of Chief Executive of the Nation.

We indorse the administration of Benjamin Harrison, and the able statesmen selected as his co-laborers and advisers, as being wise, vigorous, and patriotic. He has kept the pledges made to the people, and has carefully guarded and zealously promoted their welfare, and elevated the condition of the public service.

We heartily approve the action of the Republicans in Congress. Under the brilliant and fearless leadership of Thomas B. Reed they have again proved that the Republican party can be relied upon to meet and solve great public questions, and have once more demonstrated its capacity for intelligent and patriotic government. Important treaties concluded and pending, liberal pension laws, the revision of the system of impost duties, provision for the certain and impartial collection thereof, laws authorizing states to deal with articles deemed harmful, legislation to secure pure food to our people, and removing all objections to the products of our farms in foreign markets, provisions for increasing the volume of a sound currency, laws designed to make elections fair and pure, legislation for the protection of railroad employes, laws against trusts and monopolies, to suppress lotteries, to prohibit convict labor on public works, to prohibit importation of foreign laborers under contract, for the protection of miners, to endow colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and statutes adding six stars to the flag of the Union, each representing a commonwealth already great and populous, constitute work completed or well advanced, which, in character and value, has rarely been equaled in any single session of Congress.

Familiar with the history of the last thirty years, the people need scarcely be reminded that all this useful legislation has met Democratic opposition, prolonged, bitter and determined. With singular persistence the representatives of that party have flung themselves under the wheels of the car of progress and the ears of the people have been filled with their outcries. Charged with high public duties, they have vehemently insisted that they were not present in the halls of legislation except for the purpose of receiving their sal-

aries and obstructing public business. We condemn their conduct as unworthy of the representatives of a people whose government is founded on the right of the majority to rule, and as hostile to the laborer, the mechanic, the soldier, the farmer, and the manufacturer, all of whose interests are directly involved in the legislation they have so violently opposed.

We reaffirm our belief in the Republican doctrine of protection to American industries. Home markets, with millions of consumers engaged in varied industries, are the best in the world, and for many perishable articles the only ones accessible. American markets should be first for our own citizens, and to this end we favor levying import duties upon products of other nations, often the result of degraded labor, selecting such articles as we can produce profitably, and as will bring revenue to the government and impose the least burden upon our own people.

We condemn the Democratic doctrine of free trade, under the operation of which thousands now engaged in manufacturing, mining, and like industries must be driven to agricultural pursuits, at once increasing our farm products, and destroying the best and most reliable markets for them, and commend the policy of reciprocity proposed in connection with pending tariff legislation, to the end that, when our markets are opened more freely to the products of other countries, we should obtain as a consideration therefore more favorable trade privileges with the country so benefited. We will thus secure, especially in Mexico, the Central and South American States, and adjacent islands, such a market for our agricultural and manufactured products as will enable us to pay for our sugar and coffee with the product of our mills and farms.

We heartily approve the action of Republicans in Congress in making generous provision for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans. A wise liberality, far surpassing any similar action by other nations, gives to the defenders of the Union and those dependent upon them, at least one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually. Of this vast amount over fifteen millions will be disbursed in the State of Indiana each year, bringing needed relief to thousands of patriotic homes, and stimulating business by largely increasing the volume of money circulating among our people.

As against all Democratic promises and pretenses, we proudly recall the fact that all pension legislation has been placed upon the statute books by Republicans and against constant Democratic opposition they have steadily maintained a revenue system adequate to meet its demands. Nor has it been the habit of Republican Presidents to sneer at or veto laws adding to the comfort of those who maintain the integrity of the Union, and gave to the Nation one flag of honor and authority.

In justice to the Union soldiers and sailors, we urge the passage of the service pension bill.

We commend the action of Republicans in Congress on the subject of silver coinage. Every Democrat in Congress, who is recorded as voting, including the last candidate of that party for Vice-President, at the time of the demonitization of silver, voted in favor of that measure. Ex-President Cleveland, by messages to Congress, strongly opposed all legislation favorable to silver coinage, and the law recently enacted was passed in spite of persistent Democratic opposition. Under its beneficent influence, silver has rapidly approached the gold standard of value, farm products are advancing in price, and commerce is feeling the impulse of increased prosperity. It will add more than \$50,000,000 annually of sound currency to the amount in circulation among the people, and is a long yet prudent step toward free coinage.

Prosperous and dignified labor is essential to a free State. It should be well paid, and the hours of employment should be such as to leave leisure for recreation and for mental and moral culture. We favor protection against every form of convict or servile labor, prohibition of the employment of young children in factories and mines, protection of railroad employes by requiring the adoption of a uniform coupler, protection of employes in factories and mines and in every hazardous occupation from every danger that can be removed or diminished, the adjustment of differences between the employer and the employed by arbitration, and such legislation as may be needed to facilitate and protect organizations of farmers and wage laborers for the proper and lawful promotion of their mutual interests. And we condemn the conduct of the representatives of the Democratic party, both in Congress, and in the legislature of Indiana, who, while professing abundant regard for the welfare of the workman, have failed to enact valid and efficient laws on these subjects.

We repeat our demand for elections that shall be free, equal, and honest in every part of the Union. Upon such elections depend the political equality and just representation of the people of every State. Our National Government is founded upon the idea that there shall be such elections, and we urge the Congress of the United States to enact such laws as will accomplish this result, and make ample provision for forcing the discontinuance of intimidation, corruption and fraud.

We believe that the soil of the United States should be reserved for its own citizens and such as may become citizens, and favor such legislation by Congress and the State legislature as will prevent aliens becoming owners of the land needed for homes for independent American farmers.

Believing that the food supply of the people should be kept as pure as possible, and that all articles should be sold under such names as will

indicate their true character, we favor such legislation by Congress and the State legislature as will best accomplish that purpose.

We denounce all trusts and combinations tending to hurtfully affect the price of commodities, as opposed to the welfare of the people at large, and favor such State legislation as will supplement the action of a Republican Congress looking to their suppression.

To cheapen transportation and to improve the market for the products of our farms and mills, we favor the improvement of our rivers and harbors wherever a reasonable expenditure will increase facilities for carrying freight.

We cordially indorse the administration of Governor Alvin P. Hovey and his Republican associates as courageous, prudent, and earnestly devoted to the best interests of the people of the State.

We demand that our benevolent institutions be placed above the level of partisan politics, and that they be controlled by boards composed of members of different political parties, appointed by the Governor, to the end that the cost of their maintenance may be reduced, and the helpless and unfortunate wards of the State may not be made the victims of unfit appointments dictated by the caucus, and made as a reward for party services.

We denounce all attempts to correct supposed evils by the lawless acts of mobs, commonly called White Caps, as unworthy of a civilized State. We favor such legislation as will aid the executive and local authorities in exterminating such evils in the few localities where there have been occasional manifestations of this lawless spirit, and that there may be no pretext for lawless attempts to redress supposed grievances we demand the vigorous enforcement of the laws against all offenders by the duly constituted authorities of the State.

The efforts of the saloon to control political parties and dominate elections must be met and defeated. The traffic in intoxicating liquors has always been regarded as a proper subject for legislative restraint and those engaged in it should be compelled to obey the laws. We favor legislation upon the principle of local option, whereby the various communities throughout the State may, as they deem best, either control or suppress this traffic, and approve the recent action of Congress renitting the control of this subject to the several States.

We believe that all State officers who serve the whole people should be elected by them as soon as appointments made by the executive under the Constitution expire, and favor such an amendment to the National Constitution as will extend the same method to the election of United States Senators, thus reducing the danger of corruption, giving the majority representation, and making such an election as that under which one Indiana Senator now misrepresents its people impossible.

We believe that the making of public improvements, and other purely business affairs of our larger cities, can be best and most economically managed by non-partisan boards, and favor legislation to that end, but we maintain the right of local self-government, and believe that such boards should be appointed by the mayor of the city they are to serve.

The better to secure the savings of our people so largely invested in building associations, we favor legislation requiring foreign associations and those organized in other States to make proper proof of their solvency, furnish ample security, and pay a reasonable license fee for the privilege of doing business in the State.

We condemn the legislature of Indiana for creating offices and attempting to fill them with its own favorites, contrary to established custom and in defiance to the Constitution. We denounce as unpatriotic, and as tending to revolution and anarchy, denunciation of able and upright judges of any political party, by party newspapers and political platforms, for the sole reason that in the conscientious discharge of high judicial duties such judges have rendered decisions against supposed partisan interests. We believe our State and Federal judges to be able and conscientious, and recognize in the malignant censure bestowed upon them another Democratic attempt to bring the law into disrepute, and teach the lesson of disobedience by vilifying the judges charged with the grave duty of deciding all controversies among our citizens.

The constitutional amendment adopted by a large majority in March, 1881, authorizing the legislature to enact laws grading the compensation of officers according to population and service required, expressed the demand of the people for such laws. In party platforms and public utterances the Democratic party has often declared in favor of such legislation, but having often a majority in both branches of the legislature, it has suffered this amendment to remain a dead letter for nine years. We favor legislation under this amendment by which officers will be paid fixed salaries, having regard to population and the character of services rendered, and the prices paid for similar work in other occupations, and all fees collected be paid into the proper treasury for the public benefit. Such legislation should take effect at the close of official terms for which elections have been made at the time of its enactment, and should be followed by a constitutional amendment making the terms of county and State officers, except the judiciary, four years, and rendering incumbents ineligible for re-election in any period of eight years.

We congratulate the people of the State upon its magnificent free school system. It has always been fostered and cherished by the Republican

party as the great safeguard of government by the people. To the end that free schools may accomplish a more perfect work and extend the inestimable benefits of education still further to free school houses and free tuition we would add free text-books, so that the humblest child within our borders would be offered an education absolutely free. Legislation to this end should not be postponed, but be so framed as not to impair contracts to which the State stands pledged. To further promote the efficiency, and better secure equality in the operation, of our school laws, we favor a just and equitable apportionment of the school funds of the State. We are opposed to any interference with the rights now conceded to citizens maintaining private and parochial schools.

We condemn the reckless and unbusinesslike policy of the Democratic party, under which, at a time when neighboring States have been reducing their indebtedness, Indiana presents the spectacle of a rapidly increasing public debt amounting now to more than eight millions of dollars. It is a most flagrant instance of that extravagant and utterly indefensible Democratic policy of making large expenditures, entailing heavy interest charges upon the people, while attempting to delude them with the false pretenses of reducing their burdens. Extravagant appropriations for the expenses of the legislature, to pay its numerous officers and attendants, and for the benefit of parasites demanding compensations for their party services, have helped to swell the current expenses of the State until they exceed the revenue provided for their payment by nearly half a million of dollars annually. The condition that confronts us is one that has become sadly familiar where there has been a period of government by the Democratic party. We have no surplus to oppress us, but a robust and growing deficiency. We would meet it first by such rigid economy in appropriations as will limit them to the actual necessities; second, by increasing the revenue by laws designed to compel personal as well as real property to bear its full share of the public burdens, and also by requiring corporations, obtaining valuable franchises belonging to the people, and granted by the State, to pay to the State a substantial license fee therefor, to be fixed according to the character and value of the franchise granted. And only as a last resort do we favor any additional taxation, either by increasing the rate, or under the guise of a higher appraisalment.

We condemn the gerrymandering of election districts to secure partisan advantages, as in violation of the spirit of our State Constitution, and as an assault upon political equality and popular government, having the same object as similar disfranchisement accomplished by forged returns, tissue ballots, and the shotgun, and as being equally infamous. By this iniquity, two successive

legislatures have directly opposed the will of our people, and to that extent government by the people has been overthrown, one of them, by methods revolutionary and violent, elected a member of the United States Senate, who assumes to represent a constituency that voted against his principles at which this legislature was chosen. Aiding him in misrepresenting our people are ten members of the National House of Representatives, elected at an election at which the party that carried the State chose but three. Above all other questions in which any class of our people are interested, stands the question of our power to make public opinion public law, but the party responsible for the existing outrage upon popular rights does not even promise in its platform that it will either mitigate or correct it. We stand pledged to a just and equitable apportionment of the State for legislative and Congressional purposes, under which any party having a majority of votes can elect a majority of Representatives, and we invite all who believe in government by the majority, who concede to their neighbors the political rights claimed by themselves, to aid us in accomplishing this reform, upon which all other reforms depend.

It was a year when the politicians were tumbling over each other to cater to the new farmers' organization, and each party was careful to head its ticket with a farmer.

The convention nominated the following State ticket:

Secretary of State—Milton Trusler, Fayette.

Auditor of State—I. N. Walker, Marion.

Treasurer of State—Geo. W. Pixley, Allen.

Judge of Supreme Court—Robert W. McBride, DeKalb

Attorney General—John W. Lovett, Madison.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Wm. T. Noble, Wayne.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—James H. Henry, Wayne.

State Statistician—John Worrell, Hendricks.

State Geologist—John M. Coulter, Montgomery.

The following nominees for Congress were named by the district conventions:

First District, James S. Wright; Second District, Wm. N. Darnell; Third District, Wm. J. Dunham; Fourth District, John T. Rankin; Fifth District, John G. Dunbar; Sixth District, Henry F. Johnson; Seventh District, J. J. W. Billingsly; Eighth District, James A. Mount; Ninth District, Daniel Waugh; Tenth District, Wm. D. Owen; Eleventh District, Cyrus E. Bryant; Twelfth District, J. N. Babcock; Thirteenth District, Henry D. Wilson.

The Republicans were compelled to make a defensive campaign from the start, and it was impossible to arouse in the party anything of the vigor that it had shown two years before. A great effort was made to capture the Farmers' Alliance organization, and many Republican farmers joined it upon advice of the political organization. Their new allegiance, however, proved the stronger of the two, and most of them temporarily deserted the party. These with the other causes enumerated contributed to one of the most thorough defeats the party has ever had in Indiana. The State ticket was lost by over 18,000 votes, and with it went the legislature and everything else. The Republicans succeeded in saving but two Congressional districts out of the wreck, electing Mr. Johnson in the Sixth and Mr. Waugh in the Ninth.

CAMPAIGN OF 1892.

Notwithstanding the defeat of 1890 the Republicans looked forward to the campaign of 1892 with considerable confidence. The McKinley tariff had had time to vindicate itself, and the country was more prosperous than it had ever before been in its history. The party leaders had faith in the conservative common sense of the people and believed they would continue a regime that had brought them prosperity and tranquility. Shortly after the close of the campaign of 1890, Mr. Michener resigned the chairmanship of the State committee, and in January of 1891 the committee met and elected John K. Gowdy, of Rushville, to fill out the unexpired term. Chairman Gowdy and Secretary Milliken immediately began the work of reorganizing the party, and the chairman devoted nearly all of the year of 1891 to holding meetings in almost every county of the State, consulting with the local leaders, heading factional troubles and putting the party organization in trim. When the

regular organization meetings were held in January, 1892, there were many rumors of an "anti-Harrison" faction, supposed to be composed of the younger and less reconcilable element of the Gresham following. The opposition to Harrison, however, was not formidable, and the organization meetings elected a solid Harrison delegation to the National convention, and the members of the State committee elected were all Harrison adherents.

The following delegates were elected to the National convention:

At Large, R. W. Thompson, Vigo; Stanton J. Poelle, Marion; N. T. DePauw, Floyd; C. F. Griffin, Lake. Alternates at Large, W. H. Elliott, Henry; Calvin Cowgill, Wabash; George L. Knox, Marion; J. H. McNeely, Vanderburgh. District Delegates, First District, George P. Hehman, Vanderburgh, and Frederick P. Leonard, Posey; Second District, Howard R. Lowder, Greene, and Edward F. Meredith, Daviess; Third District, Gen. Jasper Packard, Floyd, and James Graham, Jefferson, Fourth District, Claude Camburn, Rush, and George Roberts, Dearborn; Fifth District, Maj. J. B. Homan, Hendricks, and N. W. Hill, Monroe, Sixth District, Isaiah P. Watts, Randolph, and Charles W. Stivers, Union; Seventh District, Roger R. Shiel, Marion, and Wm. T. Durbin, Madison; Eighth District, W. R. McKeen, Vigo, and Gen. Lew Wallace, Montgomery; Ninth District, James M. Reynolds, Tippecanoe, and A. C. Daily, Boone; Tenth District, A. R. Shroyer, Cass, M. F. Chilcote, Jasper; Eleventh District, Hiram Brownee, Grant, and Captain Silas A. Pulse, Huntington; Twelfth District, R. P. Barr, Noble, and W. L. Penfield, DeKalb; Thirteenth District, L. W. Roysce, Kosciusko, and Charles W. Miller, Elkhart. Alternate Delegates, First District, Dr. Adams, Pike, and Clarence P. Laird, Spencer; Second District, Dr. W. H. McMahan, Dubois, and H. Q. Houghton, Martin; Third District, J. W. Martin, Scott, and Caldwellader Jones, Clark; Fourth District, W. D. Daily, Ripley, and E. S. Powell, Shelby; Fifth District, Henry S. Rominger, Vigo, and Senator Silas A. Hays, Putnam; Sixth District, Francis T. Roots, Fayette, and L. P. Mitchell, Henry; Seventh District, Thomas J. Cook, Marion, and Dr. Warren R. King, Hancock; Eighth District, Wm. Leavitt, Clay, and I. H. Talley, Sullivan; Ninth District, George E. Nollen, Benton, and B. J. Mendenhall, Clinton; Tenth District, Judge Wm. Spangler, Pulaski, and W. C. Leatherman, Porter; Eleventh District, Hiram Grove, Wells, Byron L. Myers, Miami; Twelfth District, Judge A. A. Chapin,

Allen, and Steven A. Fuller, Steuben; Thirteenth District, Harry B. Tuthill, LaPorte, and George A. Scott, Marshall.

The following members of the State committee were elected:

First District, J. A. Hemenway, Boonville; Second District, J. C. Bilheimer, Washington; Third District, S. E. Carter, Seymour; Fourth District, A. E. Nowlin, Lawrenceburg; Fifth District, Jesse Overstreet, Franklin; Sixth District, Geo. W. Cromer, Muncie; Seventh District, C. S. Wiltse, Indianapolis; Eighth District, N. Filbeck, Terre Haute; Ninth District, C. C. Shirley, Kokomo; Tenth District, Charley Harley, Delphi; Eleventh District, George Osborne, Marion; Twelfth District, D. N. Foster, Ft. Wayne; Thirteenth District, A. L. Brick, South Bend. Mr. Gowdy was re-elected Chairman of the committee with Mr. Millikan as Secretary; C. C. Shirley Vice-Chairman and Horace McKay, Treasurer. Mr. Gowdy appointed the following executive committee: R. B. F. Pierce, Indianapolis; J. B. Homan, Danville; W. T. Durbin, Anderson; Moses G. McClain, Indianapolis; W. W. Milford, Indianapolis; George Knox, Indianapolis; George M. Young, Vincennes; A. P. Hendrickson, Indianapolis; E. H. Tripp, North Vernon; A. A. Winslow, Hammond.

When the National convention came at Minneapolis in June the "anti-Harrison" sentiment developed in a special train run from Ft. Wayne to Minneapolis, containing a few Republicans from Ft. Wayne and a few from Indianapolis. They did not make any impression upon the gathering, however, and it was evident from the make-up of the crowd that what had been known as the Gresham element did not countenance this movement. Indeed, Mr. Fairbanks, who had been the recognized leader of Gresham's friends in 1888, went to Minneapolis as an effective worker in behalf of Harrison. After a hard struggle the Harrison forces at Minneapolis, under the skillful leadership of John C. New, were again victorious, and the President was renominated.

A month later the State convention met at Ft. Wayne, with Mr. Fairbanks as its chairman, and adopted the following platform:

1st. The Republicans of Indiana heartily approve the declarations of principles adopted by the Republican National convention at Minneapolis.

As citizens of Indiana, we congratulate the people of the State upon the renomination for President of the United States of our fellow-citizen, Benjamin Harrison.

The administration of the National Government under his leadership has been marked by such wisdom and patriotism as to impress the whole country and give abundant assurance that its continuance will add lustre to the American name and increase the comfort of the American home.

We commend the candidates of the Republican party as eminently worthy of the suffrages of an intelligent and patriotic people.

2nd. The Democratic party has often demonstrated its incapacity for government in both National and State affairs. In Indiana, believing itself entrenched behind a gerrymander of surpassing iniquity, it has shown a reckless disregard of the people's interest and welfare, imposing intolerable burdens without benefits. We, therefore, condemn the Democratic management of our State affairs as incompetent, wasteful, and in the interest of office holders and party managers, and direct attention especially to the subjects hereafter mentioned.

3rd. Debt and Democracy are synonymous with the taxpayers of Indiana. Unparalleled extravagance in public expenditures has marked the course of the Democratic party of Indiana during the past decade, until the State is now burdened with a debt of \$9,000,000. The current expenses of the State government have been rapidly increased by reckless mismanagement. The burdens thus imposed have become too oppressive to be endured. Our progress as a people has been greatly impeded, and the credit of the State will soon become seriously impaired unless radical changes in the conduct of our public business are speedily introduced. Relief lies with the people, and we invite the voters of all political opinions to unite in turning out of power the party that has always been false to its pledges of economy and reform.

4th. We arraign the Democratic party of Indiana for enacting an unequal and unjust tax law. It imposes upon the farmer, the laborer and the householder an excessive and unjust share of the public burden. It creates a great number of unnecessary offices hitherto unknown to the law. To the burden of taxation already too heavy it adds more than one hundred thousand dollars for the fees, salaries and expenses of these offices and officers.

We demand its radical revision. We pledge ourselves to enact such amendments to the present tax law as shall relieve the farm and the home from the unjust taxation now borne by them, which shall place a just share of the public burden on capital and corporate property, and provide a more simple and less expensive method of assessment.

5th. We condemn the action of the last Democratic legislature in largely increasing the fees and salaries of both State and county officers. It made many public offices sinecures by providing for the performance of official duties by deputies paid out of the public treasury.

6th. The laws passed by the last Democratic Assembly apportioning the State for legislative and congressional purposes were designedly and wickedly framed so as to deny to many counties and localities fair and equal representation in the legislative departments of the State and Nation; to place and retain under Democratic control in this State all its public institutions and affairs; and to give that party an increased and unfair representation in Congress and the legislature.

Such a policy is dangerous and destructive of all good government, and merits the condemnation of all patriotic people. And we now pledge the Republican party to continue the warfare against this dishonest policy of the Democratic party until the State shall be honestly apportioned by giving to each county and locality its fair and equitable representation in the legislative departments of the State and Nation and to each party representation in proportion to its numbers.

7th. We denounce the purpose of the Democratic party, clearly avowed in its National platform, to repeal the law imposing a 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues and thus remove the only barrier to a return to the system of "wild cat" money which once disgraced our State and largely impoverished our people.

8th. The Democratic party deserves the emphatic condemnation of every citizen of the State for its refusal to place our benevolent institutions upon a non-partisan basis, when murder, cruelty, debauchery, fraud and incompetency mark that party's management of many of those institutions; and for still persisting in retaining partisan control of these asylums of the helpless and unfortunate that they may be made the coin in payment for party purposes.

We therefore demand an absolutely non-partisan management of the benevolent penal and reformatory institutions of the State through boards whose members shall be appointed by the Governor from the different political parties of the State, to the end that they may be relieved from their present profligate management.

9. We favor amending the law concerning the construction and maintenance of public highways so as to utilize to the best advantage the large sums yearly expended thereon, and thus put the farmer in close and easy communication with the market at all seasons of the year.

10th. We favor the enactment by Congress of a law thrice recommended by President Harrison compelling the use of standard safety car couplers for the protection of the lives and limbs of employes engaged in the inter-state commerce.

The people in the employ of railroad companies in this State form a large percentage of its population and are justly entitled to such legislation as will place them on an equality with such corporation before the law, and we are opposed to railroads maintaining insurance companies by coercing their employes to become members of them.

The employers of labor should be liable for damages for injury to persons or destruction of life where the employer is more at fault than the employe.

We also favor a law governing convict labor in the penal institutions of the State that will work the least possible injury to free labor.

We are in sympathy with all well directed efforts of laboring men to improve their condition by united action, or otherwise, and pledge ourselves to give them such aid by legislation as will tend to advance the interest of wage workers.

11th. We most heartily indorse the generous pension law enacted by Republicans in Congress, and congratulate the country that during the administration of President Harrison no pension bill has been vetoed.

We demand that suitable and proper provisions be made for the care and maintenance of indigent soldiers and their wives and widows, to the end that no soldier or wife or widow of a soldier, shall ever be an inmate of a poor house in the State of Indiana; and that such provision be made that the soldier, when overtaken by poverty and adversity, shall not in his declining years be separated from the wife of his youth.

We, therefore, advocate the establishment by the State, in connection with the Indiana department of the Grand Army of the Republic, of a suitable State Soldiers' Home for the care and maintenance of indigent soldiers and their wives and widows upon a plan recommended by the Grand Army of the Republic.

12th. The people of Indiana cherish the memory of Alvin P. Hovey. He was a native of the State, and with only such opportunities as were open to all rose to high positions in the State and Nation, and distinguished himself as jurist, soldier and statesman. The Republicans of Indiana lament his death as the loss of a trusted leader, and of a statesman who crowned a long and useful career by a courageous and manly defense of the Constitution he helped to frame and of the just power of the State's chief executive.

13th. We tender to that eminent Republican leader, the Hon. James. G. Blaine, and the members of his family, our sincere sympathy, and with them mourn the loss of those who so recently formed a part of their family circle.

Governor Hovey had died in office and his unexpired term had been filled by Lieutenant-Governor Chase who was a

candidate for the nomination. Though a number of the Republican leaders went to the convention in the hope of defeating Chase, they found it impossible to concentrate upon any other candidate, and Mr. Chase was nominated easily.

The following State ticket was put in the field:

Governor—Ira J. Chase, Hendricks.

Lieutenant - Governor—Theodore Shockney, Union.

Secretary of State—Aaron Jones, St. Joseph.

Auditor of State—John W. Coons, Marion.

Treasurer of State—Frederick J. Scholz, Vanderburg.

Attorney-General—Joseph D. Ferrall, Lagrange.

Reporter of Supreme Court—Geo. P. Haywood, Tippecanoe.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—James H. Henry, Wayne.

Statistician—Simeon J. Thompson, Shelby.

The following were placed in nomination for Congress by the different conventions:

First District, Arthur P. Twaugham; second District, B. M. Willoughby; Third District, Wm. W. Borden; Fourth District, Samuel M. Jones; Fifth District, John Worrell; Sixth District, Henry U. Johnson; Seventh District, Charles L. Henry; Eighth District, H. W. S. Carpenter; Ninth District, Daniel Waugh; Tenth District, Wm. Johnston; Eleventh District, Wm. F. Daley; Twelfth District, A. J. You; Thirteenth District, James S. Dodge.

The Lincoln League throughout this campaign had the following organization:

Wm. L. Taylor, President; W. R. McClelland, Treasurer, and R. E. Mansfield, Secretary. First District, C. B. Laird, Rockport; Second District, Chas. G. Seifrit, Washington; Third District, V. H. Monroe, Seymour; Fourth District, Chas. F. Jones, Brookville; Fifth District, W. C. Banta, Martinsville; Sixth District, Francis T. Roots, Comersville; Seventh District, W. S. Montgomery, Greenfield; Eighth District, A. M. Hadley, Rockville; Ninth District, W. C. Pardum, Kokomo; Tenth District, John Spangler, Winamac; Eleventh District, A. L. Sharpe, Bluffton; Twelfth District, D. R. Best, Angola; Thirteenth District, L. R. Stookey, Warsaw.

The chief characteristic of the campaign seemed to be the apathy that existed among the voters. Though Chairman Gowdy and his forces at headquarters worked

almost night and day, it was difficult to arouse enthusiasm, difficult to put together strong local organizations and difficult to get out a large attendance at the meetings. While there was nothing in the way of factional troubles, there was a general indifference that was much more ominous. The election proved a Democratic landslide all over the country, and though the State of Indiana was more steadfast than the others, it, too, went down in the wreck, the Democrats carrying the State by something over 7,000. Again the Sixth and Ninth Congressional Districts were the only ones carried by the Republicans.

CAMPAIGN OF 1894.

The first few months of the Cleveland administration elected in 1892 showed a very remarkable revulsion of political feeling throughout the country. The panic of 1893 was fatal to the Democratic party, and such municipal elections as occurred in the autumn of that year showed that Indiana was taking the same rapid drift toward Republicanism that Ohio and some other States showed by their State elections. Thus the Indiana Republicans began their work of organization in 1894 with a great deal of confidence. In the legislature of 1893 the Republican minority had cast their complimentary vote for Charles W. Fairbanks for Senator and under Mr. Fairbanks's advice and guidance the Democratic gerrymander of the State had been attacked in the Courts. Mr. Fairbanks had thus gradually taken up the leadership of the party organization, and when the Committee was re-organized in 1894, it was composed very largely of his personal friends.

The following members were elected in the districts:

First District, W. C. Mason, Rockport; Second District, T. J. Brooks, Bedford; Third District, E. H. Tripp, North Vernon; Fourth District, A. E. Nowlin, Lawrenceburg; Fifth District, W. W.

Lambert, Columbus; Sixth District, Geo. W. Cromer, Muncie; Seventh District, J. W. Fesler, Indianapolis; Eighth District, N. Filbeck, Terre Haute; Ninth District, C. C. Shirley, Kokomo; Tenth District, Charley Harley, Delphi; Eleventh District, Geo. A. Osborn, Marion; Twelfth District, S. A. Wood, Angola; Thirteenth District, R. B. Oglesbee, Plymouth.

Mr. Gowdy was re-elected chairman over some slight opposition, arising in Marion county; Charley Harley was made vice-chairman; Russel M. Seeds, secretary and James R. Henry, treasurer. It was recognized that the executive committee of 1892 had been too large for effective work and this year it was replaced by an advisory committee of one from each district and a smaller executive committee of five men. These committees were appointed by the chairman as follows:

Executive Committee—W. T. Durbin, Anderson; F. M. Millikan, Indianapolis; J. B. Homan, Danville; L. P. Newby, Knightstown; A. W. Wishard, Indianapolis.

Advisory Committee—M. G. McLain, Indianapolis; Robert Mitchell, Princeton; E. F. Meredith, Washington; Geo. W. Self, Corydon; H. R. Leonard, Metamora; J. G. McPaceters, Bloomington; A. C. Lindenmuth, Richmond; W. I. Overstreet, Terre Haute; W. H. Hart, Frankfort; Cloyd Loughery, Monticello; Warren G. Sayre, Wabash; C. R. Higgins, Fort Wayne; O. Z. Hubbell, Elkhart.

The Lincoln League was organized with the following officers:

President, Marcus R. Sulzer; Secretary, R. E. Mansfield; Treasurer, L. W. Cooper; District Managers: First District, R. A. Wood, Princeton; Second District, H. Q. Houghton, Shoals; Third District, Perry E. Bear, Madison; Fourth District, John J. Wingate, Shelbyville; Fifth District, H. C. Lewis, Greencastle; Sixth District, Union B. Hunt, Winchester; Seventh District, Warwick H. Ripley, Indianapolis; Eighth District, A. M. Hadley, Rockville; Ninth District, Thos. W. Burt, Lafayette; Tenth District, Charley Harley, Delphi; Eleventh District, J. R. Hadley, Gas City; Twelfth District, L. W. Welker, Albion; Thirteenth District, Chas. W. Miller, Goshen. Executive Committee: Warwick H. Ripley, Indianapolis; Judson J. Higgins, Indianapolis; W. R. McClellan, Danville; A. F. Finkhouser, Evansville; Evans H. Prosser, New Albany; R. H. Richards, Spencer; Harvey G. Morris, Salem; W. J. Baird, Vevay; John Morris, Jr., Fort Wayne; John F. Wildham, Muncie; W. W. Pfriemer, Kentland; O. P. Ensley, Auburn.

The State convention was held at Indianapolis on April 25th. The indications of a heavy drift toward Republicanism had brought out a tremendous crop of candidates for every office, and most of these men made speaking tours of the State before the State convention, a circumstance that proved of great value in getting the party machinery started and stirring up party enthusiasm.

The following platform was adopted:

We, the Republicans of Indiana, in delegate convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in the progressive principles of the Republican party. We believe its policies, past and present, best calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people.

The administration of President Harrison and the congressional legislation of that period were wise, pure and patriotic, and we point to the marked contrast between the home and foreign policies of that administration and the present travesty on government inflicted upon the American people.

We believe in the Republican doctrine of protection and reciprocity, which furnishes a home market for the products of our factories and our farms and protects the American laborer against the competition of the pauper labor of Europe. We denounce the unwise and unpatriotic action of the Democratic party in attempting to eliminate the reciprocity principle from our tariff system, thereby closing a large foreign market to the products of American farms and depressing agricultural interests. We denounce the present attempt of a Democratic Congress to overthrow and destroy the American industrial system, a course that, with the general fear of a violent readjustment of the country's business to a free trade basis, has increased the National debt, has plunged the country into the most disastrous business depression of its history, has closed large numbers of banks and factories throughout the country, has thrown an unprecedented number of American citizens out of employment, has compelled thousands of able-bodied and industrious men to humiliate themselves by asking for charity and has filled our broad land with free soup houses and food markets.

We believe in a currency composed of gold, silver and paper, readily convertible at a fixed standard of value and entirely under National control; and we favor the imposition of increased tariff duties upon the imports from all foreign countries which oppose the coinage of silver upon

a basis to be determined by an international congress for such purpose. We denounce the avowed purpose of the Democratic party to restore the era of "wild cat" money.

We believe in a liberal construction of our pension laws, and we condemn the unjust policy of the present administration in depriving ex-soldiers of their pensions without a hearing, a policy intended to cast odium upon loyalty and patriotism. We believe it to be the duty of the State, as well as the Nation, to make suitable provision for the care and maintenance of all indigent soldiers, their wives and widows; we therefore favor the establishment by the State of a suitable soldiers' home for the reception of such soldiers, their wives and widows, as may be overtaken by adversity.

We demand a rigid enforcement of all existing immigration laws by the National Government, and demand such further legislation as will protect our people and institutions against the influx of the criminal and vicious classes.

We denounce the unpatriotic action of the Cleveland administration in hauling down the American flag at Hawaii, and condemn the arrogant assumption of power displayed in the effort to restore a tyrannical queen over a free people who had thrown off the yoke of despotism.

We condemn the outrageous bargain and sale of Federal patronage by the Cleveland administration in its unblushing efforts to usurp the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the Government, to enforce favorite measures through Congress and compel the confirmation of Presidential appointments by the Senate.

We condemn the reckless and extravagant administration of the financial affairs of this State, whereby the people are subjected to unjust and unnecessary burdens of taxation, by an increased assessment of property and an increased rate of taxation and by a multiplication of offices to be supported by the taxpayers of the State.

We believe that the benevolent, educational and correctional institutions of the State should be placed under nonpartisan control.

We believe in such legislation, State and National, as will protect the lives and limbs of employees of railroads, mines and factories.

We condemn the policy steadily pursued by the Democratic legislatures of Indiana, in so gerrymandering the State as to deny the people a fair representation of their views in the State legislature and National Congress, thus imperilling the foundations of our institutions.

After many weary hours of balloting, the following State ticket was selected over the numerous candidates in the field:

Secretary of State—W. D. Owen, Cass.

Auditor of State—A. C. Daily, Boone.

Treasurer of State—F. J. Scholz, Vanderburg.

Attorney-General—W. A. Ketcham, Marion.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Alexander Hess, Wash.

State Statistician—S. J. Thompson, Shelby.

State Geologist—W. S. Blatchley, Vigo.

Supreme Court Judges—L. J. Monks, Randolph, and J. H. Jordan, Morgan.

The following candidates for Congress were nominated in the districts:

First District, James A. Hemenway; Second District, M. A. Hardy; Third District, Robert J. Tracewell; Fourth District, James E. Watson, Fifth District, Jesse Overstreet; Sixth District, Henry C. Johnson; Seventh District, Charles L. Henry; Eighth District, Geo. W. Faris; Ninth District, J. Frank Hanly; Tenth District, Dr. J. H. Hatch, Eleventh District, Geo. W. Steele; Twelfth District, J. D. Leighty; Thirteenth District, L. W. Roysse.

Through the Congressional contest in the Tenth District a very serious situation arose that threatened to disrupt the party in the district. Charles B. Landis, of Carroll county, and William Johnson, of Porter, were opposing candidates and so equally divided was the convention that mutual claims of fraud caused a split and the adherents of each of the candidates nominated their favorite. There was no precedent which authorized the State committee to take up and adjudicate the trouble, but after innumerable conferences of their friends, both candidates were induced to withdraw, a new convention was held, and Dr. Hatch was nominated.

The campaign was an easy one to conduct. Where one volunteer was called for in the party, there were a dozen ready to respond and it was thus a comparatively easy matter to put together the following organization outlined in a circular by the State committee:

The plan of organization we outline for you has been proven by long experience the very best under all conditions ever devised. If your county committee is composed of one member from each precinct, so much the better. Then the chairman should have a committee of deputies composed of as many men as you have wards and townships, giving each one general supervision of one ward

or township, and hold him responsible for results in it. In case of small townships, he might bumen two or three together under one deputy. If the county committee is composed of representatives of wards and townships, hold each one responsible for his ward or township. In that case a committee of deputies will not be necessary, each member of the county committee acting in that capacity. Then let him have a committeeman in each of his precincts whom he will hold responsible for that precinct. Let the precinct man in turn be the head of a precinct committee. In cities and towns this precinct committee should be composed of as many men as there are blocks or half squares in the precinct. Each one of these block men should keep all the time a list of voters in his block, note all changes, know the politics of each one. He should be able to give a correct poll of his block at any time. When election day comes he must be held responsible that every Republican vote in his block gets in at the earliest moment. On that day the precinct man should keep a full list of Republican voters of his precinct, check them off as they come in and keep the block men moving after them all the time. His list should be arranged by blocks. The ward or township man should keep moving from one precinct to the other, and in cities should collect from each precinct man reports at 10, 2 and 4 o'clock on the number of votes still out.

In the country the "block system" cannot be used, but the "neighborhood system" can, and proves fully as effective. Let the precinct man have prepared a map of his precinct and divide it up conveniently so that no man will have more territory in his neighborhood than he can easily cover, using roads, rivers, etc., as boundary lines. Let each neighborhood man be held responsible for all voters in his section, covering it just as the block man covers his block, the precinct and township men performing their duties as outlined above.

There must be frequent meetings of the precinct committees. Let them take their little memorandum books and discuss each doubtful voter in the precinct, find out who his best Republican friend is, send him after him, etc. Then the precinct chairman, composing the township or ward committee, should hold frequent meetings to go over these points developed in the precinct meetings. Offer a prize for the precinct man showing the biggest gain.

A vigorous speaking campaign was conducted and the meetings were more largely attended than they had ever been in an off year. There was no surprise when the election showed a Republican victory, but the magnitude of it staggered the most

sanguine leaders. The State was carried by the Republicans by 47,000 votes and every one of the thirteen Congressional districts went Republican while the legislature was heavily Republican in both branches.

CAMPAIGN OF 1896.

The campaign of 1896 was memorable in Indiana for many reasons. In the very beginning the party indulged in a factional quarrel which, in almost any other year, might have proved fatal to success. As the time for the re-organization meetings rolled around in February a very strong opposition developed to the re-election of Mr. Gowdy as chairman. He had conducted one unsuccessful and one very successful campaign. But some opposition to his methods developed and was fanned by circumstances into a warm warfare. So great was the interest in this contest that the district conventions in January were confined to the election of members of the State committee, the election of delegates to the National convention being postponed to later conventions. All opposition to Chairman Gowdy finally centered upon E. H. Nebeker as its candidate, though Mr. Nebeker was very loath to go into the contest. Three or four of the district conventions were so close that the election of district members of the committee was determined by from one to three votes and even when the committee met a week later in Indianapolis, for organization, it was not certain which side had won. The Senatorial question became somewhat involved in the fight. Up to a few months before it had been generally understood that Mr. Fairbanks would be the next Senator if the Republicans carried the legislature in 1896, but at this time W. R. McKeen, of Terre Haute, became a candidate and his friends put together a strong organization for him. In the chairmanship contest, while neither of the

candidates for Senator participated in the fight, a large number of Mr. Fairbanks' followers gravitated to the support of Mr. Gowdy, and those of Mr. McKeen were almost solidly for Mr. Nebeker. In the organization Mr. Gowdy secured eight of the thirteen members of the committee, and was elected chairman.

The committee was composed of the following members:

First District, Samuel E. Kercheval, Rockport; Second District, John T. Lamb, Bloomfield; Third District, Geo. W. Self, Corydon; Fourth District, James E. Caskey, Greensburg; Fifth District, N. Filbeck, Terre Haute; Sixth District, L. P. Mitchell, New Castle; Seventh District, J. W. Pesler, Indianapolis; Eighth District, Geo. F. McCulloch, Muncie; Ninth District, Ambrose Moore Covington; Tenth District, T. J. McCoy, Rensselaer; Eleventh District, Geo. A. Osborn, Marion; Twelfth District, S. A. Wood, Angola; Thirteenth District, Geo. W. Holman, Rochester. The following officers were elected: John K. Gowdy, Chairman; N. Filbeck, Vice-Chairman; Robert E. Mansfield, Secretary; James R. Henry, Treasurer. Chairman Gowdy appointed the following auxiliary committees: Advisory—J. H. Claypool, Indianapolis; O. M. Tichenor, Princeton; Joseph Wilson, Washington; Evan Prosser, New Albany; A. E. Nowlin, Lawrenceburg; Silas A. Hays, Greencastle; Charles F. Jones, Brookville; John F. McClure, Anderson; James H. Harris, Noblesville; Franklin R. Carson, Laporte; Warren Bigler, Wabash; C. R. Higgins, Fort Wayne; L. H. Beyerle, Goshen. Executive—Frank M. Millikan, Indianapolis; E. H. Nebeker, Covington; W. I. Overstreet, Terre Haute; A. W. Wishard, Indianapolis; H. P. Loveland, Peru; E. O. Hopkins, Evansville; W. H. Watson, Charlestown.

At the meeting for organization the committee addressed a letter to General Harrison tendering its support if he should be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. This brought a reply from General Harrison declining under any circumstances to accept the Presidential nomination, and it was generally understood that if Harrison should not claim the allegiance of Indiana the State would go to McKinley. It was a part of the policy of Mr. McKinley's friends to have as many as possible State conventions declare in his favor before the National convention at

St. Louis, and some letters from Chairman Gowdy to Hon. Mark Hanna showing his active interest in this effort in Indiana and containing some remarks antagonistic to friends of General Harrison, created something of a sensation. However, these letters were not made public until after the State convention held in May. After the convention the letters were published and a strenuous effort was made to oust Chairman Gowdy from his position. He was not caught napping, however, and succeeded by a narrow margin in controlling the committee. Later the issues of the campaign took such a terribly important trend that this factional quarrel was entirely laid aside and all Republicans joined in the effort to win a victory. The State convention was an exciting one. It elected four delegates at large to the National convention, and these, with the district selections, made up the following delegation to St. Louis:

Delegates at Large: Col. R. W. Thompson, Terre Haute; Gen. Lew Wallace, Crawfordsville; C. W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis, and F. M. Milikan, New Castle. Alternates at Large: Hiram Brownlee, Marion, R. T. McDonald, Fort Wayne; Geo. L. Knox, Indianapolis, and E. O. Hopkins, Evansville. District Delegates: First District, Jas. B. McNeely, Evansville, and Jas. B. Gamble, Princeton; Second District, Nat. U. Hill, Bloomington, and B. F. Polk, Freelandville; Third District, H. C. Hobbs, Salem, and John T. Stout, Paoli; Fourth District, O. H. Montgomery, Seymour, and A. E. Nowlin, Lawrenceburg; Fifth District, Taylor Reagan, Plainfield, and Jesse W. Weik, Greencastle; Sixth District, Elmer E. Stoner, Greenfield, and J. W. Ross, Connorsville; Seventh District, Harry S. New, Indianapolis, and Joseph B. Kealing, Indianapolis; Eighth District, W. T. Durbin, Anderson, and T. H. Johnson, Dunkirk; Ninth District, D. A. Coulter, Frankfort, and C. N. Williams, Crawfordsville; Tenth District, G. S. Van Dusen, Michigan City, and Cloyd Laughery, Monticello; Eleventh District, A. L. Lawshe, Converse, and Lewis Signs, North Manchester; Twelfth District, Frank S. Roby, Angola, and Chas. D. Law, Fort Wayne; Thirteenth District, A. L. Brick, South Bend, and J. H. Heatwole, Goshen. District alternates: First District, E. E. Lockwood, Poseyville, and Otto Kolb, Booneville; Second District, M. C. Stephenson, Worthington, and V. V. Williams, Bedford; Third District, John Zimmerman, Can-

nelton, and J. L. Fisher, Scottsburg; Fourth District, W. G. Norris, North Vernon, and Simon Boymer, Rising Sun; Fifth District, David Strouse, Rockville, and A. J. Ralph, Dana; Sixth District, H. R. Lennard, Metamora, and Dr. T. C. Kennedy, Shelbyville; Seventh District, Wm. Kothe, Indianapolis, and W. T. Thompson, Edinburg; Eighth District, L. G. Davenport, Bluffton, and B. W. Quinn, Decatur; Ninth District, James B. Johns, Tipton, and W. G. Darnell, Lebanon; Tenth District, Elmer E. Bringham, Goodland, and Dr. Clark Cook, Fowler; Eleventh District, C. W. Watkins, Huntington, and Luther McDowell, Kokomo; Twelfth District, Chas. Sullivan, Garrett, and J. D. Farrell, La Grange; Thirteenth District, Alonzo Craig, North Judson, and Edwin Newton, Winamac.

There were thirteen candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination, and this in itself gave excitement enough. There were also the great questions of whether or not the convention should instruct for McKinley and what it should say upon the currency question. During 1895 there had been a tremendous agitation in favor of free silver which was now coming to a head, and this question, which later caused so much trouble and a split for the Democratic party, was not at all an easy one for the Republicans to handle in the beginning. The free silver sentiment had permeated their ranks not a little, and the State organization was in favor of saying as little as possible on the subject. Some of the leaders, however, were demanding a frank avowal of the party's position in favor of the gold standard, and after a hard struggle succeeded in getting a rather firm declaration on the subject. It was this action of Indiana, more than anything else, that strengthened the hands of the gold standard advocates at St. Louis and helped to obtain the right kind of a declaration in the National platform.

The platform adopted was as follows:

Your committee on resolutions beg leave to submit the following declaration of principles:

It has been forty years since the Republican party was born. It was the child of conscience. It grew and became great in deed and achievement through the inspiration that comes from a true

and lofty conception of liberty and freedom, justice and equality, National integrity and National honor.

The whole world knows the story of this Nation's matchless growth and development while it pursued the policy and was true to the principles of the Republican party. This story is written in field and forest, in factory and in mine, in counting-house and home, and in every avenue of human endeavor.

It tells of the suppression of the rebellion; of the enfranchisement of the slaves; of the reconstruction of the States; of the restoration of our credit; of the sacred recognition of our National obligations; of the rapid extinguishment of the National debt; of the extension of our National domain; of the establishment of countless diversified industries and of a domestic and foreign trade that reached a magnitude that excited at once the amazement and admiration of all christendom. In short from the beginning of the administration of Abraham Lincoln to the close of that of Benjamin Harrison, the record of the Republican party is the story of loyalty, of patriotism and of magnificent achievement.

The experience of the last three years brings out in a clearer light the excellence of the splendid administration of our fellow-citizen, Benjamin Harrison, an administration under which we attained a measure of prosperity unequaled in the history of the Government.

The Republican party is the party of honesty and prosperity, of law and order, of good wages, good markets and good money, and it asks the confidence and support of the people at this time, submitting for their approval the following statements of principles and policies which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

The Republicans of Indiana are in favor of protection.

We demand a tariff that will not only secure the necessary amount of revenue, but will also afford adequate and certain protection to the wage-workers and producers of this country.

We demand that the American sellers shall have the first chance in American markets. From Lincoln to Harrison, under a wise policy of protection and reciprocity, we steadily decreased our bonded debt, resumed specie payment, maintained the public credit, kept unimpaired the gold reserve, increased the wealth of the whole country, and added to the comfort and happiness of the people to a degree unparalleled in the history of nations. The reversal of this beneficent and patriotic policy by the Democratic party has brought to the American people nothing but distrust, deficit and disaster.

We therefore demand a return to the sound Republican party of protection and reciprocity.

We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency.

We favor the use of silver in currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained; and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand a rigid enforcement of all existing immigration laws by the National Government and the enactment of such further legislation as will the better protect our people against the influx of the criminal and vicious classes of foreign countries.

We believe in a liberal construction of our pension laws and condemn the unjust and unfair policy of the present administration in depriving ex-soldiers of their pensions without notice and without a hearing upon charges filed against them.

We believe it to be the duty of the State, as well as the Nation, to make suitable provision for the care and maintenance of all unfortunate soldiers, their wives and widows, and we, therefore, commend the act of the last legislature of Indiana in providing a suitable home for the reception of such soldiers, their wives and widows, as may be overtaken by adversity.

Believing as we do in a protective tariff, the leading issue before the people, we favor the nomination as President of the United States, of the man who perfectly represents a protective tariff and the cardinal principles of the Republican party; a man who has devoted his life to the defense of his country in war and in peace; one who, at seventeen, fought with Hayes and Crook and Sheridan at Antietam and in the Shenandoah in defense of our flag against foes within, and for fourteen years in Congress contended against our country's foes from without, beating back British free trade and aggression which finally, under the present Democratic administration, obtained possession of our markets and has almost destroyed our industries; a man who with the resistless shibboleth, "protection and prosperity," has challenged the attention of the commercial world, and won the support of every patriotic workman of our country; whose life and work, open as a book, are in themselves a platform, and whose very name is magic, that loyal American citizen, soldier, statesman and Christian gentleman, William McKinley, of Ohio; and the delegates to the Republican National convention selected by this body are directed to cast their vote for William McKinley as frequently and continuously as there is any hope of his nomination.

The following State ticket was nominated:

Governor—James A. Mount, Montgomery.

Lieutenant-Governor—W. S. Haggard, Tippecanoe.

Secretary of State—Wm. D. Owen, Cass.

Auditor of State—A. C. Daily, Boone.

Treasurer of State—F. J. Scholz, Vanderburg.

Attorney-General—W. A. Ketcham, Marion.

Reporter of Supreme Court—Charles F. Remy, Bartholomew.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—D. M. Goeting, Jefferson.

State Statistician—I. J. Thompson, Shelby.

Judges of Appellate Court—U. Z. Wiley, Benton; D. W. Comstock, Wayne; W. J. Henley, Rush; James B. Black, Marion, and W. D. Robinson, Gibson.

The following Congressional nominees were named by the district conventions, a general reapportionment of the State for Congressional purposes having been made during the previous legislature:

First District, James A. Hemenway; Second District, A. M. Hardy; Third District, Robert J. Tracewell; Fourth District, Marens R. Sulzer; Fifth District, Geo. W. Paris; Sixth District, Henry C. Johnson; Seventh District, Jesse Overstreet; Eighth District, Charles L. Henry; Ninth District, Charles B. Landis; Tenth District, E. D. Crumacker; Eleventh District, Geo. W. Steele; Twelfth District, J. D. Leighty; Thirteenth District, L. W. Royse.

The Lincoln League organization for the campaign was made up of the following:

President, A. M. Higgins, Terre Haute; Secretary, J. J. Higgins, Indianapolis; Treasurer, R. H. Richards, Spencer. District Managers: First District, Charles F. Jean, Evansville; Second District, Arthur M. Hadley, Bloomington; Third District, Joseph Poutch, New Albany; Fourth District, T. L. Larue, Greensburg; Fifth District, J. D. Hogate, Danville; Sixth District, W. S. Montgomery, Greenfield; Seventh District, E. A. McAlpine, Franklin; Eighth District, V. V. Morgan, Anderson; Ninth District, McClure Tate, Noblesville; Eleventh District, John O'Hara, Peru; Twelfth District, William Millet, Fort Wayne; Thirteenth District, C. B. Bentley, Warsaw.

The campaign was one of the most intense feeling. Before it got fairly started it was seen by all men that the currency issue was the only one the people would talk about. The old Alliance party had

gradually developed into the Populist party which had long before declared for free silver. The Democrats, in their National convention at Chicago, after much turmoil, likewise declared for free silver and nominated Bryan. A month later those Democrats believing in the gold standard met in National convention at Indianapolis and put a ticket in the field. The gold Democrats organized a State committee with county committees in every county in Indiana. The Populists, in their National convention, had adopted a platform of their own and endorsed the Democratic ticket. In Indiana, however, they nominated a State ticket of their own and put Presidential electors in the field. However, they appointed a committee of thirteen with plenary powers to represent the party in negotiations with the older parties.

This simply meant that the Populist party was for sale, so far as the committee of thirteen could handle it, and a large portion of the energies of both the older parties was devoted to this subject, the Republicans endeavoring to keep the Populist ticket in the field and the Democrats endeavoring to get them out of the way. There were charges of corruption and of bribes offered on both sides, but apparently the Democrats got the better of the auction, for after many conferences a combined Populist and Democratic electoral ticket was put in the field. Some of the nominees on the Populist State ticket, however, declined to get out of the way. The most powerful factor in the Republican campaign was the tour of the State made by General Harrison in which he delivered over fifty speeches. The campaign was most vigorously prosecuted, both in speech-making and in the routine political work, but so great was the shifting of party lines upon the new issue that nobody felt certain of victory until the votes were counted out. It was then found that the Republicans had carried the State on the Presidential ticket by nearly 18,000 votes and

on the State ticket by about 26,000. This difference marked the strength of the Populist vote in the State. The party did not again succeed in electing all the Congressional nominees but they elected Mr. Hemenway in the First District, Mr. Faris in the Fifth, Mr. Johnson in the Sixth, Mr. Overstreet in the Seventh, Mr. Henry in the Eighth, Mr. Landis in the Ninth, Mr. Crumpacker in the Tenth, Mr. Steele in the Eleventh and Mr. Roysce in the Thirteenth.

The regular campaign was no sooner over than the Senatorial contest began to assume interesting proportions. Mr. Fairbanks had been the nominee of the party when Senator Turpie was elected in 1893 and ever since that time the party organization had been controlled by his friends. Nevertheless Mr. McKeen made a very earnest fight for the election and acquired considerable strength. Judge R. S. Taylor, of Ft. Wayne, and Gen. Lew Wallace were also announced as candidates, but made little or no canvass. It became apparent, however, two or three weeks before the caucus was held, that Mr. Fairbanks easily had a majority, and he was elected with much enthusiasm.

CAMPAIGN OF 1898.

With the incoming of the McKinley administration in 1897 Chairman Gowdy, who had so ably handled the State committee during three campaigns, went to Paris as Consul-General and the committee elected George F. McCulloch, of Muncie, as his successor. Mr. McCulloch had never appeared in State politics until the spring of 1896, but he was at once recognized as one of the strongest leaders in the State and when, a few weeks before the regular reorganization of the party, he announced that he could not accept the chairmanship, the announcement was received with general regret.

At the organization meetings the following members of the State committee were elected:

First District, Geo. A. Cunningham, Evansville; Second District, Jos. E. Henley, Bloomington; Third District, Geo. W. Self, Corydon; Fourth District, Thos. McNutt, Madison; Fifth District, N. Filbeck, Terre Haute; Sixth District, Miles K. Moffett, Comersville; Seventh District, Harry S. New, Indianapolis; Eighth District, Myron L. Chase, Dunkirk; Ninth District, Fred A. Sims, Frankfort; Tenth District, Thos. J. McCoy, Rensselaer; Eleventh District, Warren Bigler, Wabash; Twelfth District, W. J. Vesey, Fort Wayne; Thirteenth District, Elmer Crockett, South Bend.

When the committee met for organization in Indianapolis there was some danger of a reappearance of the factional trouble that had caused so much disturbance two years before, but some of the wiser heads in the committee suggested the name of Charles S. Hernley, of New Castle, for the chairmanship and it was at once realized that he, more than any other man, would be able to bring about harmonious and vigorous work. He was unanimously elected chairman; Warren Bigler was made vice-chairman; S. H. Spooner secretary, and H. W. Bennett treasurer. Chairman Hernley appointed the following committees:

Executive—Eugene H. Bundy, Newcastle; R. O. Hawkins, Indianapolis; Enos H. Nebeker, Covington; E. O. Hopkins, Evansville; Geo. F. McCulloch, Muncie; W. R. McKeen, Terre Haute; Chas. R. Lane, Fort Wayne.

Advisory—Otto Kolb, Boonville; Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes; Chas. W. McGuire, New Albany; Arthur Overstreet, Columbus; Joseph H. Homan, Danville; Chas. F. Jones, Brookville; John B. Cockrum, Indianapolis; James W. Sale, Bluffton; John C. Wingate, Wingate; Geo. P. Heywood, Lafayette; Will H. Hart, Huntington; Joseph S. Conlogue, Kendallville; Rollo B. Oglesbee, Plymouth.

In February the Lincoln League reorganized as the "Indiana State League of Republican Clubs" with the following officers:

President, F. E. Holloway, Anderson; *Vice-President*, J. W. Egnew, LaGro; *Secretary*, Wm. W. Huffman, Anderson; *Treasurer*, A. W. Bruner, Paoli.

Executive Committee—W. J. Vesey, Ft. Wayne; C. W. McGuire, New Albany; Andrew J. Clark, Evansville; Leopold G. Rothschild, Indianapolis; J. W. Thompson, Winchester; Alvin M. Higgins, Terre Haute; Philo Q. Doran, LaPorte.

Direct Managers—First, W. C. Zaring, Evansville; second, J. McD. Huff, Washington; third, J. D. Poutch, New Albany; fourth, W. S. Mathews, North Vernon; fifth, Geo. W. Kreitenstein, Terre Haute; sixth, Chas. H. Tindall, Shelbyville; seventh, Al. W. Moore, Indianapolis; eighth, A. E. Needham, Muncie; ninth, I. N. Waugh, Tipton; tenth, Daniel E. Storms, LaFayette; eleventh, John W. O'Hara, Peru; twelfth, H. W. L. Tenbrook, Ft. Wayne; thirteenth, Geo. A. Kurtz, South Bend.

Advisory Committee—John G. Mason, Evansville; Grant Mitchener, Valparaiso; John Watts, Marion; George P. Heywood, LaFayette; Thos. C. Kennedy, Shelbyville; A. F. Knotts, Hammond; Ward H. Watson, Charlestown; Russell M. Seeds, Indianapolis; E. E. Neal, Noblesville; John R. Bonnell, Crawfordsville; Netter G. Worthington, Evansville; George F. McCulloch, Richmond; Chas. E. Shiveley, Richmond; A. M. Bain, Martinsville.

The State convention was held in May and the following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Indiana, in State convention assembled, congratulate the Nation on its return to Republican rule, which furnishes a sure guaranty of stability and prosperity to all our institutions, and a comparison that gives little hope of a return to power of the party of calamity and distress.

While we sincerely deplore the necessity of war, we believe the President and Congress acted wisely in demanding the complete withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty from the island of Cuba and in proceeding to enforce the demand with the military and naval power of the Government. And now that our army and navy have blessed our Nation with triumphs not excelled in the world's history, rendering many names illustrious and immortal, and adding prestige and glory, limited only by civilization, to our great Republic, the occasion is one of supreme gratitude to the great Ruler of nations.

We extend to the brave men on land and sea, who have gone forth to battle for the glory of our flag and the cause of human liberty, our deepest sympathy on account of the sacrifices they have made and the hardships they are called upon to endure, and our warmest praise for their unconquerable valor.

We honor, congratulate and applaud our country's heroes, who have once more proved the matchless intelligence, devotion and courage of American manhood. They have proved to the world that the United States is a Nation, one and indivisible, without sections and without classes,

whose purpose is "to deal justly, love mercy and walk humbly before God."

We felicitate the country on the fact that, when, in the exigencies of war, it became necessary to issue \$200,000,000 of Government bonds, to meet the extraordinary expenditures, a Republican administration had the good sense and wisdom to put the loan within the easy reach of the people, where it has been wholly absorbed, furnishing a splendid security for their savings, awakening a new interest in the permanency of our Government and the soundness of its financial system.

We most cordially approve the administration of President McKinley.

He has met the unusually grave and difficult questions which have arisen since his incumbency of the Presidential office in a manner so wise and patriotic as to challenge the admiration of all parties at home, and to win the approval of the best people throughout the civilized world.

We especially commend his conservative and patriotic course in earnestly hoping and negotiating for peace, while yet prudently preparing for war. And we further express our most earnest approval of his vigorous prosecution of the war and our entire confidence in his ability to secure such terms of peace, now happily near at hand, as will advance human liberty and comport with the dignity and honor of the American people.

The Republicans of Indiana are unreservedly for sound money, and are, therefore, opposed to the heresy to which the Democratic party is wedded—of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1—which we regard as absolutely certain to debase our money and destroy our private and public credit and cause general business disaster.

We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation, and we believe that the declaration in the St. Louis National Republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money should be given the vitality of public law, and the money of the American people should be made like all its institutions—the best in the world.

We especially commend the President and Congress for the prompt passage of a wise revenue law, in accordance with the sound Republican doctrine of reciprocity and protection to American industries and home labor, and express our unbounded confidence in the beneficial results predicted for this measure by our party leaders, evidences of which are daily accumulating in the way of renewed business prosperity and ample revenue for ordinary governmental expenditures.

We, therefore, reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of reciprocity and protection to American

labor and home industries, and condemn the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only as unsound and unsuited to the best interests of the country; a doctrine whose falsity has been demonstrated by our experience under the Wilson revenue bill, that plunged the country into commercial and financial distress, from which it is fast recovering since the change from that Democratic policy.

We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the life of the Nation, and those who were but recently called to arms in vindication of their country's honor and the cause of human liberty. Just and liberal pensions to all deserving soldiers are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who are dead are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people.

Having achieved its manhood, the Republic, under God, is entering upon its greatest period of power, happiness and responsibility. Realizing the mighty future of wealth, prosperity and duty, which is even now upon us, we favor the extension of American trade; the reformation of our consular service accordingly; the encouragement by all legitimate means of the American merchant marine; the creation of a navy as powerful as our commerce shall be extensive, and for public defense and security and the establishment of coaling stations and naval rendezvous wherever necessary.

We most heartily approve the wisdom of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands as a wise measure, and recommend the early construction of the Nicaraguan canal under the immediate direction and exclusive control of the United States Government, the importance and necessity of the canal having been emphasized by recent events connected with the present war with Spain.

We favor the enactment and enforcement of laws restricting and preventing the immigration of such undesirable foreign population as is prejudicial to free American labor.

We indorse the record of Senator Fairbanks, who, by his wise and patriotic counsel and courageous ability, aided the President and served his country with marked distinction and great honor to our State.

We commend and congratulate the Republican Congressional delegation upon the high standard of ability manifested by them and the conspicuous station they have taken in National legislation.

We commend the wise and economical administration of Governor Mount and the Republican State officials, under which, with a reduction of 25 per centum in the State tax rate within the last eighteen months, nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars (\$920,000) of the State debt has been discharged; an army of over seven thousand (7,000) men has been equipped and placed in the

field, at an expense of over two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000); the laws have been enforced and the name of Indiana honored throughout the land.

In 1895-97, for the first time since 1883, owing to the vicious system of enacting apportionment laws, whereby the minority might still control the majority, the Republican party found itself in condition to legislate for the State, and the laws that it wisely enacted, and the other measures which it still more wisely refused to pass, constitute an epoch in legislation that is an enduring monument to the faithfulness and intelligence of the party which the Fifth-ninth and Sixtieth General Assemblies represented.

Among the many wise and just measures of legislation that stand on the statute books as the result of the labors of those two General Assemblies are the acts creating a labor commission, providing a means for the settlement of disputes between employers and employes by arbitration; abolishing the prison contract system, taking convict labor out of competition with free labor, providing for factory inspection, and the protection of the lives and health of operatives, and prohibiting the employment of child labor; providing safeguards in the auditing of public expenditures, complying with the constitutional mandate that the penal codes should be founded on principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice; providing for the protection of the people against incompetent and inefficient professional men; making permanent in county and extending to State officials the provision that officers shall be paid according to their services, and not constitute a burden on the people by reason of excessive fees and salaries; the taking of the benevolent institutions out of the purview of partisan politics, whereby the poor and unfortunate wards of the State are assured competent and humane treatment, and, above all, the enactment of an honest, fair and constitutional apportionment law. These acts emphasize and illustrate the intelligence and integrity of the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth General Assemblies, and we congratulate the Republican party and the people of the State on their action.

Believing that there is need of reform in county and township government, and that a vast saving of the public money can be made by better methods, we favor early and thorough revision of the laws on this subject, to the end that the people of Indiana may have the best and most economical management of local affairs.

We favor, as a supplement to our present election law, the enactment by the next legislature of such a primary election law as will secure to the people a full and free expression in the selection of their candidates for office.

The following State ticket was nominated:

Secretary of State—Union B. Hunt, Randolph.

Auditor of State—W. H. Hart, Clinton.

Treasurer of State—Leopold Levy, Huntington.

Attorney-General—W. L. Taylor, Marion.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—R. A. Brown, Johnson.

Judges of the Supreme Court—Alexander Dowling, Francis E. Baker, and John V. Hadley.

Judges of the Appellate Court—U. Z. Wiley, Benton; D. W. Comstock, Wayne; W. J. Henley, Rush; James B. Black, Marion; W. D. Robinson, Gibson.

State Geologist—W. S. Blatchley, Vigo.

State Statistician—John B. Conner, Marion.

The following candidates for Congress were nominated by the district conventions:

First District, James A. Hemenway; Second District, W. R. Gardine; Third District, Isaac Whitesides; Fourth District, Charles W. Lee; Fifth District, Geo. W. Faris; Sixth District, James E. Watson; Seventh District, Jesse Overstreet; Eighth District, Geo. W. Cromer; Ninth District, Charles B. Landis; Tenth District, E. D. Crumpacker; Eleventh District, Geo. W. Steele; Twelfth District, Christian B. Stemen; Thirteenth District, A. L. Brick.

The Spanish war attracted public attention to such a degree that it was difficult to interest the people in political meetings, and both parties were a bit alarmed by the slender attendance that greeted their public speakers. However, the routine work of the party was well and thoroughly attended, and the State organization was largely assisted by the executive committee of the Indianapolis monetary convention under the leadership of H. H. Hanna. While the operations of this committee extended throughout the country, they were very effective in Indiana. Its method was purely a letter writing campaign, calling the attention of business men to the serious nature of the issues involved and exciting their interest. There was never at any time much doubt about the success of the party during this campaign, and when the votes were counted out in November it was found that the Republicans had carried the State by over 17,000. The following members of Congress were elected: Hemenway in the First District,

Faris in the Fifth, Watson in the Sixth, Overstreet in the Seventh, Cromer in the Eighth, Landis in the Ninth, Crumpacker in the Tenth, Steele in the Eleventh and Brick in the Thirteenth.

The legislature was Republican in both branches, and there was a Senator to elect. This question of Senatorship had been kept entirely in the back ground during the campaign, but as soon as it was over five candidates appeared in the field:

Messrs. R. S. Taylor, Fort Wayne; Geo. W. Steele, Marion; J. Frank Hanley, LaFayette; Frank B. Posey, Evansville, and Albert J. Beveridge, Indianapolis.

Members were not in a hurry to obligate themselves, but the surprising feature of the campaign at the start was the wonderful strength developed by Mr. Hanley, of LaFayette. Mr. Hanley was a young man and the only offices he had held were those of the State legislature and member of Congress. The contest attracted people from all over the State and the Demison House at Indianapolis was a very busy scene for two weeks before the caucus. It was soon realized that it was a case of Hanley against the field, but there seemed no possibility of the field consolidating upon any of the four candidates. Upon the night of the caucus the first ballot gave Hanley thirty-two votes; Taylor, nineteen; Steele, eleven; Posey, fourteen, and Beveridge, thirteen. Through eleven ballots Mr. Hanley's strength stood together, though he grew but slightly. His highest vote was thirty-seven on the ninth ballot, with forty-five necessary to a choice, but on the last ballot he still had thirty-six votes. Beveridge's strength gradually grew from the first ballot until on the tenth he had twenty-eight votes. Upon the eleventh ballot Messrs. Taylor and Steele withdrew and Mr. Beveridge was nominated with forty-eight votes. The news was received with great rejoicing throughout the State and no man ever entered this high office with better auspices.

REPUBLICAN STATE GOVERNMENT.

MORTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

SINCE its organization the Republican party has had control of the State administration of Indiana somewhat more than half the time, and very nearly all there is of good in the annals of the State since 1860 is attributable to it. The party first came into power in 1860, when Lane was elected Governor and Morton Lieutenant-Governor, with a Republican legislature. Governor Lane was elected to the Senate and in accordance with an ante-convention agreement immediately resigned the Governorship and Oliver P. Morton took the direction of affairs. This, the first Republican State administration, was by far the most eventful that the State has had. Morton proved one of the strongest men that America has produced and his famous sentence, "I am the State," was thoroughly vindicated during the last half of his administration. The Civil War broke out shortly after he took his seat, and though the State was heavily burdened with debt and the Governor's office was embarrassed in many ways, so great was Morton's energy and ability to overcome obstacles that Indiana immediately came to the front as one of the most active and patriotic States of the Union in furnishing and equipping troops for the suppression of the Rebellion. The general Government was not yet prepared for equipping the vast number of volunteers that it called for and the States thus equipped their troops and waited for reimbursement by the National Government. Then, as now, all officers of the line among the volunteer troops were appointed and commissioned by the Governors of the States from which the troops came, and, as regiment after regiment was organized and sent to the front, this work of selecting officers was in itself an enormous task. Morton permitted neither favoritism nor political influence to interfere with the

selection of men that he deemed best qualified for military leadership, and, after a very few mistakes at the beginning, he soon came to exercise an almost unerring judgment in the selection of military officers. During the first half of his administration the legislature was Republican, and he had no trouble in having the proper credits voted for supplies. In order that the State troops might be equipped with more facility he established a State arsenal and managed it so well that the enterprise proved very profitable. When the Kirby-Smith raid came from Kentucky he organized a home militia, called the Indiana Legion, and purchased arms on credit to equip it. As may be imagined, all this was not done without difficulty. Morton was in the field before the Governor of Ohio got fairly started and these three-months men served with valor in the West Virginia campaign. Morton was anxious to have them re-enlist, but his hopes were blighted by the long delay and trouble in having the men mustered out. Then, when more volunteers were called for, but four regiments were apportioned to Indiana, while Morton was eager to have six. After the disaster at Bull Run the difficulties in having troops accepted were over and new regiments were rapidly organized. By the 6th of January, 1862, the State had contributed to the Federal army forty-eight regiments of infantry, twelve regiments of cavalry and seventeen batteries, a total of 53,035 men, but Morton's activities were not confined to the duty of raising and equipment of troops. Notwithstanding the fact that a part of the population of Indiana was fired with loyal enthusiasm, a very large portion of the inhabitants sympathized with the South, and when the Kentucky neutrality movement started, it required all Morton's common sense and strength of purpose to break up the scheme for a zone of neutral States along the border. But even more difficult than this

to deal with was the "Copperhead" element at home. The loyalty of a very large section of the Indiana Democracy was not only questioned, but very questionable, as subsequent events have shown, while such leaders as Voorhees and Hendricks, who were apparently engaged in masterly inactivity, were more or less in active sympathy with the various conspiracies that flourished under the successive names of "Knights of the Golden Circle" and "Sons of Liberty."

When the Democratic convention met on January 8, 1862, Hendricks sounded the keynote in a speech that foreshadowed the Northwestern conspiracy:

The pride and glory of the past stand side by side with the humiliation and debasement of the present. * * * Fanaticism, bigotry and sectional hatred are doing the work of evil upon a great, generous and noble people. * * * Does not the sobbing voice of civil liberty, coming from out the ruins of a violated Constitution, call us to the rescue? * * * Can we as patriots, without an effort to save it, surrender our country to a party whose history thus far is written in failure, corruption and public ruin? * * * We are now being so crushed that if we and our children are not to become the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the capitalists of New England and Pennsylvania, we must look to the interests of our section, and for the first time in my life, I intend to speak as a sectional man. * * * To encourage and stimulate the people of the South in the production of their peculiar commodities, that they may be large buyers from us, has been, and so long as "grass grows and water runs" will be, the true interest of the Northwest; and the political party that would destroy that market is our greatest foe.

Most earnestly, then, do I call upon the men of Indiana to consider what President Lincoln seems to favor, what Cameron urges, what the Republican members of Congress in caucus have determined upon, and what bills now pending in Congress contemplate, the freedom of the negroes in the rebel States, in a word the destruction of Southern labor and the ruin forever of our rich trade and the value of our products. * * *

The first and highest interest of the Northwest is in the restoration and preservation of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution, and the deep devotion of her Democracy to the cause of the Union is shown by its fidelity in the past; but if the failure and folly and wickedness of the party in power render a Union impossible, then the

mighty Northwest must take care of herself and her own interests. She must not allow the arts and finesse of New England to despoil her of her richest commerce and trade by a sectional and selfish policy—Eastern lust of power, commerce and gain.

The campaign of 1862 resulted disastrously to the Republicans and brought in a Democratic legislature that filled all the minor elective State offices with Democrats. The troubles of Morton redoubled. In the legislature violent opposition to him developed at once. The House declined to receive his annual message. Bitterness was increased in a fight over the election of Senators. Jesse D. Bright had died and Morton had appointed ex-Gov. Wright, a war Democrat, to fill out his unexpired term. The Democrats nominated Turpie for the short term and Hendricks for the long term, as successor of Bright. The Republicans of the Senate endeavored to break a quorum by absenting themselves, but the Democrats had the undoubted right to elect, and after a short struggle the Republicans returned to their places and the election proceeded. Then followed a series of attacks upon the financial administration of the State which were productive of nothing. A number of arrests had been made for resisting the draft, discouraging enlistments and other disloyal practices and the legislature appointed a committee of inquiry upon these military arrests. The report of this committee went to the verge of treason and a number of bills were introduced to punish arbitrary arrests, but they came to nothing. Scores of grotesque resolutions were put forward, some of them containing propositions for an armistice, others for the withdrawal of the emancipation proclamation and others for peace conventions. One declared that the conscription law was subversive of State sovereignty, and that its enforcement should be resisted. This exhibition of disloyalty on the part of the legislature brought forth the strongest kind of

protests from the troops in the field. The climax was reached when a military bill was introduced taking the control of the military forces of the State out of the hands of the Governor and placing it in an executive board, composed of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, all of whom were Democrats, and some of whom, as subsequent events proved, were traitors to the Union cause. To prevent the passage of this bill the Republican members of the House withdrew to Madison, Ind. There were negotiations for return in order to pass the appropriation bills, but they came to nothing. The Democrats would not appropriate a penny unless they were permitted to pass the military bill. It was then that Morton proceeded upon the theory that he was the State and carried on the State government until the campaign of 1864 produced a Republican legislature. The precedent had been set by Governor Willard that the interest upon the State debt could be paid without specific appropriation and that the appropriations for State institutions made by the last preceding legislature should continue in force upon the failure of any legislature to appropriate. Attorney-General Hord rendered an opinion upon the request of State Auditor Ristine declaring this practically illegal and the Auditor refused to draw warrants for these payments. A collusive suit and decision by the Democratic Supreme Court was carried through in the hope of forcing Morton to call an extra session of the legislature, but he declined to do it, knowing that the military bill must be the price of any concession in the way of appropriations. Morton obtained an advance of \$250,000 from the Federal Government for the purpose of conducting the military operations of the State. In his effort to pay the interest on the State debt Morton was balked for a considerable time by the refusal of John C. Walker, who had been selected as State agent by the legislature, to give informa-

tion as to who the creditors of the State were. In 1865 the Governor finally obtained the list of the State's creditors from the Auditor of the State and the banking firm of Winslow, Lamier & Co., of New York, advanced \$640,000 for the payment of this interest.

Morton appointed a bureau of finance, with W. H. Terrell at its head, and through this bureau he made collections and disbursements for conducting the State government and the military operations of the State. Some of the money he borrowed upon his personal responsibility. Some was advanced by the Federal Government. Some was advanced by the counties of the State upon an appeal from the Governor. Some of it was the profits of the State arsenal which the legislature of 1863 had fortunately declined to accept as property of the State.

But the greatest difficulty with which Morton had to deal was treason in high places. Indiana seemed to be the head and center of the treasonable organization, and the plots permeated to some extent the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The first of these organizations was known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, which had been started in the South in 1858 by one Charles C. Bickley, an immigrant from Boone county, Indiana. It had an elaborate ritual with a lot of mummerly and finally three degrees were evolved. Upon the outbreak of the war the order spread into Indiana, but its secrets and rituals were exposed and it died a natural death early in the war, though so great was the influence of its exposure upon the people that the various treasonable orders that succeeded it were usually known as "Knights of the Golden Circle." The organization was succeeded by the Order of American Knights, and it was by the officers of this order that the plot for a Northwestern confederacy was conceived. The members of the military degree of this order were to be armed, but it in turn was exposed and gave way

to the order of the "Sons of Liberty." It was proven that many of the most prominent Democrats in the State were members of this order, among them Secretary of State Athon, Auditor of State Ristine, Attorney-General Hord, State Agent John C. Walker, Chairman J. J. Bingham, of the Democratic State committee, Congressman Michael C. Kerr, D. W. Voorhees and others of equal prominence. The membership of Voorhees was never proven, but a lot of the treasonable documents of the conspirators were found in his law office at Terre Haute and his private correspondence, seized by General Carrington, showed that he was in close touch with the conspiracy. The most active spirits in Indiana were Harrison H. Dodd, Dr. W. A. Bowles and John C. Walker. A conspiracy for an armed uprising in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri was hatched. The first date set for this uprising was July 20th, 1864; then it was postponed until August 16, and again postponed until August 20. Morton was extremely active in tracing the conspiracy and had a large number of government detectives constantly at work. A number of these, notably Stidger and Coffin, became members of the order and were admitted to high places in its councils. On August 20 Morton was notified of a shipment of arms to Dodd of Indianapolis. These arms were seized and the conspiracy exposed. The arrest of Dodd followed and in the course of a few days W. A. Bowles, Andrew Humphries, Horace Heffren, J. J. Bingham, L. P. Milligan, Stephen Horsey, W. H. Harrison and others were arrested. Bingham was soon released and gave valuable evidence against his old associates. Bowles, Humphries, Heffren, Milligan and Horsey were found guilty by the military commission appointed to try them. Bowles, Milligan and Horsey were condemned to death and Humphries to imprisonment for life. In the case of Humphries, the General commanding his district changed

it to confinement within two townships. With the active assistance of Gov. Morton, President Johnson was persuaded to postpone the execution. The war was over and Morton could see no public purpose to be served by the execution of the men. Heffren was pardoned by President Johnson; Bowles and Milligan's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and they were afterwards released by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that a military commission had no jurisdiction to try them. The exposure of this treason just before the election of 1864 helped the Republican party greatly. Morton was re-elected Governor by over 20,000 votes and a Republican legislature was elected, of which John U. Pettit, of Wabash, was made Speaker. This legislature appointed an investigating committee to investigate the financial operations of the Governor. They found that he had collected over \$457,000, and every penny of it was accounted for. A bill was passed repaying Winslow, Lanier & Co. for the money they had advanced to meet the interest on the State debt and the entire financial accounts of the State were straightened out, thus sustaining Governor Morton in everything he had done.

BAKER'S ADMINISTRATION.

During the summer of 1865 Governor Morton was seized with paralysis and went to Europe, partly for his health, and partly upon a mission for the Federal Government. He returned to Indiana in the spring of 1866 and participated in the campaign of that year, in which the Republicans were again successful. The legislature that met in 1867 elected Morton to the Senate without opposition. This body also continued the good work of that of 1865, ratifying the new constitutional amendments and setting the State government in order. During Morton's absence the routine work

of the Governor's chair had been ably carried on by the Lieutenant-Governor, Conrad Baker, and upon Morton's election to the Senate, he assumed the Governorship. During the first two years of his administration he was actively engaged in straightening out the financial affairs of the State and putting them upon a good footing. It was during the stormy days of reconstruction and was a critical period in the history of the State. The Fourteenth Amendment came up in the legislature immediately after he assumed office in 1867, and it was adopted only after a desperate struggle in the legislature. It was during this session of the legislature that an appropriation was made for the State Normal School at Terre Haute; another for the erection of a Soldiers' Home and another for the establishment of a Boys' Reformatory. Another important bit of legislation required the registration of voters prior to each election, but this latter was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The attempted impeachment of President Johnson took place during this administration and caused great political excitement throughout the State. In the spring of 1868 there was an outbreak of lawlessness and train robbing in the southern counties that gave rise to vigilance committees and ended in a general lynching of four robbers at New Albany. In 1868 Lieutenant-Governor Baker was nominated for Governor and was elected after a very bitter campaign.

The legislature of 1869 was full of turbulence; the first trouble arose over the election of a United States Senator. There were numerous candidates before the Republican caucus, but its choice fell upon Hon. Will Cumback, who had been one of the candidates for the gubernatorial nomination. During the ante-convention campaign Mr. Cumback had written a letter to Gov. Baker suggesting an arrangement by which Baker should be nominated for Governor and Cumback go to the Senate.

After the caucus nomination was made and before the formal election of Governor, Baker turned this letter over to one of his friends and it was read upon the floor of the State Senate. It created a great sensation, although there was nothing in the suggestion further than a plain political bargain such as had been made between Lane and Morton in 1860 and carried out. However, the reading of this letter gave an excuse to the opponents of Cumback for declining to vote for him and after much trouble and negotiation, the caucus selected Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, then a Congressman from the Logansport district, and he went to the Senate. But the troubles of the legislature only began here. Congress had passed the Fifteenth Amendment, giving the right of suffrage to negroes, and when this amendment came up for ratification in the legislature it was opposed with desperate bitterness by the Democratic minority. The struggle culminated in a threat of the Democrats to resign in a body if the issue was forced. The threats made on both sides were carried out. The Republicans brought the matter to a vote and seventeen Democratic Senators and thirty-six Democratic Representatives resigned in a body on the 4th of March, leaving the legislature without a quorum. No appropriation bills had been passed. Governor Baker met the crisis by issuing writs for special elections and called a special session to meet April 8th. The constituents of the Democrats who had resigned promptly re-elected them and when the special session met, affairs were in no better shape. Before the new members would take the oath of office they demanded that the appropriation bills should be passed before the question of ratification should be brought up. The appropriation bills were passed and two important measures were put through: one to establish a female prison and the other to establish an agricultural college, known now as Purdue University at LaFayette. As soon as

these measures were out of the way the Democrats filed their resignations with the Governor and the ratification question was brought up by the Republicans. Senator Morton had come from Washington to take a hand in the fight. Under his advice Governor Baker failed to report the resignations to the two Houses. The resignations were received on the night of the 18th of May, but the Democratic Senators made the mistake of coming to the Senate Chamber the next morning. Suddenly the doors of the Chamber were locked and the ratification resolution was brought up and put through before they could escape. They protested that they had resigned, but the Lieutenant-Governor declared that he had not been notified of that fact, and they were still members. Before the resolution could be taken to the House the Democrats vacated the hall. This left no quorum present but the Speaker of the House, Geo. A. Buskirk, declared that a quorum of the *de facto* members was present and the resolution was declared carried. The legislature elected in 1870 was Democratic in both branches. The Democrats caught the Republicans of the Senate napping in the same way, locked the doors and passed a resolution rescinding the ratification. The Republican members of the House, to the number of thirty-four, hastily resigned and got away before the matter could be taken up there, leaving the House without a quorum.

A MIXED GOVERNMENT.

In 1872 the Democrats elected Hendricks Governor, but the Republicans captured the minor State offices and the legislature. Governor Baker called a special session in November at which the salary of the Governor was raised from \$3,000 to \$5,000. The most notable act of the legislature of 1873 was the passage of the celebrated temperance bill, known as the Baxter law, the first temperance legisla-

tion that had been enacted since the prohibitory measure of 1855, which had proven such a failure. The Baxter law was extremely stringent in its restraint of the liquor traffic. It received the unanimous support of the Republicans and a good many of the Democratic votes and was approved by Governor Hendricks. It proved very disastrous to the Republican party and the election of 1874 produced a legislature Democratic in both branches and filled all the State offices with Democrats. The legislature of 1875 did practically nothing except to repeal the Baxter law. The campaign of 1876 was a very bitter one and resulted in the election of Williams, a Democrat, as Governor. The Republicans captured the House, but the Senate remained Democratic. The legislative session with the two Houses politically opposed to each other was a very turbulent one, and the only bill of any moment passed was the measure for the erection of a new State House. The closing hours of the legislature gave rise to a memorable struggle. Two years later a Senator was to be elected and it was important for each party to control as many as possible of the hold-over Senators, who would be members of the succeeding legislature. The Democrats had a majority in the legislature and were contesting two of the seats to which Republicans had been elected. Finally the report of the committee unseating these two Republicans was brought in. The Lieutenant-Governor was a Republican and was presiding. E. B. Martindale got the floor when the resolution was introduced and talked all night. He would talk steadily for about two hours and then have the clerk read for a couple of hours from the voluminous testimony taken, and then go ahead and talk a couple of hours longer. So great was the hubbub in the Senate Chamber that nobody could hear his voice and it really mattered little whether he was talking or not, so long as his lips went through the motions. The

next day other Republicans were recognized one after another, and they held the floor nearly all day. The Democrats finally saw that it was possible for the Republicans to hold the floor and talk until the legislative session should expire by constitutional limitation and a compromise was finally reached by which one of the members was unseated and the other permitted to retain his seat. The trouble was largely unnecessary, for in the campaign of 1878 the Democrats gained a heavy majority in the legislature and D. W. Voorhees, who had been appointed by Governor Williams upon the death of Senator Morton in November, 1877, was elected to the Senate, and served a period of eighteen years, until 1895.

PORTER'S ADMINISTRATION.

In 1880 the Republicans elected Hon. Albert G. Porter as Governor and succeeded in carrying the legislature. They repeated the mistake they had made in 1873 of going too deeply into the subject of temperance legislation. A bill was passed for a prohibition amendment to the constitution. This aroused great opposition on the part of the German population and the next session of the legislature was heavily Democratic in both branches. The proposed amendment came to naught, as it died in the session of 1883.

It was during Porter's administration that the long struggle began between the legislature and the Governor over appointments to office. There were certain minor offices, such as the members of the prison boards, State Geologist, State Statistician, State Oil Inspector, and members of other boards that were not constitutional, but had been created by legislative enactment. The legislature of 1883 took the appointment of all these offices out of the Governor's hands, reserving to itself the election of some of them and placing the appointment of others in the hands of Democratic officers.

The struggle thus begun lasted for years, for the Democrats succeeded by a gerrymander in perpetuating their legislative power for twelve years. When the Governor happened to be a Democrat, they would return to him the power of appointing some or all of these officers, but when he was a Republican, they would snatch the power from his hands. This session of the legislature established three new hospitals for the insane at Richmond, Logansport and Evansville. This partisan legislature of 1883 took the management of the police system out of the hands of the Republican Mayor of Indianapolis by the establishment of a metropolitan police board. The election of 1884 gave the State government in all its branches to the Democrats, but in 1886 the Republicans succeeded in electing the State officers and came so near carrying the legislature that it gave rise to the tremendous struggle over the Senatorship in 1887 detailed in a preceding chapter.

HOVEY-CHASE ADMINISTRATION.

In 1888 the Republicans succeeded in electing Alvin P. Hovey as Governor and the struggle with the legislature over the appointment of minor State officers broke out with virulence, culminating in warmly contested litigation. The Supreme Court decided that the offices of State Geologist and Statistician should be filled by popular election, but the Governor did not succeed in obtaining the power of appointing the boards of trustees for State charitable institutions and prisons. Naturally, the fact that the responsibility for the management of these institutions centered in the legislature caused them to become extravagant and in some instances corrupt. There was a crying need for reform in all of them, but this contest between the chief executive and the legislature prevented the introduction of any reforms. The gerrymander was attacked in the courts by the Repub-

licans and after much litigation a decision was reached wiping out all the apportionment laws since that of 1885. The Republicans carried the legislature of 1895. They passed a new apportionment law, which the Supreme Court again demolished. The appointment of the prison boards was vested in a board of State officers, who were Republicans, and the management of the State charitable institutions was placed in the hands of honest partisan boards appointed by the Governor. Thus the work of reform in the State institutions was fairly well begun, but the chief work of the legislature of 1895 lay in its financial reforms, and the State then began a period of debt paying that has more than cut in two the State debt that had piled up to an altitude of over \$8,000,000 under Democratic rule. This legislature elected Charles W. Fairbanks Senator.

GOVERNOR MOUNT.

In 1896 the Republicans elected Governor Mount and for the first time in four-teen years controlled all branches of the State government. All appointments for minor offices were placed where they belonged, in the hands of the Governor. A metropolitan police bill was passed for all cities of more than 10,000 population throughout the State, the appointment of

the boards being vested in the Governor. Very great reforms and economies were introduced in the management of the State institutions. It was to another Republican Governor that the duty fell of furnishing troops to the Federal Government for war. Governor Mount had been in office but a little over a year when the war with Spain broke out. Indiana was the first State to have her militia mobilized, and five regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery, thoroughly equipped and disciplined, were offered and accepted by the Government. It was not a question of obtaining troops, for where there was a call for one, dozens responded, and the hardest task the Governor had was in making a selection among the companies who offered to fill up the regiments. The legislature of 1897 had continued vigorously the reform work begun by that of 1895, and when the Republicans again elected the legislature in 1899 this work was completed and the State institutions put upon a basis that has made them models for other States. The administration of Governor Mount is not yet completed at this writing, but so far as it has gone its record is flawless and it will undoubtedly stand in history as one of the wisest and best administrations that the State has ever known.



INFLUENCE UPON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

SINCE the founding of the Republican party the influence of Indiana Republicans in affairs of the Nation has been very marked. Probably no other State has, through the character of its leaders and the greatness of their achievements, had more to do with shaping the National policies of the party and the statesmanship of the country.

At the very first National meeting of Republicans held in Pittsburg in February of 1856, the influence of Indiana was strongly felt. Lane, Morton, Julian, Test and others of the brilliant coterie that gave strength and virility to the movement of Indiana, were conspicuous figures in this conference. When the National convention, called by this conference, met at Philadelphia in the following June, Lane, of Indiana, was made its permanent president, and the voice of Indiana was powerful in outlining the great battle fought for freedom. Four years later, when the Republican convention met in Chicago, and it was generally thought that Seward would be the nominee of the party, it was the influence of Indiana, more than that of any other State, that turned the tide toward Lincoln. Lane and Morton had already been nominated as leaders of the State ticket, and understood thoroughly what a tremendous fight they had on hand in Indiana. They were convinced that if the new party was to win it must be with a Western man. They knew Lincoln and saw in him the great qualities of leadership that the whole country afterwards came to recognize. In their efforts they found an ally in Pennsylvania, for Curtin was the nominee for Governor. These three visited every delegation in Chicago and pleaded effectively the cause of Lincoln with the result that he was nominated. In 1864 there was no question of who should be the nominee or what the party policy should be.

In 1868 the Indiana Republicans made their first demand for a place on the National ticket. Schuyler Colfax, who had served ably through the war as Speaker of the House, was put forward for the Vice-Presidency. Every leader of the party in Indiana gave him loyal support and so well were their forces organized that the prize was captured. In 1872 Indiana supported Grant with unanimity and he owed his renomination largely to the effective work of the Indiana leaders. In 1876 the State put forward Morton as a Presidential candidate and made a strong and honorable fight for his nomination. Though it was found impossible to nominate Morton, it was found equally impossible to nominate his principal opponents, and a compromise was finally reached upon Hayes, of Ohio. The death of Morton prevented Indiana from having a candidate in 1880 and the forces of the State were organized under John C. New in the support of Grant and stood as an integral part of the famous 306 that voted for Grant—first, last and all the time. In 1888 Indiana had two Presidential candidates—Harrison and Gresham. Harrison had served the State in the United States Senate six years. He had taken the forlorn hope for the Governorship a dozen years before, and had been so closely identified with the politics of the State that most of the old leaders clung to his standard. Gresham had been for many years on the Federal Bench and had removed from Indiana to Illinois. In the preliminary fight for control of the Indiana delegation Harrison won, but the battle was only begun. John C. New, who had been twice chairman of the State committee, took the management of General Harrison's campaign at Chicago and was ably seconded by nearly all the Republican leaders of the State. So adroit and so effective was their work that the Harrison sentiment in

the convention gradually grew, ballot after ballot, until he was finally nominated. In 1892 the National Convention was held at Minneapolis, and Indiana sent a solid delegation in favor of the renomination of Harrison. The Columbia Club, of Indianapolis, chartered a special train that went to Minneapolis loaded with supporters of the President. There was much maneuvering at Minneapolis on the part of the opponents of Harrison in the effort to nominate Blaine, but this was all exploded by the famous Market Hall meeting held before the sessions of the convention began, where a large majority of the delegates to the convention stood up and pledged themselves to Harrison.

In 1896 Harrison declined to permit Indiana to present his name. His letter to this effect was published as early as February. The State conventions throughout the country began to declare in favor of McKinley, and Indiana finally swung into line when her State convention was held, and by her declaration made the nomination of McKinley a foregone conclusion. At this time it was rather in the forming of a platform than in the making of a nominee that Indiana's influence was most potent. The free silver question had arisen and swept over the country like a whirlwind. When the Indiana State convention met the agitation was at its height, and while the general sentiment of the party of Indiana favored sound money and a declaration for gold, not a few of the leaders feared that such a course would alienate a large percentage of the Republican agricultural vote. However, when it came to making a platform, the Indiana Republicans had the courage of their conviction and declared unequivocally for sound money. It is impossible to overestimate the effect of this declaration upon the National convention which met at St. Louis a few weeks later. The fact that Indiana, always a doubtful State and situated in the West, where the cheap-

money sentiment was presumably very strong, had declared for sound and stable things, renewed the courage of the sound-money people throughout the country and gave them a powerful argument. When the resolutions committee was formed at St. Louis Gen. Lew Wallace was named as a member from Indiana. There was no question as to the sentiment of the committee for sound money, but there was a very serious question about its courage and it was equally divided between those who believed in a courageous declaration for the gold standard and those who favored an equivocal plank that might be interpreted to mean something or nothing. The vote of Gen. Wallace finally turned the scale in favor of a straight gold standard declaration. Thus it was the voice of Indiana that decided, and decided correctly, the greatest issue that has come before the American people since the Civil War.

ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS.

In the work of National administration Indiana has been honored with the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, a considerable number of cabinet appointments, many of the highest diplomatic stations in the service of the country and a very large number of minor administrative offices. Chief of these, of course, is the administration of Gen. Benjamin Harrison in the Presidential chair.

General Harrison assumed office on March 4, 1889, and his inaugural address gave the country an earnest of what might be expected from him. The address was upon a high plane of statesmanship, showed a breadth of mind and depth of energy in dealing with the great questions before the country, and withal a moderation and strength of purpose that convinced the country that it had made no mistake in elevating him to the highest office within its gift. This view was more than justified by the administration that followed,

and the fame of General Harrison, as one of the wisest and best Presidents the Republic has ever had, is secure for all time. In this inaugural Gen. Harrison spoke of the treasury surplus and declared that while it was not the greatest of evils, yet it was an evil that should be remedied by a proper tariff revision, such a revision as would give the country all possible trade advantages and not disturb existing business conditions. He advised as rapid work upon the new naval armament as was consistent with good results and urged measures that would tend to restore the merchant marine. The first important event of the administration was the opening of the Oklahoma lands to settlement. Shortly after the beginning of the administration that famous Pan-American conference gathered in Washington and remained in session for six months. At the same time the maritime conference for the revision of international navigation rules gathered at the country's capital. These two conventions brought together representatives of thirteen nations, and both were productive of lasting results for good. The Pan-American conference formulated recommendations for reciprocity, and pleaded for international railway and steamship lines, for an international American bank to introduce better methods of exchange between the Republics of the American continent, uniform customs regulations, uniform nomenclature for articles of commerce, better postal and cable connections, an international bureau of trade and an international monetary union. All these recommendations were transmitted to Congress by President Harrison and strongly supported by him. Of course it was impossible that all the recommendations of this Congress should be carried into effect, but it started a movement that has already been productive of a great increase of trade between the different countries of the Western Hemisphere. The inter-continental railroad will before many

years be an established fact. New steamship lines have been established. Cable connection has become much more general and postal connection has become greatly simplified. The project of a monetary union and an international American bank are things that have not been carried out, but are bound to come in time. During the early part of the first year the Samoan question was settled by the treaty of Berlin. In November the President issued a proclamation admitting as States the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington. In his annual message in December the President enlarged upon the field opened by the Pan-American conference then in session. He reviewed the prosperity of the country at some length. He noted the treasury surplus of \$43,000,000. He called attention to the need of better coast defenses. He again spoke upon the necessity of building up a merchant marine. In this message the President noted the decrease of bank circulation and called attention to the necessity of financial legislation, speaking in strong terms of the danger that lay in the free coinage of silver and a large increase in the silver coinage. He called attention to the formation of what are known as Trusts and asked for prohibitory and penal legislation to prevent the formation of these great monopolies. The session of Congress following this message was an extremely busy one. The McKinley tariff bill was framed and passed, as was the Sherman silver purchase bill. In July the President sent a special message on the subject of lotteries and thus began the war that soon resulted in the suppression of the evil. In diplomatic lines the administration was busy raising the embargo on American pork in Europe and in opening negotiations concerning the sealing in Behring Sea. The relations between the President and Congress were very cordial and the only occasion he found for veto lay in a few public building grabs and efforts to put through questionable

financial schemes in the Territories. In the autumn of 1890 the Sioux lands were thrown open to settlement by proclamation of the President. All through his administration President Harrison pursued the steady policy of reducing the large Indian reservation by purchase and treaty and throwing the new lands thus acquired open to the settlement of home seekers. In his second annual message General Harrison found occasion to note the favorable progress of the Behring Sea negotiations and noted the purchase made on account of the Delagoa Bay incident. In the Portuguese territory, on the Southeast coast of Africa, the concession for building a railroad had been granted to an American citizen. When the road was nearly completed the Portuguese government seized it. The United States and Great Britain joined in a strong protest and succeeded in obtaining full indemnity from the government of Portugal. The President again spoke of the importance of building up American steamship lines and called attention to the necessity of some better supervision of Federal elections. He noted the passage of the Sherman silver purchase act, but said that it was too early to prognosticate its results. He made a brief but able defense of the McKinley tariff act, which had been so wildly misrepresented in the campaign of 1890 and predicted for it excellent results. It was but a short time afterwards that an advantageous treaty of reciprocity was negotiated with Brazil and there followed in quick succession other reciprocal treaties with San Domingo; with Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico; with Great Britain for her West India possessions; with Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Germany and Austria-Hungary. During the spring of 1891 the Behring Sea negotiations reached the acute stage, but all trouble was finally avoided in June when the *modus vivendi* was agreed upon which later resulted in a complete arbitration of the whole subject

together with the Canadian boundary. About the same time an agreement was reached with Venezuela for a settlement of the Venezuelan claims that had so long been pending. In his third message the President reviewed his plea for legislation on the Nicaraguan Canal and urged liberal preparations for work on the new navy. He spoke in favor of a postal telegraph system, and reviewed at some length the prosperity of the country. He called attention to the continued fall of silver despite the Sherman purchase act and recommended the earnest attention of Congress to the subject, but declared that an effort upon the part of this country alone to go into free coinage of silver would prove disastrous. During the next year the administration invited an international monetary conference to meet at Brussels, but its sessions were not finished until after the close of the administration. The most startling diplomatic incident of the administration came in October of 1891 and was not finally closed until several months later. Chile had just undergone a revolution and some of the officers of the government overthrown had found an asylum upon American warships in the harbor of Valparaiso. This had aroused the animosity of some of the Chileans and on October 16, while a number of seamen from the United States cruiser Baltimore were in the city on shore leave, they were simultaneously attacked in various parts of the city. Several were killed and a number were wounded. President Harrison at once demanded an apology and reparation, but the Chilean minister of Foreign Affairs answered with an offensive note. This brought forth from the President an ultimatum that meant war or a back-down on the part of Chile. Naturally Chile backed down, made a thorough apology and voted an indemnity of \$75,000 to the families of the seamen killed and wounded in the riot. In the four years that followed the Harrison administration

the people had occasion to look back upon the high type of prosperity that reigned during the last years of this regime. The President himself covered the subject very thoroughly in his last message, thus:

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was \$16,159,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to \$62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent.

The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,625. In 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent.; and it is estimated that there will be about 4,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892.

The official returns of the Eleventh Census and those of the Tenth Census for seventy-five leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons:

In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$1,232,830,670.

In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$2,900,735,884.

In 1880 the number of employes was 1,301,388.

In 1890 the number of employes was 2,254,134.

In 1880 the wages earned were \$501,965,778.

In 1890 the wages earned were \$1,221,170,454.

In 1880 the value of the product was \$2,711,579,899.

In 1890 the value of the product was \$4,860,286,837.

I am informed by the superintendent of the census that the omission of certain industries in 1880 which were included in 1890 accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown, but after making full allowance for differences of method and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the census of 1880 there remain in the reports from these seventy-five cities an increase in the capital employed of \$1,522,745,664, in the value of the product of \$2,024,236,166, in wages earned of \$677,943,929, and in the number of wage earners employed of 856,029. The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from \$386 in 1880 to \$547 in 1890, or 41.71 per cent.

The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, as partially reported in the *American Economist*, number 345, and the extension of existing plants 168; the new capital invested amounts to \$40,449,059, and the number of additional employes to 37,285.

The *Textile World* for July, 1892, states that during the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 are cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills, and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills 21 have been built in the Southern States. Mr. A. B. Shepperson, of the

New York Cotton Exchange, estimates the number of working spindles in the United States on September 1, 1892, at 15,200,000, an increase of 650,000 over the year 1891. The consumption of cotton by American mills in 1891 was 2,396,000 bales, and in 1892 2,584,000 bales, an increase of 188,000 bales. From the year 1860 to 1892, inclusive, there has been an increase in the consumption of cotton in Europe of 92 per cent., while during the same period the increased consumption in the United States has been about 150 per cent.

The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the Treasury Department, shows that at the date of September 30, 1892, there were 32 companies manufacturing tin and terne plate in the United States and 14 companies building new works for such manufacture. The estimated investment in buildings and plants at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1893, if existing conditions were to be continued, was \$5,000,000 and the estimated rate of production 200,000,000 pounds per annum. The actual production for the quarter ending September 30, 1892, was 10,952,725 pounds.

The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about 6,000 manufacturing establishments in that State embraced within the special inquiry made by him, and representing 67 different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1890 of \$31,315,130.68 in the value of the product and of \$6,377,925.09 in the amount of wages paid. The report of the commissioner of labor for the State of Massachusetts shows that 3,745 industries in that State paid \$129,416,248 in wages during the year 1891, against \$126,030,303 in 1890, an increase of \$3,335,945, and that there was an increase of \$9,632,490 in the amount of capital and of 7,346 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

During the last six months of the year 1891 and the first six months of 1892 the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,202,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever attained. For the same twelve months of 1891-92 the production of Bessemer ingots was 3,878,581 tons, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the previously unprecedented yearly production of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892 was 772,436 gross tons, as against 702,080 gross tons during the last six months of the year 1891.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and imports of merchandise) during the last fiscal year was \$1,857,680,610, an increase of \$128,283,604 over the previous fiscal year. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the ten fiscal years prior to 1891 was \$1,457,322,019. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average value by \$400,358,591, an increase of 27.47 per

cent. The significance and value of this increase are shown by the fact that the excess in the trade of 1892 over 1891 was wholly in the value of exports, for there was a decrease in the value of imports of \$17,513,754.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the Government, amounting to \$1,050,278,148, exceeding by \$145,797,338 the exports of 1891, and exceeding the value of the imports by \$202,875,986. A comparison of the value of our exports for 1892 with the annual average for the ten years prior to 1891 shows an excess of \$265,142,651, or of 34.65 per cent. The value of our imports of merchandise for 1892, which was \$829,402,462, also exceeded the annual average value of the ten years prior to 1891 by \$135,215,940. During the fiscal year 1892 the value of imports free of duty amounted to \$457,369,658, the largest aggregate in the history of our commerce. The value of the imports of merchandise entered free of duty in 1892 was 55.35 per cent. of the total value of imports, as compared with 43.35 per cent. in 1891 and 33.66 per cent. in 1890.

In our coastwise trade a most encouraging development is in progress, there having been in the last four years an increase of 16 per cent. In internal commerce the statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever before existed. The freight carried in the coastwise trade of the great lakes in 1890 aggregated 28,295,959 tons. On the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers and tributaries in the same year the traffic aggregated 20,465,046 tons, and the total vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river during that year was 21,684,000 tons. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,489,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,941,800 tons, a total for these two great shipping ports of 24,422,568 tons, only slightly in excess of the vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river. And it should be said that the season for the Detroit river was but 228 days, while of course in London and Liverpool the season was for the entire year. The vessel tonnage passing through the St. Mary's canal for the fiscal year 1892 amounted to 9,828,874 tons, and the freight tonnage of the Detroit river is estimated for that year at 25,000,000 tons, against 23,209,619 tons in 1891. The aggregate traffic on our railroads for the year 1891 amounted to 704,398,699 tons of freight, compared with 691,344,437 tons in 1890, an increase of 13,054,172 tons.

Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 633,870 in 1860 to 4,258,863 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent., and the amount of deposits from \$149,277,504 in 1860 to \$1,524,844,506 in 1890, an increase of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of

deposits in savings banks was \$1,623,079,749. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage earners. The bank clearances for nine months ending September 30, 1891, amounted to \$41,049,390,898. For the same months in 1892 they amounted to \$45,189,601,947, an excess for the nine months of \$4,140,211,139.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were as high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows overproduction. But while the fact I have stated is true as to the crops mentioned, the general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The value of our total farm products has increased from \$1,333,646,866 in 1860 to \$4,500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 59,025,106 and their value \$210,193,325; on January 1, 1892, the number was 52,398,619 and the value \$241,031,415. On January 1, 1891, the number of cattle was 36,875,648 and the value \$544,127,908; on January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239, and the value \$570,749,155.

Indiana has filled the chair of Vice-President as well as that of President. Schuyler Colfax, of South Bend, was elected Vice-President on the ticket with Grant in 1868 and served ably from 1869 to 1873. Mr. Colfax was a grandson of Gen. Wm. Colfax of Revolutionary fame and was born in New York in 1823. He migrated to Indiana at the age of thirteen where he engaged in newspaper work. He served as a member of Congress from the thirteenth district six terms, a total of twelve years. At the beginning of his third term he was elected Speaker of the House in 1863 and served three consecutive terms as Speaker. In 1868 he was put forward by Indiana as a candidate for Vice-President and was nominated with comparatively little difficulty and elected. The history of his term in the Vice-Presidential chair is the history of the United States Senate during those troublesome

years of reconstruction. Colfax was one of the best presiding officers that either branch of Congress ever had and brought to his duties the training of six years in the Speaker's chair. So fair were his rulings at all times that he left the office with the high respect and esteem of the Democrats as well as those of his own party.

General Harrison, himself, is fond of declaring that no small degree of the success of his administration was contributed by his secretary, Elijah W. Halford, who served through his whole term as secretary to the President. It was Mr. Halford's first and last political office. He had made for himself a National reputation in newspaper work, and was at the time of Harrison's nomination and election managing editor of the *Indianapolis Journal*. He had that rare quality and ability to thoroughly efface himself and give up to his chief the best efforts of a keen and trained intelligence without claiming for himself a place in history. At the close of his term Mr. Halford was appointed a paymaster in the army and still serves in that capacity.

IN DIPLOMACY.

In the Department of State, whether in the office at Washington or in the diplomatic work of the Nation abroad, Indiana has contributed a long list of honorable names that have reflected high credit, not only upon the State but upon the Nation. Among the most prominent of these is Hon. John W. Foster, a native of Mexico. Indeed it is doubtful if the country has ever produced a finer example of the trained diplomat than Mr. Foster. His diplomatic career began in 1873. He had served valiantly during the War of the Rebellion, from which he emerged as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Returning to Evansville after the war he edited the *Daily Journal* of that city. In 1872 he served as chairman of the Republican State

committee. President Grant appointed him Minister to Mexico in 1873 and since that time his whole time and talent have been devoted to diplomacy. So successful was he at the City of Mexico that President Hayes reappointed him and when the Mission to St. Petersburg became vacant in 1880 he was promoted to this post. In November, 1881, he resigned to take up in Washington the practice of international law. His success in Mexico and St. Petersburg had given him such a wide reputation throughout the world that many great questions of international dispute were intrusted to him as attorney. At the earnest solicitation of President Garfield in 1884 he accepted the Mission to Spain, and his excellent work there preserved the cordial relations between the two countries, despite the continual friction on account of the numerous Cuban insurrections. When Gen. Harrison assumed office Gen. Foster, at the earnest personal solicitation of the President, undertook the duties of Assistant-Secretary of State and upon the resignation of Mr. Blaine in 1892 he was made Secretary of State. As a matter of fact he had been Secretary of State in everything but name for more than a year. At the close of the Chinese-Japanese war Gen. Foster was chosen by the Chinese Empire to conduct peace negotiations. The Spanish war of 1898 again brought his high abilities in demand by the United States Government, and he was chosen as a member of the Peace Commission. No sooner was this work completed than he was asked by the President to serve as a member of the high joint commission for the settlement of questions of dispute with Canada, a work which he is engaged in at the present writing.

General Lew Wallace, as Minister to Turkey, added the reputation of one of the greatest diplomats of the age to the fame he had already acquired as a soldier and author. He was appointed Minister to

Turkey by President Garfield and served at Constantinople from 1881 to 1885. During this time there were many causes of friction between the Turkish and American governments, but Gen. Wallace succeeded in straightening them all out to the entire satisfaction of both governments. In addition to this a very strong friendship grew up between him and the Sultan. So great was the admiration of the Sultan for the American Minister that upon the expiration of his term, the Turkish government made him the most flattering offers to remain in Constantinople in high official position. Upon the approach of the Græco-Turkish war in 1897 the Sultan again turned to Gen. Wallace and offered him the war portfolio of the Sublime Porte. However, all these flattering offers were declined and Gen. Wallace has quietly continued a resident of Indiana.

Thos. H. Nelson was another Indian who served a long and honorable diplomatic career. He was appointed Minister to Chile by President Lincoln and retained in the post by President Johnson. Upon the accession of President Grant in 1868 he was made Minister to Mexico and served until 1872. This was made after the fall of Maximilian and Mexican affairs were in somewhat of a chaotic state. She looked to the sister republic for guidance and advice and Col. Nelson was consulted upon, not only the relations of the two republics, but upon practically all matter of State in Mexican affairs. With such skill and ability did he respond to these demands that to this day his memory is still venerated in the city of Mexico.

Godlove S. Orth, who had already risen to prominence in National politics, was appointed Minister to Austria by General Grant.

Gen. Albert G. Porter, Ex-Governor of the State, served as Minister to Italy under President Harrison.

Addison C. Harris is now serving ably as Ambassador at Vienna.

Gen. Alvin G. Hovey, afterwards Governor of the State, served as Minister to Peru under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson.

Bayless W. Hanna served as Minister to the Argentine Republic under President Harrison.

Indiana has furnished four Consul-Generals, John C. New to London; Samuel Merrill to Calcutta; John K. Gowdy to Paris, and Wm. R. Holloway to St. Petersburg, under McKinley.

The State has filled first-class Consulates as follows:

Neil McLachlan, to Leith, Scotland, under Lincoln; John Young, to Belfast, Ireland, under Lincoln and Johnson; Alvin M. Mothershead, to Leipsic, under Lincoln; Noah L. Wilson, to La Union, Salvador, under Lincoln; T. V. Dickinson, to Leipsic, under Lincoln; Isaac Jenkins, to Glasgow, under Grant; Richard P. DeHart, to Santiago de Cuba, under Grant; John C. Fletcher, to Oporto, Spain, under Grant; James Park, to Aix La Chapelle, under Grant; Richard Beardsley, to Jerusalem, under Grant; Charles M. Travis, to Para, Brazil, under Grant; Thomas J. Brady, to St. Thomas, Denmark, under Grant; John A. Bridgeland, to Havre, France, under Hayes; Emory B. Beauchamp, to Aix La Chapelle, under Grant and Garfield; Frederick Schenck, to Barcelona, under Grant, Hayes and Garfield; Eugene J. Ball, to Pesth, under Hayes; Henry Stern, to Pesth, under Garfield; John B. Glover, to Havre, under Garfield; George E. Bullock, to Cologne, under Garfield, also to Annaburg, under Garfield; David M. Dunn, to Valparaiso, under Garfield; James W. Seiler, to Capetown, under Garfield and Arthur; Benjamin S. Parker, to Sherbrook, under Garfield; Charles Kahlo, to Sydney, N. S. Wales, under Garfield; William Williams, Charge d'Affaires, Paraguay and Uruguay, Montevideo, under Arthur; Wm. W. Canada, to Vera Cruz, Mexico, under McKinley; Hiram Z. Leonard, to London, Ontario, under Harrison.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

One of the first Republicans of Indiana to attain National fame of a high order was Hugh McCulloch, of Ft. Wayne. Mr. McCulloch had come to Indiana in 1833, just out of College in Maine where his father was a large ship owner. He began the practice of the law at Indianapolis, but two

years later, when the Ft. Wayne branch of the State Bank was organized, he was offered and accepted the position of cashier and manager of the branch, a position he held until the charter of the institution expired in 1857. Here he developed such ability and judgment that he became one of the directors of the central organization, and finally its moving spirit. Just before the charter of the old concern expired, a new organization, called the Bank of the State of Indiana, was organized by the same people to replace it. This concern had a capital of \$6,000,000 and McCulloch was made its president. This was in the midst of the wild cat money—when the average man who was paid in bank notes did not know whether they would be worth the paper they were printed on by the next morning. This was not so with the notes of the State Bank of Indiana. So able and conservative was its management that it was known throughout the country as the strongest bank in the United States, and its notes were good from one end of the country to the other. In 1863, at the earnest solicitation of President Lincoln and Secretary Chase, he gave up his duties to accept the position of Comptroller of the Currency. He organized the National Currency Bureau and it was his judgment and ability, more than that of any other man, that put the National banking system into successful operation. In 1865 he succeeded Mr. Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury and guided the National finances ably and safely through the tremendous operations of the treasury during the closing scenes of the war. When he funded the tremendous floating debt of the Government and put it in safe and convenient shape he accomplished something that the financiers of the time believed to be utterly impossible. Upon the death of Lincoln and succession of President Johnson he was re-appointed and served until the close of Johnson's administration. Indiana Re-

publicans have four times held the responsible position of Treasurer to the United States. Of these the first was John C. New, who held office under Grant and again under Arthur. James N. Huston and E. H. Nebeker held the office under Harrison.

Albert G. Porter served as first Comptroller of the Treasury under Hayes and Robert J. Tracewell is serving in the same capacity under McKinley.

W. D. Owen served as the first Superintendent of the new Bureau of Immigration under General Harrison and brought to the office a man of intelligence and ability that soon placed the Bureau in smooth working operation. Other Indians have held prominent offices in the Treasury Department as follows:

C. M. Walker, fifth Auditor of the Treasury, under Lincoln and Johnson; De Alva S. Alexander, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, under Arthur; John S. Williams, Third Auditor of the Treasury, under Harrison; Wm. H. Hart, Third Auditor of the Treasury, under Harrison; Robert M. Nixon, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, under Harrison; George B. Williams, Third Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue, under Grant; Superintendent United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Thomas C. Mendenhall, under Harrison; James M. Ray, Third Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under Grant; Daniel D. Pratt, Second Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner, under Grant; A. L. Dawson, Deputy Sixth Auditor, under McKinley; Perry S. Mitchell, Deputy Comptroller of the Treasury, under McKinley; N. L. Chew, Deputy Register of the Treasury, under McKinley.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

President Lincoln chose his first and second Secretaries of the Interior from Indiana. The first was Caleb B. Smith, a man who had been prominent in Indianapolis for a number of years, and had served twice as a member of Congress. Mr. Smith was appointed in March, 1861, and conducted the office ably until December of the following year, when his failing health compelled his resignation. John P. Upshur, also of Indiana, served ably

as his successor. Wm. T. Otto was chosen as Assistant-Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln after his second inauguration and served in this capacity a full term of four years under Lincoln and Johnson. W. W. Dudley served as Commissioner of Pensions under Presidents Garfield and Arthur, and D. P. Holloway served as Commissioner of Patents under Lincoln. During Grant's administration Indiana furnished two Territorial Governors, Gen. Lew Wallace being appointed Governor of New Mexico and Gen. John A. Burlbank as Governor of Dakota. Wallace had a wild population to deal with in New Mexico, composed almost entirely of Mexicans and Indians, but so well did he do his work that the population of the Territory held him in the very greatest respect and veneration. It was during his association with these people that he conceived and wrote his wonderful novel "The Fair God."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Indiana furnished the country one of the ablest of its Attorney-Generals in the person of W. H. H. Miller, who served in this capacity during the Harrison administration. James N. Tyner was appointed Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-office Department by President Harrison and still serves in the same capacity under McKinley. John C. Chaney was made an assistant in the Department of Justice by General Harrison and served until 1893. James Hughex was made the Judge of the Court of Claims by President Lincoln.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, then a Republican, was the Postmaster-General under Presidents Garfield and Arthur.

In the history of the Postoffice no man has been more intimately connected with its administration than James M. Tyner,

of Indiana, who has served in almost every one of the higher offices connected with the department from Postmaster-General down. His first connection with the Post-office Department came about while he was a member of Congress and a member of the committee on postoffices and postroads. Going upon the theory that a thorough postal system was one of the very greatest institutions of the civilized people, he devoted a great deal of study to the work until he had mastered it thoroughly. Recognizing his value President Grant made him Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and in the broadening and up-building of the system his work was so valuable that President Hayes asked him to serve as First Assistant and as Postmaster-General. After retiring from the Postoffice Department he went into the Department of Justice, where he has charge of all legal matters pertaining to the postal system. One of the first appointments made by President McKinley was that of Perry S. Heath as First Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Heath has brought to the office a wide and thorough knowledge of conditions as well as the spirit of energy that has made his administration of the office the most important in its history. Thos. J. Brady served as Second Assistant Postmaster-General under President Hayes. W. H. H. Terrill served as Third Assistant Postmaster-General under Grant. David P. Liebhard was made Superintendent of the Dead-Letter Office under Harrison and continues in the same capacity under McKinley.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

While Indiana has furnished the navy as it has the army with many great men, political lines are not drawn in this department except at the head of it. The State has furnished one Secretary of the Navy in the person of Robert W. Thompson, who filled the office under President

Hayes. It was the era just before the beginning of the new navy, a time when the energies of the Government were largely occupied in reducing the debt contracted during the Civil War. The great feature of Mr. Thompson's administration of the office was its economy. He introduced reforms in every branch of the work that were greatly conducive to economi-

cal methods of work and expenditure. Small as were the naval appropriations in those days, at the end of 1879 Secretary Thompson covered back to the Treasury \$1,500,000 of unexpended appropriations. It was his work that paved the way for the building of a new navy, by inducing systematic economy and intelligent method throughout the whole Naval Department.

THE PARTY'S FUTURE.

TRUE to the original cause of its being, the Republican party has courageously taken up, not only the question of providing a sound system of finance for the country, but also the various problems of territorial expansion and government of alien races growing out of the Spanish-American war. It is reasonable to believe that the Republic of the United States has reached a point in its history where the two dominant parties now upon the stage will endure practically in their present form for centuries. Issues will change and parties may change minor principles according to time and circumstance, but

in the long run these two parties will invariably apply to such new problems of government as arise their fundamental principles of progress and conservatism. And in this busy world, where men of the Anglo-Saxon race have become to be doing, doing eternally, and never done, there can be no doubt that the Republican party, clinging to its principle of progress, bringing to every issue the courage of conviction and the will and strength to act, will be the party in the future as it has been in the past that shapes the policies and the destinies of the American people.





Baptismism

PARTY LEADERS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MEN WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE GREATNESS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN INDIANA.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President of the United States, was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. His father, John Scott Harrison, was the third son of General William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, who was the third and youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. John Scott Harrison was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Irwin, of Mercersburg, Pa.; Benjamin was the second son of this marriage. His parents were resolutely determined upon the education of their children, and early in childhood Benjamin was placed under private instruction at home. In 1847 he and his elder brother were sent to a school on what was known as College Hill, a few miles from Cincinnati. After remaining there two years he entered the junior class at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1852. He was married October 20, 1853, to Caroline Scott, daughter of Dr. John W. Scott, who was then President of Oxford Female Seminary, from which Mrs. Harrison was

graduated in 1852. After studying law under Storer & Gwynne, in Cincinnati, Mr. Harrison was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, Ind., which has since been his home. He was appointed crier of the Federal court, at a salary of \$2.50 per day. This was the first money he had ever earned. Jonathan W. Gordon, one of the leaders of the Indianapolis bar, called young Harrison to his assistance in the prosecution of a criminal tried for burglary, and intrusted to him the plea for the State. He had taken ample notes of the evidence, but the case was closed at night, and the courthouse being dimly lighted by tallow candles, he was unable to read them when he arose to address the court and jury. Laying them aside, he depended entirely upon his memory and found it perfect. He made an eloquent plea, produced a marked impression, and won the case. Since then he has always been an impromptu speaker. He formed a partnership later with William Wallace, but in 1860 the latter became clerk of Marion county, and the firm was changed to Harrison & Fishback, which was terminated by the entry of the senior partner into the army in 1862. He was chosen

Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1860 on the Republican ticket. This was his first active appearance in the political field. When the Civil War began he assisted in raising the Seventieth Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, taking a second lieutenant's commission and raising company A of that regiment. Governor Morton tendered him the command of the regiment and he was commissioned its colonel. Mr. Harrison was appointed a Deputy Reporter for the Supreme Court. In the ensuing autumn the Democratic State committee, considering his position as a civil officer vacated by this military appointment, nominated and elected a successor, although his term of office had not expired. Their view was sustained by the State Supreme Court; but in 1864, while Colonel Harrison was in the army, the people of Indiana gave their judgment by re-electing him to the position of Reporter by an overwhelming majority. In 1862 the Seventieth Indiana went into the field with Harrison as its colonel, their objective point being Bowling Green, Ky. It was brigaded with the Seventy-ninth Ohio and the One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Fifth, and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois regiments, under Brigadier-General Ward, of Kentucky, and this organization was kept unchanged until the close of the war. Colonel Harrison had the right of the brigade, and his command was occupied at first in guarding railroads and hunting guerrillas, his energies being largely spent in drilling his men. When General Rosecrans set out for Chattanooga, General Ward was sent on duty to Nashville, and on January 2, 1864, his command was called to the front. Later this brigade became the first brigade of the third division of the Twentieth army corps, under General Hooker. General Ward resuming its command. The campaign under General Sherman, upon which his regiment with its associate

forces entered, was directed, as is now known, against the Confederate army of General Joseph E. Johnston, and not against any particular place. In the Federal advance one of the severest actions was fought at Resaca, Ga., May 14 and 15, 1864, and the Seventieth Indiana led the assault. His regiment participated in the fights at New Hope Church and at Golgotha Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peach Tree Creek. When Atlanta was taken by Sherman, September 2, 1864, Colonel Harrison received his first furlough to visit home, being assigned to special duty in a canvass of the State to recruit for forces in the field. Returning to Chattanooga and then to Nashville, he was placed in command of a provisional brigade held in reserve at the battle at the latter place (December 15 and 16, 1864), and was but little engaged. When the fight was over he was sent in pursuit of the Confederate General Hood. Recalled from that pursuit, he was next ordered to report to General Sherman at Savannah. While passing through New York he succumbed to an attack of scarlet fever, but in a few weeks was able to proceed on his way. Joining Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C., he resumed command of his old brigade, and at the close of the war went with it to Washington to take part in the grand review of the armies. He was duly mustered out of service June 8, 1865, not, however, until he had received a commission as Brevet Brigadier-General, dated January 23, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis after the war, he resumed his office of Reporter of the Supreme Court, but in 1867 declined a renomination, preferring to devote himself exclusively to the practice of law. He became a member of the firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback, and, after subsequent changes, of that of Harrison, Miller & Elam. He took part in 1868 and 1872 in the Presidential campaigns in the support of General Grant, traveling over Indiana and speaking to large audiences

In 1876 at first he declined a nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket, consenting to run only after the regular nominee had withdrawn. In this contest he received almost 2,000 more votes than his associates, but was defeated. He was a member of the Mississippi river commission in 1879. In 1880, as chairman of the Indiana delegation in the Republican National convention, he cast nearly the entire vote of the State for James A. Garfield for President. President Garfield offered him a place in his cabinet, but he declined it, preferring the United States Senatorship from Indiana, to which he had just been chosen, and which he held from 1881 to 1887. In the Senate he advocated the tariff views of his party, opposed President Cleveland's vetoes of pension bills, urged the reconstruction and upbuilding of the navy, and labored and voted for civil service reform. He was a delegate at large to the Republican National convention in 1884, and in 1888 at Chicago was nominated for the Presidency on the eighth ballot. The nomination was made unanimous, and in November he was elected, receiving 233 electoral votes to 168 for Grover Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889. He was again nominated for the Presidency at the National Republican convention which met at Minneapolis in 1892, but was defeated at the November election, receiving 145 electoral votes against 276 votes for Grover Cleveland. Upon retiring from office General Harrison returned to his home in Indianapolis and resumed the practice of law. Since then his time has been satisfactorily occupied as counsel in some of the most important legal controversies which have arisen throughout the country. In every campaign which has been waged since then his voice has been raised in behalf of his party and his mighty influence has been felt in the promotion of sound principles and good government.

HENRY S. LANE.

It is doubtful if there was ever a man in the country whose popularity stood more firm and green and deeply rooted for more than forty years than that of Henry S. Lane. It was as well won as worn, too, for in a life filling the scriptural limit, most of it in the public service, all of it in public view, there was never a spot seen on his character, and Washington's fame, however higher, is not purer. Without any obtrusiveness of religious sentiment, his sincere religious convictions made him a faithful follower of his Master in all he did, and even purified his speech of the little humorous indelicacies that nearly sixty years ago did not a little to give him his remarkable attention and sympathy of a backwoods audience. He was a noble, generous and singularly-gifted man, and all his life long the people of Indiana recognized and honored him.

Henry Smith Lane was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, February 24, 1811. His father was a farmer, and had distinguished himself in the numerous and bloody conflicts with the Indians which marked the history of Kentucky at that time. Henry worked on the farm, making the most of his opportunities for attending school until he reached the age of sixteen, when, with Judge Silas W. Robbins, he took up a higher course of study, and after pursuing these studies for two years he determined upon the law as a profession, and at the age of eighteen began to read law in the office of Col. J. Sudduth, contriving to support himself by practicing economy in all things. He was admitted to the bar in 1832, but remained in Kentucky but two years thereafter, removing to Indiana in 1834. He located in the practice of law at Crawfordsville, forming a partnership with Isaac Naylor. Upon the election of Mr. Naylor to the office of Circuit Judge, Mr. Lane became the law partner of Samuel C. Willson.

and this partnership continued until 1854, Mr. Lane retiring from the practice of law at that time. After 1854 he was never occupied with any private business except his interest in the banking house of his father-in-law, Major Elston. As a lawyer Mr. Lane excelled in some things, but fell short in others, though more from a lack of desire to strive for the honors than from inability to capture them. As a jury lawyer he was probably without an equal in his day. His natural powers of oratory, of the plain and forceful character which needs little cultivation, commanded the earnest attention of a jury and never failed to make a deep impression. But although an able lawyer, the political prominence which attached to him early in life overshadowed and obscured his legal reputation. It is said that in some parts of the State, where he became very popular in his political career, it was not generally known that he was a lawyer.

His political career began by an election to the State legislature in 1837. In 1840 he was elected to Congress in the great Harrison "hard cider" campaign, over Edward A. Hannegan, later United States Senator, and later Minister to Prussia. In that contest, though but 29 years of age, and but six years a resident of Indiana, Mr. Lane not only laid the foundation but built the superstructure of his fame solidly and durably, for his last inactive years fed on the reputation won a generation before. In the Indiana Congressional delegation of that year he was admirably mated by the most brilliant company of young orators ever known in the State. Mr. Lane was the best known and probably the most popular of them. His fund of apt and funny stories had not a little to do with the demand for him in the campaigns of that time.

In Congress, at the extra session of the spring of 1841, Mr. Lane made no effort to attract attention. No occasions arose for those impromptu outbreaks of feeling,

sweeping away any strength of argument, so striking a feature of his genius, till the proposition to pay the widow of President Harrison the salary of his full term was made, and resisted by the Democrats, whose exasperation was unmanly enough to fight a widow's allowance. Joseph Little White was appointed to speak for the Indiana delegation, but although he was a brilliant orator, he had polished the enthusiasm out of his speech, and what remained was but strained effort. Mr. Lane was unexpectedly called up by something said by some one of the opponents of the proposition. For half an hour he amazed and delighted both parties, and more than any other man inspired the feeling that finally made the appropriation. Never at that session, nor ever in ten years of Congressional life, did he attempt to play the statesman further than by able and judicious advocacy or resistance of the measures of others. His was not a constructive or executive genius, and his name is connected with no important public measure. He was a leader of men, a moulder of opinion and action, but not a maker of laws or politics. He was re-elected to the House in 1842, over Major John Bryce. In 1844 he stumped the State for Clay with more energy than he had used for himself and party in 1840. Clay was his ideal statesman and the idol of his partisan adoration, and his defeat put an end to the political career of his admirer for sixteen years. He resumed the practice of his profession, fully expecting to spend the rest of his life in the practice of law, but only two years after his retirement from Congress the Mexican War broke out, and he at once organized a company which became a part of the First Indiana Regiment, and with which Lane served as first major and later as lieutenant-colonel. The regiment served the greater part of the war guarding the mouth of the Rio Grande at Matamoros, and never had a chance to fight. Malarial

and camp diseases made worse inroads in the regiment than half a dozen ordinary Mexican battles would have made, and the regiment brought home little glory beyond doing a weary and obscure duty faithfully.

For some half dozen years after his return from Mexico he gave himself wholly to his profession, only appearing in occasional campaign speeches, but more prominently for the forerunner of the Republican party, the People's party of 1854. In all the conventions, mass meetings and rallies of his party at that time, Mr. Lane figured prominently. Some of his speeches of that period were taken up by his party all over the country. The combination of inanimate Whiggery, Free-Soilism, Know-Nothingism, and Maine-Lawism carried the State officers and the Lower House of the legislature, but the Democrats held the Senate. Mr. Lane was an ardent supporter of Joseph G. Marshall for the National Senate to replace John Pettit. Although there were enough Republicans in the House to control on joint ballot, the Democratic Senate beat off the election. Marshall died soon afterwards, leaving his mantle to fall on Mr. Lane's shoulders, who thenceforward to the civil war was the recognized leader of the Republican party in Indiana. In 1857 the Democrats controlled the Lower House of the legislature, while the Republicans held the Senate. The Democrats, without any assent of the Senate, held a quasi-convention and elected Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch to the Senate. The following election gave the Republicans mastery of both houses in 1859, and they elected Henry S. Lane and Monroe McCarty—a Liberal Democrat—to displace the informal election of 1857. Mr. Lane accepted the honor, although he well knew that the Democratic Pro-Slavery Senate would not exclude two such convenient tools as Bright and Fitch for two such anti-slavery men

as McCarty and himself, and his predictions were correct. The affair served, however, as a recognition of his leadership, and increased his popularity, and widened his local fame into a National reputation.

At the first National Republican convention he made one of his characteristic speeches, so apt, so humorous, and so admirably effective, that the whole country rang with it, and he was made permanent president of the convention at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, which nominated John C. Fremont for President, and William L. Dayton for Vice-President, the first organized effort to stay the flood of slavery with force enough to make itself felt and feared.

Mr. Lane was nominated for Governor Feb. 22, 1860, with Oliver P. Morton for Lieutenant-Governor, the strongest team ever set to pull a ticket through in this or any other State. Working to the same end, with all their might, at the same time, they redeemed the State and with but two or three disturbing occasions, kept it safe for fourteen years.

On the 14th of January, 1861, Mr. Lane was inaugurated Governor, and on the 17th was elected to the United States Senate, in accordance with what, if not the definite understanding of the Republican leaders, was the general expectation of the party. Lieutenant-Governor Morton succeeded him as Governor. The Senate was an indifferent field for the exercise of his peculiar talents and he never made a figure there commensurate with his popular reputation and real ability. He was not a debater, though one of the readiest and most copious of speakers. Resolute in his convictions and conclusions as he was, he was never pugnacious, always avoiding unnecessary dispute. After the expiration of his Senatorial term he never re-entered political life, and never again undertook any



Fremont Goodwine

public service except as Indian Peace Commissioner appointed by General Grant.

Col. Lane was twice married; first, to Miss Pamela Bledsoe Jameson, of his old Kentucky neighborhood, who died while at Washington with him in 1842, and three years later he married Miss Joanna Elston, the talented daughter of Major Isaac Elston, of Crawfordsville, with whom he was afterwards associated in the banking business.

Col. Lane died very suddenly on June 19th, 1881, of neuralgia of the heart, in his seventieth year. His death was keenly felt all over the State, for though he had long since retired from the public view, his popularity had never waned. Bells were tolled all over the State and flags were put at half mast. Genuine mourning prevailed.

In his social relations Col. Lane was one of the kindest and most genial of men. He was a pure, true and courteous gentleman, and not the less a genuine Christian; that he made no parade of religious sentiments. All his life was mellowed by a

sympathetic kindness, which stood out so prominently in his noble character. His lack of a strong ambition made him the better man, though the less powerful leader. His terrible powers of ridicule he seldom used in argument, but when he did few cared to be its object. His ambition was none of the gaudy kind, or he would have made his rare abilities a terror to rivals. As it was he never had rivals—only friends.

FREMONT GOODWINE.

The story of the life of Fremont Goodwine is full of struggles under unfavorable circumstances, triumphs over which have given so many of America's great men just reason to feel proud of their record and personal achievements. Mr. Goodwine began life on the farm of his father, James Goodwine, near West Lebanon, Indiana, May 22, 1857. As a boy he struggled along for an education in the winter time in the country schools, working on the farm in the summer. He attended the West Lebanon High School and finished his education at Purdue University. After leaving college Mr. Goodwine's first occupation was that of a teacher in the country district school at \$40 per month. Later he worked for the H. R. & E. Railway Company, as agent, at a salary of \$29 per month, after which he was elected superintendent of the city schools of West Lebanon at the age of twenty-three years, in which position he continued for six years. In 1887 Mr. Goodwine was elected County School Superintendent of Warren county, and served with credit for six years. In the following year, 1893, he organized the Williamsport State Bank, with a capital stock of \$50,000, became its first president and still holds that office in the company. He assisted in organizing the Williamsport Stone Company and the Warren County Dry Goods Company, in Williamsport and the Farmers Bank at West

Lebanon, in each of which corporations he is a director. He is also a stockholder and director in the Winona Assembly and Summer School at Winona Lake, Indiana.

As an honorable and upright politician Mr. Goodwine has the entire confidence of his constituents in the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Warren, Benton and Fountain, from which he was elected to the State Senate in 1896. Mr. Goodwine served in the Senate in the legislatures of 1897 and 1899, in which latter body he was the Chairman of the Senate Education Committee, and the author of the Goodwine State Board of Education bill. He was appointed by Governor Mount a member of the special legislative committee to visit the State institutions, for which his business abilities and experience well qualified him. The commission made a valuable report to the legislature of 1899, which is the most complete description of the State institutions with the detailed account of their expenditures and needs which was ever published, and is regarded highly as a book of reference along the lines of State institutions.

Mr. Goodwine has been twice married: first, at West Lebanon, Indiana, in 1878, to Miss Etta A. Walker, deceased; and second, at Green Hill, Indiana, to Mary J. Moore, in 1890. He has two children, Jeanne Gladys and Marjorie. He is a member of the University Club, of Indianapolis, and a member of the orders of F. & A. M., K. of P., O. E. S., K. O. T. M., R. A. M., Scottish Rite Masons, and a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Besides his reputation as a politician and a banker, Mr. Goodwine is well known as a practical farmer. He personally directs the management of 1,300 acres of farm land, raising all farm products and considerable stock. He was a delegate to the Farmers' National Congress at St. Paul in 1897. Mr. Goodwine is not a farmer by residence, however. He resides in a beautiful home in Williamsport, with which his farms are connected by telephone.



N. Filbeck

NICHOLAS FILBECK.

NICHOLAS FILBECK, of Terre Haute, is one of the most active and best known of Indiana Republicans. He was born on December 14, 1843, in Viernheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, the son of Philip and Anna Marie Filbeck. He came to America with his parents from Germany in 1847, residing in Indianapolis until 1853. His family then removed to Terre Haute, where his father was engaged in the grocery and milling business until his death in 1865.

Mr. Filbeck's early education was acquired in the public school of Terre Haute, and then went to work for his father in the grocery business, where he remained four years, and then enlisted in the army for the Civil War. On his return from war, Mr. Filbeck continued in the milling business with his father until the latter's

death, and then entered the hotel business, in which he has since successfully continued in Terre Haute.

Mr. Filbeck entered the army as a private in Company E, Thirty-Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He was offered a promotion for gallant service in battle, over all the other noncommissioned officers, to orderly sergeant, but declined it. He was wounded in the right leg at the battle of Stone River.

Mr. Filbeck's political ability is of the highest order. He has served on the Republican committees of Vigo county since 1865. He was elected secretary of the committee in 1867, and in 1872, through the resignation of a discouraged chairman, he was offered the chairmanship of the committee, and being urged to do so by a number of the most prominent Republicans of Indiana, including Governor Morton, he accepted it and served several years in that capacity. He has also served on the State committees several terms and is known to Republican leaders as a thoroughly capable and energetic party worker. He was appointed Postmaster of Terre Haute in 1873 by President Grant and reappointed by President Hayes, serving eight years with great credit to himself and party. There have been few National, State or District conventions since 1865 which Mr. Filbeck has not attended, and generally in the capacity of a delegate. He is, of course, best known in Western Indiana, and possesses the high esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Filbeck is a member of the Terre Haute Club, the Commercial Club, a Mason, a member of the G. A. R., Tribe of Ben Hur, Veterans' Association, A. O. U. W. and Germania Societies. He was married in 1867 to Miss Rosina Fiefner, of Lawrence county, Illinois. They have five children, Anna Marie, Catherine Louise, Charles Henry, Rutherford Nicholas and Nelle Cecelia.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

We are fond of talking of "the giants of the past" and those of us who happen to be poets or old women are prone to dream of the wonderful times gone by; but the plain truth, freely recognized by every student of the world's history, is that the present is the strongest generation of men the world has ever known. It is the age of great things, when the genius of a Kitchener in accomplishing a feat that the greatest generals of the world, from Cyrus and Alexander down to Tamerlane and Napoleon, have partly failed in excites but the comment of a day, when the upbuilding of a Chicago into a greater city than Rome ever was is taken as a matter of course and when even the conquest of the great forces of nature is a story of the every day. Better still, it is the age when mind and force of character make for individual greatness, instead of the accident of birth or the favoritism of kings.

He who would win in the free and fierce competition of to-day must be equipped for the struggle with intellect to comprehend things in their just proportion, with pluck that recognizes no discouragement and with a patient industry that knows no fatigue. These and the commoner virtues he must have to win even a *niche* of mediocrity among the world's workers, but to accomplish greater things he must add honesty of purpose, the genius of command and forceful motive that aims broadly and courageously at the betterment of humanity. These are the qualities that have brought Charles Warren Fairbanks from the humble station of a farmer's lad to the position of one of a few men controlling the destinies of the greatest Republic the world has known.

Mr. Fairbanks was born May 11, 1852, on his father's farm in Union county, Ohio. His parents, Loreston M. and Mary A. Fairbanks, were natives of Vermont and



Charles W. Fairbanks

New York and had emigrated to the wilderness in 1836. The boy attended the country school and worked on his father's farm, worked none the less patiently and industriously because he hoped to leave the farm behind and launch into a greater and broader life when he reached manhood. When the time came he was able to go to college, where he hoped to fit himself for the profession of law. At the age of fifteen he was ready and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. There he met and fell in love with Miss Cornelia Cole, a fellow student, daughter of Judge P. B. Cole, of Marysville, Ohio. The affection was returned and the college days were days of happiness. But they were days of work as well and no student ever went through the university who accomplished more than young Fairbanks. In addition to his classroom work, during his senior year he edited the *Western Collegian*, the college publication. He graduated in the classical course in 1872 and spent the next two years in the study of law, supporting himself in the meantime by newspaper work in Pittsburg and Cleveland. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio and removed to Indianapolis to begin the practice of law. He looked to the future without fear and soon after removing to the field of his life work the attachment that had been begun in college was crowned with marriage and he and his bride started out to meet the world together. Long years of serene domestic happiness have blessed the marriage and this first and only love of his life has made his home not only a haven of rest from the cares of the world but also a constant source of sympathetic encouragement and help.

A great law practice was not built up in a day nor in a year and Mr. Fairbanks suffered the same discouragements and delays that fall to the lot of every young man who opens a law office in a comparatively strange city. But he worked ener-

getically and won the cases he secured, lived economically, contracted no debts and kept his record clean. Such a life will always win respect in an American community and he invariably won the confidence and good will of those with whom he came in contact. Mr. Fairbanks was quick to see that the great prizes of the legal profession lay in equity practice in the Federal courts. In time his practice branched out until he was employed in many of the most important cases that arose in the Federal courts of Indiana and adjoining States. His fame as a great lawyer and man of sound judgment in large affairs spread to New York and before he was thirty-five his counsel was sought in various important transactions and legal controversies in various parts of the country, East and West. The problem of living was solved and solved handsomely, but he realized thoroughly that the question of money-making was not by any means all there is in life, but that a comfortable fortune simply gives the basis of safety and leisure for greater things. He devoted not a little of his energy and ability to educational and religious matters, acting as trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University and the Meridian street Methodist church in Indianapolis and helping to found the Indiana Law School. He also participated prominently in the movement to establish the Consumers' Gas Trust, a co-operative enterprise by which natural gas has been supplied to the people of Indianapolis at cost.

While never seeking office, and in fact declining several that were tendered to him, he took an active interest in political affairs from the start and contributed freely of his time, ability and money for the success of Republican principles. It was not long until his services as a speaker were in demand, not only in Indiana but in many other States. When Judge Gresham was a candidate for the Presidential nomination, in 1888, his followers naturally

looked to Mr. Fairbanks, as the most prominent of his friends, for leadership. He made a gallant fight and a loyal one, but when it was over and Harrison was nominated, Mr. Fairbanks was the first to begin active work for his election, redoubling his efforts. In 1892 he worked actively for the renomination of Gen. Harrison and gave up more than six months of arduous work for his election, traveling day and night and often making two speeches a day. He presided over the Indiana State convention that year and his convention speech served as the keynote of the campaign in Indiana.

The Republican minority in the legislature of 1893 cast its complimentary vote for him for the Senatorship and when the party was reorganized, in 1894, he was looked upon as its undisputed leader. In 1896, when the crucial question of what position the party should take on the silver question came up, he exercised a very effective influence in shaping its policy. As had been the case for a number of years, he was asked to act as chairman of a subcommittee for the purpose of drafting a platform to be presented to the resolutions committee of the State convention. He drafted the famous plank of the Indiana platform that had so much to do with causing the National convention at St. Louis, a few weeks later, to declare for the gold standard. The State convention chose him as one of the delegates at large to the National convention and he was unanimously chosen as temporary presiding officer for the National gathering. He was known at St. Louis as one of the leaders of the movement to nominate McKinley and has ever since been one of the President's closest friends and most trusted advisers.

As temporary chairman of the convention he was expected to make an address and it is easier to understand the heavy responsibility involved in this when we recall the fact that at that time both parties

were very much at sea upon the silver question and the speech of the temporary chairman was likely to have great effect in shaping the deliberations of the convention. In the light of subsequent events Mr. Fairbanks' broad comprehension of the situation seems almost pathetic. In discussing this question he said:

"Those who profess to believe that this Government can, independently of the other great commercial powers, open its mints to the free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, when the commercial ratio in all the great markets is 30 to 1, and at the same time not drive every dollar of gold out of circulation, but deceive themselves. Great and splendid and powerful as our Government is, it cannot accomplish the impossible. It cannot create value. It has not the alchemist's subtle art of transmitting unlimited silver into gold; nor can it, by omnipotent fiat, make fifty cents worth 100 cents. As well undertake by a resolution of Congress to suspend the law of gravitation as attempt to compel an unlimited number of fifty-cent dollars to circulate with one-hundred-cent dollars at a parity with each other. An attempt to compel unlimited dollars of such unequal value to circulate at a parity is bad in morals and is vicious in policy. Sound thinkers on the great question of currency knew from the beginning of the experiment how miserable and how certain it would fail. The commerce of the country would be again thrown upon the sea of uncertainty and the specter of want would continue to haunt us for years to come. Upon opening our mints to the independent free coinage of silver foreign credits would be withdrawn and domestic credits would be greatly curtailed. More than this, there would be a certain and sudden contraction of our currency by the expulsion of \$620,000,000 of gold, and our paper and silver currency would instantly and greatly depreciate in purchasing power. But one

result would follow this: Enterprise would be further embarrassed, business demoralization would be increased, and still further and serious injury would be inflicted on the laborers, the farmers and merchants, and all those whose welfare depends upon a wholesome commerce.

"A change from the present standard to the low silver standard would cut down the recompense of labor, reduce the value of the savings in savings banks and building and loan associations, salaries and incomes would shrink, pensions would be cut in two, the beneficiaries of life insurance would suffer—in short, the injury would be so universal and far reaching that a radical change can be contemplated only with the gravest apprehension.

"A sound currency is one of the essential instruments in developing our commerce. It is the purpose of the Republican party not only to develop our domestic trade, but to extend our commerce into the uttermost parts of the earth. We should not begin our contest for commercial supremacy by destroying our currency standard. All the leading powers with which we must compete suspended the free coinage of silver when the increased production of silver forced the commercial ratio of silver above the coinage ratio in gold. Shall we ignore their ripened experience? Shall we attempt what they found utterly impossible? Shall it be said that our standard is below theirs?

"You cannot build prosperity upon a debased and fluctuating currency; as well undertake to build upon the changing sands of the seas. A sound currency defrauds no one. It is good alike in the hands of the employe and employer, the laborer and the capitalist. Upon faith in its worth, its stability, we go forward planning for the future. The capitalist erects his factories, acquires his materials, employs his artisans, mechanics and laborers. He is confident that his margin will not be swept away by fluctuations in the

currency. The laborer knows that the money earned by his toil is as honest as his labor, and that it is of unquestioned purchasing power. He likewise knows that it requires as much labor to earn a poor dollar as it does to earn a good one; and he also knows that if poor money is abroad it surely finds its way into his pocket.

"We protest against lowering our standard of commercial honor. We stand against the Democratic attempt to degrade our currency to the low level of Mexico, China, India and Japan. The present high standard of our currency, our labor and our flag will be sacredly protected and preserved by the Republican party."

After the terrific struggle of 1896 the Republicans found themselves with a majority in both branches of the legislature which was to elect a successor to Senator Voorhees. There had been a general feeling that Mr. Fairbanks should be the next Senator, and this feeling was so deeply rooted in the party that when the friends of W. R. McKeen, of Terre Haute, announced him as a candidate and made a warm campaign for him, they were unable to make any progress, and on the eve of the Senatorial caucus his name was withdrawn and the nomination went to Mr. Fairbanks by acclamation. He was elected in due time and assumed office March 4, 1897.

Mr. Fairbanks had the advantage of being a man of National reputation before he entered the Senate, with such a general and intimate acquaintance among the members that he was not expected to serve the usual apprenticeship of a term before accomplishing anything. From the start he took a prominent part in legislation, and his ability was recognized with the appointment as chairman of the important committee on immigration. The same keen intelligence, breadth of view and soundness of judgment that had won him such prominence in his profession soon earned him a large place in the councils of

before him many years of high usefulness to his country and to humanity.

JACOB D. EARLY.



Jacob D. Early

the Nation, and during the trying war times of 1898 his counsel was much sought. When the United States and Great Britain agreed to form a joint high commission for the discussion and settlement of various questions in dispute between this country and Canada, Mr. Fairbanks was chosen as the chairman of the American part of this distinguished body, and, though its work is not yet completed, his conduct of the negotiations has won him further honor and distinction.

Mr. Fairbanks takes his political service as seriously as he did his professional work, not hesitating to give to his country the very best there is in him in untiring work, conscientious thought and patriotic motive. Though just entering the prime of life, he has accomplished much more than is done by the man ordinarily accounted great, and yet he regards his life work as but fairly begun. In the full vigor of manhood and with unimpaired health, it is but reasonable to believe that he has

SENATOR JACOB D. EARLY, of Terre Haute, is well known as one of the leading Republican members of the Indiana Senate, and is one of the most efficient and reputable lawyers of the State. His legal ability was quickly recognized in the Senate, where, in the session of 1897, he served as chairman of the committee on the revision of the constitution, and in 1899 as chairman of the judiciary committee. His influence is always felt, though more through a silent, consistent attitude upon questions than through what he says, though his remarks are sound in logic, and have great weight. Senator Early is extremely popular with all who know him and his ability and strong character have ever commanded the respect of his associates.

Jacob Dreman Early was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, Nov. 4, 1859. His father, Samuel Stockwell Early, being a banker and pork packer. Senator Early traces his descent to Thomas Early, who came to America in 1742. He is a great-great-grandson of Charles A. Warfield, of Maryland, a Major in the Revolutionary War. He is a grandson of General T. P. Andrews, Paymaster-General of the Union army in the War of the Rebellion.

Mr. Early received his early education in Dr. Atkinson's School in Baltimore. He graduated first in his class at Kenyon College in 1879. Later he studied law at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute in September, 1883. Since then he has been very successfully engaged in the practice of law at Terre Haute, and is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Western Indiana.

He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1884 and was

a member of the executive committee in 1886. He was a delegate to the Republican National convention in 1888 which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency.

He was elected to the Indiana Senate in 1896 and immediately took a high rank in that body. In 1897 he introduced the bills for the two constitutional amendments which are now pending and which will be voted upon in 1900, one giving the legislature the right to determine the qualifications necessary for admission to the bar and the other providing for the increase of the Supreme Court, both passed by the legislatures of 1897 and 1899.

Senator Early is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Son of the American Revolution, Phi Beta Kappa and the college fraternity, Psi Upsilon. He is a member of the Terre Haute Club and of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis.

ROBERT E. MANSFIELD.

ROBERT E. MANSFIELD, owner and editor of the *Marion Morning News*, is one of the active workers among the younger class of Republicans in Indiana, and has been prominently identified with the party organization in the State during the past ten years. He was born on a farm in Decatur county, Iowa, June 13, 1865. His father, R. G. Mansfield, and his mother, whose maiden name was Thornburg, were natives of Delaware county, Indiana, his ancestors being the pioneers of that county. He is of Scotch-Irish stock, being a lineal descendant of the Irish patriot and martyr, Robert Emmet, for whom he was named.

Mr. Mansfield received his education in the common schools of his native county. In 1884 he came to Indiana, locating in New Castle, where he became city editor of the *New Castle Courier*, and since then his time has been divided between politics and journalism. In 1887 he was elected city clerk of New Castle, and it was there



R. E. Mansfield

that he acquired a taste for politics and showed a genius for organization that later led him into the broader field of party work in the State.

In 1890 Mr. Mansfield was chosen as assistant-secretary of the Republican state committee, under chairman Michener and secretary Millikan. At the close of the campaign he went to Muncie, Ind., where he became city editor of the *Daily Times*, and later became city editor of the *Morning News* of that city. In 1891 he returned to Indianapolis, where he became connected with the *Indianapolis Journal*.

At the annual meeting of the Indiana Lincoln League, in 1892, he was unanimously elected secretary of the organization, and at once took charge of the work of organizing a system of clubs throughout the State.

After the campaign of 1892, he again took up newspaper work in which he continued until 1894, when he was for the second time unanimously elected Secretary

of the Indiana League of Republican Clubs, and was identified with the organization of the party in the campaign of 1894, when the Republicans carried the State by the largest majority ever given for any party in the history of Indiana politics.

An extensive acquaintance throughout the State and a thorough knowledge of the detail work of the party organization, acquired during his connection with the committee in the campaigns of 1890, 1892 and 1894, made him the logical candidate for the secretaryship of the State committee in 1896, and at the reorganization of the party for the National campaign he was elected to that position. And it was in the McKinley campaign of 1896, when the party organization in the State was torn with internal dissensions, and confronted with a new and dangerous issue, the free silver fallacy, that Mr. Mansfield's ability as an organizer was demonstrated. When bitter factional feeling threatened to disrupt the party and destroy the efficiency of the State organization, the secretary, with rare tact and diplomacy, acting in the capacity of pacifier and harmonizer with the conflicting elements, was a potent factor in diverting a party disaster, and is entitled to much of the credit for perfecting one of the most effective organizations ever secured in the State. His executive ability and his faculty for detail organization enabled him to execute promptly all the plans of the State committee, which made him popular, not only with the organization, but with the party workers throughout the State.

When the election was past and one of the most notable victories ever achieved in the history of Indiana politics, including the election of a majority in both branches of the legislature, which resulted in the election of a Republican United States Senator, secretary Mansfield was given a large share of the credit for the splendid results.

After the election of 1896, the secretary of the committee remained in Indianapolis, and with other Republican leaders devoted his time previous to the convening of the legislature to the preparation of some party measures which were enacted into laws by the legislature.

Mr. Mansfield is not an orator, but an organizer; he is quiet and unassuming, but possesses splendid executive ability. He has the happy faculty of enlisting the interest and co-operation of politicians, and of harmonizing and bringing together the different elements of the party. He has a genial personality and carries into his political work an enthusiasm that is always a strong point in his favor.

In 1897 Mr. Mansfield purchased the Marion, Ind., *Morning News* and has since given his time to the management of the property. His long and varied experience in politics and journalism especially fit him for the management of a party paper, and *The News* is recognized as one of the ablest and best edited papers in Northern Indiana. In 1899, Mr. Mansfield, after having declined several Federal appointments tendered him, accepted the post of Consul to Zanzibar.

ALBERT A. SMALL.

ALBERT A. SMALL was born in Mechanicsburg, Indiana, on November 10, 1857. He graduated from Indiana Asbury, now DePauw, University, in 1882, and received the degree of A. M. in 1885. After leaving college Mr. Small located at Anderson, Indiana, and began the practice of law, where he now resides and continues the practice of his chosen profession.

Mr. Small is one of the most patriotic, unselfish and hard working Republicans of Indiana. He is a self-made man, rising from the farm, and is the present Postmaster of Anderson.



Albert A. Small

HON. GEORGE W. STEELE.

Only one Indianian, Mr. Holman, has more often been nominated for Congress than Major George W. Steele, who is now serving his seventh term. The day before the assault upon Fort Sumpter Major Steele began the practice of law at Hartford City, after a period of study in the Ohio Wesleyan University and in the law office of his father, Colonel Ashbury Steele, in Marion. On April 20, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Regiment organized under the first call for volunteers. His company being divided on account of excess of numbers, he went with a part of it to the Twelfth Indiana as a first lieutenant. After a year of service in the Army of the Potomac his regiment was mustered out, and he assisted in recruiting the 101st Indiana, in which he became successively lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. He served three years with the Army of the Cumberland, and marched with Sherman to the sea and in the grand review at Washington. Seven months after being mustered out of the volunteer service he was commissioned in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, with which he served ten years. Upon his resignation from the regular army he returned to Marion and engaged in farming and pork packing until 1880, when he received his first nomination for Congress. He has been eight times nominated and seven times elected to Congress, four times when the district had a normal Democratic majority. President Harrison appointed Major Steele the first Governor of Oklahoma; and he served until the Territorial government had been fully organized, when he resigned and returned to Marion and the management of his private business, until 1894, when he was again nominated and elected to Congress. During his first period of service in Congress Major Steele was a member of the House committee on military affairs; during his second he has occupied a prominent

place on the leading Congressional committee, that of ways and means. Ten years ago Major Steele secured the favorable action of Congress on a bill providing for the Marion branch of the Soldiers' Home, a magnificent institution, representing an investment of over a million dollars. The success of Major Steele as a legislator and his popularity as a politician are due largely to the possession of the essentially military qualities of courage, self-command, ability to organize and fidelity to a cause or a friend.

WM. T. WHITTINGTON.

WILLIAM T. WHITTINGTON lives at Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Indiana. He was born December 21st, 1861, on the farm near Waveland, in said county, and worked for his father until old enough to enter school on his own account. His father, William Whittington, with a family of nine children, felt that a common school education was all he could give and hence the subject of this sketch earned the money with which he obtained his education after leaving the country school.

He is of English-Scotch-Irish and German descent. Among those in the English branch was the famous Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London, back to whom the present generation of Whittingtons can trace their ancestry. While yet working on the farm he was inspired to make the effort to do something for himself in life, to leave the farm and obtain an education, and struggle for a position in the active world, by the influence of a sister three years his senior. From this time on he had a fixed purpose in life, and determined to prepare himself for the practice of law.

He spent two years in Wabash College, then entered the law department of the State University of Michigan, from which school he graduated with the class



W. J. Whittington



of 1887. He immediately returned to Indiana and located in Crawfordsville, and formed a partnership with the Hon. John H. Burford, now Chief Justice of Oklahoma. Upon Judge Burford's appointment, in 1889, Mr. Whittington continued the practice alone until the spring of 1892, when he formed a partnership with ex-Judge Albert D. Thomas, which relation still exists. He was a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney on the Republican ticket in 1890. He was City Attorney of Crawfordsville for six years.

He has grown very rapidly as a lawyer and stands high at the bar. He is especially strong as an advocate and as a trial lawyer. He is engaged in the general practice in Montgomery and adjoining counties. As a Republican, Mr. Whittington is an able representative of his party, and an aggressive campaign worker. He is a strong and popular orator and is in demand as a campaign speaker. Every campaign year since he left college he has taken an active part for the Republican

party and Republican principles in his own and adjoining counties.

He was urged to enter the race for the Republican nomination for Congress against the Hon. Charles B. Landis in 1898, but declined to do so. He is a strong advocate as a trial lawyer and perhaps has achieved more success as a jury lawyer than in any other field of labor. He is fearless, capable and honest. He is undoubtedly a rising man as a lawyer and as a Republican worker in the State.

Mr. Whittington is an active member of the Baptist church. He was elected President of the Baptist State convention at Peru, Indiana, October, 1898. He was married in October, 1887, to Miss Elva Deere. He is at present a member of the Lincoln League, of the Lew Wallace Republican Club, and of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities.

HON. ALBERT O. MARSH.

HON. ALBERT ORLANDO MARSH is a type of the sturdy, conscientious republicanism of Indiana, the man who mingles a high order of ability with courage, patriotism, clean morality and sound common sense, without stopping to think that his virtues are above the ordinary, doing thoroughly and well the work he finds before him and asking praise of no man for doing what he conceives to be his simple duty. Bred of English stock, a drop of blood has come down to him from one of the iron-casqued chaplains of Cromwell's army with a touch of the same dauntless courage and grim determination that enabled the "New Model" to sweep the cavaliers from every field of England. His race is a distinctly warlike one and he counts ancestors on both sides of his house in the wars of the Revolution and 1812.

He was born on a farm in Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 15, 1840, and enjoyed such educational advantages as were at the time found in the ordinary

country schools, and a partial course at Hiram College, where he recited to James A. Garfield, the statesman and martyr President, at a time when the latter was a teacher in that institution, now celebrated because of his connection with it.

Judge Marsh enlisted as a private soldier, on the 18th day of April, 1861, in the 15th Ohio Regiment for three months, and served this term in West Virginia, having participated in the engagements at Phillippi, Laurel Hill and Carracks Ford. Returning home he was married in November to Sarah M. Gallenir, at Van Wert. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the 46th Ohio infantry, as a private, was soon made a Sergeant, and in June, 1863, was commissioned by the President Captain of Company F, in the 59th U. S. colored infantry. He was for some time aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. R. P. Buckland, then in command at Memphis, Tenn.; he also served as Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Gen. A. L. Chetlain, holding that position until the last of July, 1865, at which time he was appointed Superintendent of the Military Secret Service Corps, by Gen. John S. Smith, with headquarters at Memphis; in February, 1866, this corps was disbanded, and he resumed civil life, coming directly to this State with the purpose of making it his future home. Having commenced the study of law before entering the service of his country, he determined upon the adoption of the legal profession, and resumed the study of law, which he prosecuted while teaching; he was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of Jackson county by the late Judge Bicknell, in February, 1867. He came to Winchester, Indiana, in 1869, and has resided there ever since, except a brief sojourn as a Federal official in Washington Territory.

In 1876 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 25th Judicial Circuit, then composed of the counties of Randolph and Delaware, a position which he



J. A. Marsh

filled with distinguished ability. In 1878, during his incumbency of the office of Prosecutor, he was nominated by the Republicans of his county for the legislature, but some doubt being expressed as to his eligibility, in view of the fact that he then held the office of Prosecuting Attorney, he withdrew from the ticket.

In 1880 he was elected to the State Senate, on a contingency which did not arise, and he made no claim to the place. In 1883 he was appointed Receiver of the Public Moneys and Disbursing Agent at Vancouver, Washington Territory; in the campaign of 1884 he canvassed the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington for the Republican candidates, and on the election and inauguration of Mr. Cleveland as President, immediately tendered his resignation of the office, and upon its acceptance, some months afterwards, returned to Winchester and resumed the practice of law. At the

general election in 1894 he was elected Judge of his circuit.

Judge Marsh is a member of the Presbyterian Church, belongs to the Columbia Club, to many of the fraternal societies; the Loyal Legion, and was the first Commander of the Post of the G. A. R. at Winchester, Indiana. He was Department Commander of the Department of Indiana from 1894 to 1895; he is now chairman of the committee of the National Encampment G. A. R. on school histories. He has always been an active Republican, giving his services to that party at all times. Has perhaps made more speeches in his various canvasses than any Republican speaker in the district, his services in this capacity being in constant demand and always gratuitously and unselfishly rendered, and he has not only rendered party service upon the stump, but has accepted and discharged with great ability and success the more exacting and laborious though less inviting duties of chairman of the Republican committee, which position he occupied in the campaigns of 1890 and 1892.

It can be truly said of him that he never dishonored a draft made upon him by his party in any political campaign. It has been his aim and effort to do well whatever he has undertaken in life, whether as an official, in his professional and business capacity or in discharge of his duty as a citizen; as a result his life has been eminently a successful one, and he commands the respect and confidence of all who know him. He is by nature fitted for leadership; his figure is commanding and his presence dignified, and upon the stump he has few equals; with a magnificent voice and easy delivery he impresses himself upon his audiences most strongly by his earnestness and evident sincerity and honesty. He is the opposite of the demagogue and always appeals to that which is best in his auditors, having faith in the honesty and patriotism of the

masses. He is a good politician, not a trickster nor a schemer, but has eminent practical judgment and foresight in all political affairs, is a courageous fighter and never permits himself to be carried off his feet by the two opposites, over confidence or useless fright.

JAMES NOBLE TYNER.

JAMES NOBLE TYNER was born January 17, 1826, at Brookville, Indiana, the son of Richard Tyner, a merchant and general dealer in produce. The founder of the Tyner family was a Welshman, who emigrated to South Carolina, and settled in the last half of the eighteenth century near Columbia, the present capital of the State. The founder of the Noble family, Mr. Tyner's maternal ancestors, and his wife were Scotch people, reared and married near Dumfries, Scotland, who emigrated to the United States in 1732, and settled upon a large estate on the Potomac river, opposite Mount Vernon. One of the issues of this marriage, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Maryland to Virginia, and thence to Kentucky, settling near the Ohio river, opposite the town of Rising Sun, Indiana. He was the father of several children, nearly all of whom afterwards became residents of Indiana. One of his sons was chosen as a Senator from the State of Indiana to the United States Senate in 1816, upon the admission of the State into the Union, and was twice afterwards re-elected to that position. He died while a member of that body and was buried in the Congressional cemetery at Washington. Another son, Noah Noble, was twice elected Governor of Indiana in the '30s. A third son, Lazarus, was the first register of the land office at Indianapolis, Indiana; a fourth son was for many years Clerk of the Court in Wayne county, Indiana; and still another, Dr. Benjamin S. Noble, who emigrated to Iowa while

the State was yet only sparsely settled, was conspicuous in its early politics. He is stated to have been the founder of the town of Indianola, Iowa, which has since grown to be a place of considerable population and importance.

James Noble Tyner received an academic education in the old academy, then called "Seminary," in the village of his birth. After graduation he was trained as a merchant in his father's store, and before attaining his majority entered into business for himself as a merchant and large dealer in produce, at Cambridge City, Indiana, at which place he established said business in the year 1846. Five years afterwards he removed to Peru, Indiana, where he opened a large department store and dealt extensively in all kinds of flour and grain. He discontinued this business in the latter part of the year 1854, and shortly afterwards commenced the practice of law, having previously studied that profession in his boyhood days at Brookville with John D. Howland, who was subsequently and for a long period Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Indianapolis. In 1856 Mr. Tyner was the first Republican candidate for Representative in the General Assembly from the county of Miami, and was defeated by a party vote. At the session of the General Assembly the following winter (1857), he was chosen Assistant-Secretary of the Senate, and afterwards, at the special session of 1858, and the regular sessions of 1859 and 1861 served as secretary of that body. In 1860 he was chosen as an elector on the Lincoln ticket for what was then the Ninth Congressional District, represented previously and for a long period afterwards by Schuyler Colfax.

On the 5th day of March, 1861, he was appointed, by direction of President Lincoln, as a special agent of the Postoffice Department, his appointment being the second that was made or directed by Mr.

Lincoln after his inauguration. Mr. Tyner served in this capacity for five years, and resigned to enter upon the practice of his profession at Peru. Mr. Tyner was frequently chosen as a delegate from the county of Miami, in which he resided, to Republican State conventions, and soon became known as an active and influential party worker. He was an alternate delegate from his Congressional District to the National convention which nominated Grant in 1868, and was a delegate at large to the National convention held at Cincinnati in 1876, in which he took an active part, and where he was largely instrumental in securing the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, after a protracted and hot contest.

He became a diligent and successful practitioner of the law from 1861 until he was chosen as a Representative in Congress at a special election in the month of February, 1869. He was twice re-elected to Congress from that district, which was then the Eighth, being composed of the counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Grant, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Madison. He therefore served in three Congresses—the Forty-First, Forty-Second and Forty-Third. He was made a member of the committee on postoffices and postroads in the Forty-First Congress, and served on this committee during that and the Forty-Second Congresses. In the Forty-Third Congress he was promoted to a place on the appropriations committee, and by the chairman, James A. Garfield, he was put in charge of all appropriations relating to the postal service. Under the rules of the House at that time nearly all the important legislation was put upon the appropriation bills in the form of "riders," and passed in that form. During the whole of that Congress, therefore, nearly every section of the statutes relating to the postal service passed under Mr. Tyner's supervision. He was one of the subcommittee during the preceding Congress

detailed to codify the postal laws, and most of the duties connected therewith devolved upon him. It was an immense and important task and resulted in the embodiment of all postal laws in one act, which on being printed covered nearly 200 pages. He was therefore mainly the author or codifier of all postal statutes in existence up to that date. During his three terms in the House he was made chairman or member of several important select committees, and was also during one term a member (and really the chairman) of the committee on public buildings and grounds, which reported and carried through bills for the erection and completion of most of the public buildings designed for the use of postoffices, customhouses and courts in all the large cities. Mr. Tyner also took an active part in pending measures for the reconstruction of the late rebellious States, in opposition to the continuance of the grant of public lands and the issuance of government bonds in aid of the construction of railroads, and for other purposes. He was frequently called to the chair to preside over the deliberations of the House in committee of the whole, as well as in regular session, by Hon. James G. Blaine, who was Speaker of that body during the three terms mentioned, and acquired a considerable reputation as a presiding officer. At the close of his last term in Congress he was tendered the position of Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in charge of the entire contract system of the department, and entered upon the duties thereof in the month of March, 1875. In July, 1876, he was appointed Postmaster-General by President Grant and served acceptably in that position during the remainder of Grant's second administration.

At the commencement of the term of President Hayes, in March, 1877, and after the selection of David M. Key, an ex-Brigadier-General in the Confederate army—which appointment met with al-

most universal disfavor among the Republicans of the country—Mr. Tyner was besieged by the President, nearly all the Republican members of the Senate and House, and many prominent Republicans throughout the country, to accept the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General, in charge of all the appointments of the department, which, after long persuasion, he accepted. He served in that capacity during the entire Hayes administration and the short term of the Garfield administration, and resigned in the month of October, 1881, shortly after the accession of Chester A. Arthur to the Presidency. He was therefore charged with the duty of making or superintending all appointments to the postal service, embracing an official list of about 150,000, for something over five years, during all of which time he was the real head of the Postoffice Department. His administration of that huge establishment was progressive and eminently satisfactory.

Upon the accession of President Harrison Mr. Tyner was invited to take charge of the law branch of the Postoffice Department as Assistant Attorney-General thereof, which position he filled during the whole of the Harrison administration and for three months after the inauguration of President Cleveland, at the end of which time he resigned to enter upon the practice of law in Washington. He was persuaded by President McKinley to return to the duties of said position in the month of May, 1897, which position he holds at the present time. Mr. Tyner has so long been identified with the postal service, and has held so many positions therein (a greater number, indeed, than any other man has held in the history of the Government) that he has become and is recognized as a standard authority upon postal laws, regulations, and customs of the department.

In 1878 Mr. Tyner was commissioned as a delegate to the International Postal Congress, which held its session in the city



Adrian C. Harris

of Paris, France, and was again chosen as a delegate to the International Postal Congress which assembled in the city of Washington in May, 1897. He has thus become familiar with everything relating to international mails and postal conventions and treaties, as well as everything relating to the domestic postal service.

Mr. Tyner was married in the year 1848, at Cambridge City, to Miss Dema L. Humiston, with whom he lived happily for 22 years. Two children, Albert H. Tyner, now engaged in business in Cuba, and Lillie E. Tyner, now a resident of Warren county, Illinois, were the issue of this marriage. Mr. Tyner was married a second time, in the year 1872, to Miss Christine Hines, of Washington, D. C., who is still living.

ADDISON C. HARRIS.

A dry recital of the dates and events of a man's career can convey no notion of what manner of man he is in the living flesh, of his methods, his ideals, his influence among his fellowmen. Only those who come in personal contact with Addison C. Harris, the present ambassador of the United States, can understand how thoroughly nature and training and habits of thought have made him a fit representative at the most ancient, cultured and exclusive court of the world.

Addison C. Harris is a native of Indiana, having been born of good Quaker stock in Wayne county, October 1, 1840. His early education was obtained under Quaker teachers in the public schools of the county, and, like his home training, it involved not only his mental but his moral well being. To him honesty of purpose, integrity and kindly Christian helpfulness are the commoner virtues taken as a matter of fact in the daily routine of life. In 1860 he entered the Northwestern University, the institution that later became

Butler College, and is now a part of the University of Indianapolis. His ancestors on both sides of the house were pioneers of Indiana, and his father was a substantial farmer, anxious to give his son the best opportunities in the way of education that could be procured. After graduation he read law in the office of Barbour & Howland, of Indianapolis, and attended a course of law lectures by Judge Perkins. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice in partnership with John T. Dye, a partnership that continued to exist until 1879, when Mr. Dye undertook the management of the legal affairs of the Big Four Railroad, and Mr. Harris continued the practice alone. By steadfast, conscientious work he made a success of the law from the start, and steadily won his way until for more than ten years past he has been regarded as one of the two or three most successful lawyers of Indianapolis. Very few great legal controversies have occurred in Indiana during the past decade without his name among the counsel upon one side or the other.

Naturally from his training, Mr. Harris started in life as an ardent Republican, and has been for many years one of the most prominent members of the party in Indiana. In 1876 he was elected a member of the State Senate, a task he was very loath to undertake. He had always held the theory that the law was too jealous a mistress to brook interference by any outside occupation, and it was only at the earnest solicitation of the party leaders, and when convinced that his party and his State needed him, that he accepted the nomination. He brought to his work in the Senate the same high sense of honor and integrity that had contributed so materially to his success at the bar. Since then, though frequently solicited to accept nominations of appointive offices, he has steadily declined until in January, 1899, he was named by the President as ambassador to Austria-Hungary. The



Hiram Brownlee

appointment came without solicitation or expectation on his part and he accepted.

While in college Mr. Harris fell in love with a fellow-student, Miss India Crago. They were married in 1868, and Mrs. Harris has been no less distinguished in the social and literary life of Indianapolis than has her husband in his profession. They have one of the most beautiful homes in Indianapolis, a home that has about it that indefinable air of quiet refinement and cultured taste that money alone can never procure. Extensive travel, wide reading, a thorough comprehension of the history of the world and the philosophy of life, grafted upon his native conscientious Quaker ability, have made Mr. Harris a typical representative of what is best and noblest in American life.

HIRAM BROWNLEE.

Few orators are better known throughout the State or more in demand in the

heat of a campaign than Judge Hiram Brownlee, of Marion, and few men are as much consulted by the leaders of their party as he when the sound advice of an experienced man is desired.

Hiram Brownlee was born at Marion, Indiana, September 13th, 1849. His father, John Brownlee, was a lawyer and of good Scotch descent. Young Brownlee was educated at Marion, attending the common schools until he began the study of law. His early struggles were those which usually accompany the life of a young lawyer—hard ones. He soon rose into prominence, however, until to-day he is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Indiana. In his early practice his powers of oratory developed, and in a short time his contemporaries realized that they had a magnetic young lawyer to contend with. His oratory is natural, and extremely powerful and impressive.

In 1897, February 11th, he was appointed Superior Judge, and so ably did he fill the requirements of that office that he was subsequently elected to the position in 1898. He served with credit as a member of the Lower House of the legislature in 1885 and again in 1889. He was a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1888 and 1892. His political services, in all ways, have been greatly in demand by his party and they have always been readily and generously granted.

Judge Brownlee is known by all his acquaintances as a courteous and true gentleman, extremely generous, and one whose friendship is highly valued in that it is sincere and true as steel. In his social relations he is a genial and agreeable companion, respected by all who know him and loved by his intimate friends. He is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis. He was married in 1877 to Miss Linnie McDowell, and is the father of three children, Louisa, Bessie and Phil.

L. T. MICHENER.

Because of their necessarily National significance and influence, and by reason of the fact that the two great parties have always been in practical equality, political contests in Indiana have been heated to fierceness. It has been said that Indiana babies are all born politicians. True it is, that politics receives the best services of every right-thinking Indiana man, no matter to which party he may chance to belong. In the names that make up the long and honorable roster of those who have contributed to the strength and success of Indiana Republicanism, none stands higher in general regard for unselfish and intelligent labor than does that of Louis Theodore Michener. So continued and prominent has been his identification with the Republican party, that it will be a surprise to many to know that he is still a comparatively young man. He was born December 21, 1848, on a farm near Connersville, Fayette county, of a parentage whose ancestry was of the sturdiest English and German. The father's and mother's names were William and Mary A. Michener. The father was half English and half German, being English on the grandfather's side. On the mother's side the ancestry were all English. The father's ancestry were Quakers. Here was an ancestral soil out of which might naturally be expected to come the intelligence, high sense of honor, unflinching integrity and unwearied industry that have been and are the characteristics marking Mr. Michener's whole life and career. He received only the education obtainable in the common schools of Fayette county, supplemented with a twelve months' course in the college at Brookville, Franklin county, when he started out unaided to achieve his fortune. After leaving school he was a clerk in a grocer's store for one year. But he had a natural taste for public life and work, and at once began the study of law in the office of James C. McIntosh,



L. T. Michener

of Connersville. Completing his studies with Mr. McIntosh, he began the practice of the law in Brookville in 1871, when less than twenty-three years of age. Two years later he fell a victim to the prevailing Western fever and went to Winfield, Kansas, where he practiced his profession until August, 1874, at which time he returned to Indiana, locating in Shelbyville, and formed a law partnership with Hon. Thomas B. Adams. Here he anchored himself and his life, becoming thoroughly identified with the people of that city and county. This law partnership continued until November, 1890, at which time Mr. Michener removed to the city of Washington and entered into partnership December 1, 1890, with Gen. W. W. Dudley. Mr. Michener still continues this partnership, which has been conspicuously successful, the firm having a large and remunerative practice, particularly of a semi-political nature, and being the legal advisers and representatives of many important

business enterprises in various parts of the country.

Mr. Michener exemplified the ruling passion of an Indianian by beginning active political work at the early age of eighteen and from 1872 to 1890 was continuously connected with one or more campaign committees. In the spring of 1882 he was elected chairman of the Shelby county Republican committee and led the famous campaign of that year, in which the Republicans carried the county for the first time in the history of the party there. There have been many stirring and important campaigns in Indiana, but it is doubtful whether there was ever one more hotly contested or which called for a larger degree of intelligent and unselfish devotion than the campaign of 1882. It was the year when the Republican party, in its State platform and by the action of its wisest leaders, accepted an apparently unpopular issue—that of declaring the right of the people to vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. The legislature of 1880-1881 had passed such an amendment and the question was whether it should go to the people for consideration and decision by the affirmative action of the succeeding General Assembly. After a hot struggle within its own ranks, the Republican party declared in favor of the right of the people to vote upon the proposition. Some Republicans hesitated and a few balked at the action of the party, but the great body of Republicans stood by the fundamental and indisputable proposition. Wherever this was done the party was successful and for the entire State it was the crucial campaign that made the subsequent successes of 1886 and 1888 possible. Mr. Michener was among the foremost of those who maintained the impregnable position of the party in this 1882 campaign, and had the great satisfaction of seeing the Democratic banner of Shelby county, which had

never before known defeat, trailed in the dust at the feet of the victorious Republican party standing for the inherent right of the people to determine the organic law of the State.

In 1884 Mr. Michener was re-elected chairman of the Shelby county committee and was also made a delegate from the Seventh Congressional District to the National Republican convention of Chicago, in which he supported the nomination of Hon. James G. Blaine for President of the United States. Early in July, 1884, without being a candidate for the place, Mr. Michener was elected secretary of the Republican State committee of Indiana and was again elected to the same office two years later. He was a large factor in the great campaign of 1886, personally conducted, it might be said, by Hon. Benjamin Harrison as a candidate to succeed himself as United States Senator, in which he would have been successful could the Republicans everywhere in the State have been made to believe success possible, and induced in some quarters to make any real effort to secure such a result. As it was the State ticket was elected, Mr. Michener himself being chosen Attorney-General, and the legislature lacked but one vote of having a Republican majority.

In the campaign of 1888 Mr. Michener was chairman of the executive committee of the State central committee, and, in June, 1889, upon the resignation of Hon. James N. Huston, Mr. Michener was unanimously chosen chairman of the State central committee, and was again unanimously elected to the same position the following year, he being re-elected Attorney-General of the State in the victorious campaign that ended in the elevation of Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency of the United States.

In the spring of 1888 Mr. Michener was made chairman of the voluntary committee that undertook the work of securing

the nomination of General Harrison as candidate for President: and in 1892, at the General's request, a few days before the meeting of the Republican National convention in Minneapolis, took charge of the President's interests there, and was at the head of the organization which resulted in General Harrison's renomination. It will thus be seen that Mr. Michener has been prominently identified, in a directing capacity, with four State and two National campaigns, besides the other work he has done for the party under the direction of the National and Congressional committees. In 1896, 1897 and 1898 he made speeches in Maryland and West Virginia especially, in addition to much work in the organization of those States, which resulted in the Republicans carrying these Gibaltars of Democracy, and electing Republicans to the United States Senate to succeed Democratic Senators, Senator Gorman, of Maryland, himself being retired.

Mr. Michener is an Odd Fellow, a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. In 1888 he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana Odd Fellows. He was married at Brookville, May 30, 1872, to Mary E., the daughter of Hon. Thomas B. Adams. Of their four children, their daughters, Nora and Helen, survive. The family dwells in the city of Washington, though Mr. Michener retains his legal residence in Indiana, and is yet keenly alive to all the best interests of his native State, and loyally working for the supremacy of the Republican party both in Indiana and National affairs.

PERRY SANFORD HEATH.

Few lives in recent history more clearly illustrate the possibilities of this great Republic of ours than that of Perry Sanford Heath of Muncie. Born on a farm in Delaware county, this State, August 31, 1857, without any advantages other

than those to be acquired by his own indomitable courage and industry, in a life of little more than forty years, he has arisen to a position equal to that of a Cabinet officer, and has secured and retained the confidence of the leading men of the country.

His father, Jacob W. Heath, a farmer and Methodist minister, with a family of seven children, moved from the farm to Muncie when Perry was nine years of age. The boy's opportunities for education were limited, but he made the most of them. He attended the graded schools in town, after the rural school, for three or four years, advancing two grades every year until, at fourteen, he was fitted for the high school. In his summer vacation he entered a printing office to learn the printer's art, and made such rapid progress that he did not return to school. He was foreman, at sixteen, of the office which he had entered two years before as an apprentice. He continued for years his studies at night, and acquired thus, and at the printer's case, a good education. At twenty he was at the head of the mechanical department of an extensive printing establishment at Logansport, Indiana. At twenty-one he was reporter for *The Muncie Weekly Times*; then its city editor, and finally, in 1878, he established Muncie's first daily newspaper, *The Muncie Daily Times*.

In the early spring of 1881 the possibilities of the great Territories of the Northwest attracted his attention, and he established *The Dakota Pioneer* at Aberdeen, in what is now South Dakota, but at that time the two Dakotas were one Territory. His newspaper was an immense success and became influential in Territorial affairs. In the autumn of 1881 Mr. Heath transferred his newspaper talents to Washington and from the first took front rank among the newspaper correspondents of the National Capital, becoming the representative of a number of leading

newspapers. He continued his efforts on behalf of the admission of Dakota into the Union of States and was largely instrumental in bringing to the attention of Congress the desirability of the division of the Territory and the admission of each half as a separate State. When this result was assured Mr. Heath participated in the constitutional conventions of Dakota and assisted in framing the constitutions which now control those States. In recognition of his services he was earnestly urged to accept the position of Governor, pending the ratification of the constitutions by the people. This flattering offer he declined, although the President, his personal friend, was desirous of his acceptance, and many prominent men in Dakota joined in the request.

Mr. Heath's practical connection with politics began in 1876, when, although only nineteen years of age, he accompanied Gen. Benjamin Harrison over the State in a campaign for the Governorship. From this point in his career dated a warm friendship which ever existed between Mr. Heath and Gen. Harrison. This friendship led him to take an active part in the struggle in the legislature which resulted in the election of Harrison to the United States Senate over Judge Walter Q. Gresham and other aspirants. During the whole of Mr. Harrison's Senatorial term the Indiana Senator was always warm, cordial and communicative to the young Indiana newspaper man, and Mr. Heath did loyal and effective service in return. He headed the literary bureau of the Harrison Presidential campaign and brought the claims of the Indiana statesman to the attention of every prominent newspaper in the United States and in such an attractive way as to compel consideration.

During the four years of Mr. Harrison's Presidential term Mr. Heath was always a welcome and frequent caller at the White House, but he never sought to take advantage of the familiarity thus accorded

him to advance his own interests. Time and again he declined positions of official honor and trust which the President tendered him. He had, in a measure, marked out his own career and was determined to achieve independence by his own unaided efforts. He became a close student of financial problems and established and aided in directing banks in his own State and elsewhere in connection with his brothers, and rapidly succeeded in placing himself in a position where he could hold his own without calling upon any one to aid him.

But, running through all this part of his experience, Mr. Heath never lost his first love for newspaper work, and he probably to-day values more highly his newspaper achievements than any of his successes in politics or finance. He became associated with *The United Press*, as a special representative of that organization, which at that time furnished its news to most of the prominent newspapers in the United States and Europe. He went to Paris to take charge of *The United Press* reports of the expected Boulanger attempt to rekindle war between France and Germany over the cession of Alsace-Lorraine. He secured an interview with Boulanger, who disclosed to him all his plans, and confessed his failure, and thereupon fled to Belgium and killed himself.

From Paris Mr. Heath proceeded to Russia, which country was then in the throes of Nihilism. It was the avowed purpose of these mysterious conspirators to exterminate the Czar and all his family. More than a hundred thousand Cossacks had been brought to St. Petersburg to act as a bodyguard for the imperial family, and spies and detectives were everywhere. For a foreigner, and especially an American, to enter Russia under these circumstances was a difficult task, and it was still more difficult to get away in safety. Mr. Heath obtained from the Czar and his privy council extraordinary privileges, visited



Perry A. Heack

all parts of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and subsequently followed up his investigations into Nihilism by inquiries in Berlin and London. In the latter city he was admitted into the confidence of Sergius Stepniak, the world-famed Nihilist, and from him obtained full statements of the Nihilistic side of the Russian question. He wrote his experiences in magazine articles, which were in part afterwards reproduced under one cover, with the title of "A Hoosier in Russia," a book that rapidly passed through two large editions. A year or two afterwards Stepniak came to this country to oppose the treaty then pending before the United States Senate which contemplated the extradition of Russian political refugees. Mr. Heath presented him to the Senate committee, upon whom Stepniak made such an impression that his arguments, reinforced by extracts from Mr. Heath's book, secured the defeat of the treaty. In all this Mr. Heath had been so conspicuously fair in his treatment of both sides that, through the Russian legation in Washington, he was subsequently tendered an Imperial Pass to visit Russia, and was invited to accompany the Czar's brother, the Commanding-General of the army, on a tour of military inspection.

This year, 1887, was destined to be full of exciting incidents for Mr. Heath. Immediately upon his return from his European adventures he was sent by The United Press to Charleston, South Carolina, to record the terrible destruction of life and property wrought in that city by the earthquakes, which nearly laid it in ruins. He was the first man from the North to enter the city after the earthquakes had commenced their work of devastation, which had cut off railroad travel, destroyed telegraph communication, and sent a thrill of horror over the civilized world. His experiences in Charleston, during two weeks of constant terror, forms a striking chapter in his newspaper history. He stationed a telegraph operator in the middle

of the principal street, it being impossible to occupy any building, and from that point dictated reports, which daily filled pages of the great newspapers of the United States.

Mr. Heath has had one or two narrow escapes from being elected to Congress against his will. He was Chairman of the Congressional convention of the sixth Indiana district, called to meet at New Castle April, 1890, to elect a successor to General Thomas M. Browne, deceased. During a deadlock more than a majority of the delegates made an effort to "break" for Mr. Heath, and would have nominated him, but, from his seat in the chair, he directed the Secretary of the convention not to record any votes cast for him; and when, in spite of this order, he was about to be declared the unanimous nominee of the convention, he stated that he felt bound in honor to support the candidacy of a friend; that he had declined to become a candidate, and he would not take the nomination from those who had made the canvass, and if nominated he would not be their candidate, and if elected he would not qualify. This act of self-abnegation resulted in the nomination and election of Henry U. Johnson, of Wayne county. But this act of self-sacrifice and unselfishness was not a strange characteristic in Mr. Heath's life, for his first principle was ever devotion to his friends. Ingratitude, inappreciation, to him was next to a crime. He never failed to help a friend at any and every opportunity, or to evidence his gratitude for any kindnesses. This characteristic in his life early welded to him a host of devoted friends, men high as well as low in the walks of life, and these friends were always a component part of his capital.

Mr. Heath's home at the National Capital during his service as Washington correspondent was in the hotel in which Major William McKinley, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and



Charles F. Griffin

Means, resided during his entire Congressional career. Major McKinley and Mr. Heath became warm friends. When, in March, 1894, Mr. Heath acquired a controlling interest in the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, and moved to Cincinnati to become its editor and publisher, he did yeoman's work in shaping public sentiment in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley as the Republican candidate for President of the United States. After the St. Louis convention he was placed by the Republican National committee in charge of the newspaper and literary work in behalf of the candidate and conducted the most successful campaign of education ever attempted in a Presidential contest.

As a printer, Mr. Heath became in boyhood the friend of labor, and while he always recognized the rights of property, he ever maintained that the workingman's interests were best conserved by organization. He held that not only were the interests of the laborer stronger by union, but he was elevated by the segment of contact; that he became more intelligent and better equipped for the work he did by association with his fellows, and this was best secured within the doors of organization. At Chicago and elsewhere, during the campaign of 1896, he induced many large printing offices to unionize, bringing many thousands of printers, pressmen, etc., into the folds of the allied union. For this he was given votes of thanks in many places. In 1898 he was elected an honorary member of the Allied Printers' Union of the District of Columbia for various official acts favorable to union labor; he was also given a vote of thanks by the International Typographical Union, at its annual session, at Detroit, Mich., August, 1899. Repeatedly he was thanked by the letter carriers' and post-office clerks' organizations for assisting in securing legislation at the hands of Congress, and orders and regulations which ameliorated conditions of laboring men

and women in post-offices throughout the country.

As First Assistant Postmaster General, under McKinley's administration, Perry S. Heath displayed tact and executive ability which have never been surpassed in that important executive office. One single feature of his administration, the installation and successful operation of the military postal service in the camps of the army, during our war with Spain, and in our conquered and ceded new possessions, will prove an enduring monument to his executive capacity. In his administration of the domestic affairs of the office he was equally fortunate. He perfected the rural free delivery service, the greatest boon the farmers have ever received from the Government, simplified and classified the clerical service of the department, adjusted long-pending disputes between the Government and the telegraph companies to the satisfaction of the Government and the corporations, and kept in close touch and harmonious working with the hundreds of men of prominence in Congress and outside of Congress, who daily visited the executive officer of the Postoffice Department on official business.

Mr. Heath married, in 1890, Miss Ella Conway, daughter of Captain George W. Conway, of Louisville, Kentucky. His domestic life is perfect.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN.

It is seldom that the precocious young man who attains high and almost unexpected success at the threshold of life is able to sustain himself, but Hon. Charles F. Griffin has proven a striking exception to this rule. Elected Secretary of State when but twenty-nine years of age he has continued since that time to grow in the minds of the people of Indiana until he is now regarded as one of the strongest and wisest leaders of the Republican party in the State and has a large and enthusiastic

following of men in every one of the ninety-two counties of the commonwealth. It is a saying quite true that a man in public life must demonstrate his strength outside of politics in order to obtain and hold the complete respect of the people and his eminent success in the legal profession has doubtless contributed largely to the high esteem in which Mr. Griffin is held by the public.

Charles Freemont Griffin was born in Henry county, Indiana, June 10, 1857, the son of Elisha and Melissa A. (Scott) Griffin. Not only in war but in peace as well Mr. Griffin's paternal ancestors played a conspicuous part. His father, Major John Griffin, fought in the Rebellion where he received a wound at Chattanooga, Tenn., which disabled him for life and ultimately caused his death. His great grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of his great, great grandfathers was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. By this patriotic devotion to the cause of independence Mr. Griffin is a "Son of the Revolution," which order he took an active part in the organization of, while Secretary of State. The honor of being its president was tendered him, but he modestly declined and suggested the name of William E. English. Mr. Griffin's grandfather, Samuel Griffin, removed from North Carolina to Henry county, Indiana, in the pioneer days of the State, and his maternal grandfather, William Scott, was one of the earliest settlers of Wayne county. This migration was not the first acquaintance of Mr. Griffin's ancestry with Indiana. Away back during the days of the Northwest Territory another ancestor, John Griffin, was appointed Judge of the Territory with his seat at Vincennes when the government of the northwest was organized and William Henry Harrison was made its Governor. Thus the interest of this renowned family has been wrapped up in Indiana for generations.

Mr. Griffin attended the district schools in Henry county and the high school of his native town. Graduating at seventeen he began teaching a common school and followed this occupation for three years, walking several miles to his school and giving up all his spare time far into the night in reading law. Then he took a year at the Spiceland Academy and at the age of twenty-one removed with his father to Crown Point, Indiana, where they began the practice of law. In a few years ill health caused the retirement of the father and the son continued the practice. While attaining success in his profession the abundant energies of the young man gave room for great activity in other directions. He joined the Sons of Veterans when that body was organized and soon arose to great prominence in its ranks, being elected commander-in-chief of the national organizations in 1889. He took a very active interest in politics and the keen logic, and vehement eloquence of his speeches soon attracted general attention, and his services were in demand by the State committee before he had reached the age of twenty-five. In 1886, when but a boy of twenty-nine, he stood as a candidate for Secretary of State and was nominated among a strong field of candidates of the State convention. Being an off year his name came at the head of the ticket and he bore the brunt of one of the greatest political fights Indiana has ever known. He spoke night and day for nearly three months and his vigorous campaign and personal popularity contributed immeasurably toward the success of the ticket. In 1888 he was renominated without opposition and re-elected in this year. When the Harrison-Gresham contest arose he unhesitatingly cast his fortunes with the friends of General Harrison and worked in his behalf with his usual energy and success. When the Harrison headquarters were opened in Chicago he was asked to take

charge of them. The work about a National convention was not new to him. In 1884 he had served as a delegate to the Chicago convention and had voted and worked for James G. Blaine, and now his work in behalf of Harrison was efficient and successful. In 1892 he was elected one of the delegates at large to the National convention at Minneapolis and was one of the managers of the successful effort made for the renomination of General Harrison. During every campaign, for more than fifteen years, he has been one of the first men called upon by the State committee to make speeches and has contributed generously of his time and ability and money toward the success of the party, invariably paying his own expenses for campaign tours, besides contributing liberally to State and local campaign funds.

In 1895 Mr. Griffin was a candidate for the nomination as Governor and made so strong and successful a canvass that out of a very large field of candidates he stood first during nearly the whole of the balloting, but it was a year when the Republicans deemed it essential that their ticket should be headed by a farmer and this feeling finally brought the nomination to Honorable James A. Mount, though the loyal following of Mr. Griffin stood by him to the last. At the close of his term as Secretary of State, Mr. Griffin removed to Hammond, where he formed a partnership with Joseph G. Ibach and they opened a branch of their office in Chicago. The new business grew to such proportions that in 1893 Hon. Walter Olds, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, resigned his position to form a partnership with Mr. Griffin and take charge of the Chicago office. This partnership continued until 1899 when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Griffin retaining the Hammond end of the business. During his legal practice of more than twenty years, Mr. Griffin has been engaged as counsel

in many of the most important legal controversies in the State. In the litigation which Governor Hovey had with the Democratic party over his right to appoint some of the minor officers of the State, Mr. Griffin ably represented the Governor. In the celebrated Roby prize fighting litigation, he represented the State and conducted the case so ably that one of the prize fighters was convicted, the others plead guilty and paid heavy fines and the business of prize fighting in Lake county was finally broken up. The military spirit of his ancestors has come to the front more than once in Mr. Griffin's career. As before noted, he was active and prominent in the Sons of Veterans' organization. While at Crown Point he organized a military company, which became part of the old Third Regiment, and served during the Spanish War as the 157th Indiana. He it was who drafted the State militia law of 1887 which was the first substantial recognition of the State militia. He advanced in promotion along the line from Captain to Lieutenant-Colonel.

In commercial and business affairs, he has been as active and successful as in the other walks of life. While residing in Indianapolis he was identified with a number of important enterprises, including the construction of the Cyclorama building, the organization of the Union National & Savings Loan Association and the platting of the Kenwood addition to the city. After removing to Hammond he organized, completed and equipped an electric railway from Hammond to Chicago and was made president of the corporation. This road was successfully operated for three years and advantageously sold to the South Chicago City Railroad Company. He helped to organize the Commercial Bank of Hammond and is still one of its directors, while at the same time a large stockholder in the First National Bank in the same city. He also



Frank L. Littleton

organized and is president of the Lake Lighting Company, which owns and operates the electric lighting and power plant of Hammond. In 1889 Mr. Griffin was married to Miss Edith Burhans, of Lowell, and two children have blessed their union. Mrs. Griffin is a woman of great culture and refinement and a recognized leader in the social and literary circles at Hammond. Both are earnest and active members of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Griffin served as Commissioner of Indiana to the General Assembly at Washington, where he participated permanently in the heresy trial of Dr. Briggs, using his voice and influence for the acquittal of the accused. He is a charter member of the Columbia and Marion Clubs of Indianapolis and a member of the Union League Club of Chicago. A man of broad culture and lofty ideals. His social qualities are of the highest order. Though still a young man, Mr. Griffin has enjoyed success in all the various walks of life to which his energies have been directed and there can be no question that the future holds in store for him even higher honors and a still broader field of usefulness.

FRANK LESLIE LITTLETON.

It is extremely seldom that fame and influence comes to a young man with such rapidity as it has to Frank Leslie Littleton, and in seeking the qualities that have brought him to the front, one need not go further than to understand that he is simply a very able, conservative, studious and conscientious young man. He is dependent upon no trick of politics nor blandishment of personal affability to win his way. In his case, political honor has come through general recognition of his capacity and work. He was born January 12, 1868, near McCordsville, in Hancock county, Indiana, the son of Aaron S. and Mary McCord Littleton. The family was of English descent and had come from Clermont county, Ohio, where their English and Scotch ancestors had settled about a century ago. The father died when the boy was but twelve years old, leaving the family with a good farm and in fairly comfortable circumstances. The young man attended the common schools and managed the farm until he entered college at Greencastle. About a year and a half after his graduation in 1891 he removed to Indianapolis and began the study of law in the office of Byron K. Elliott. He joined the Marion Club and made many friends among its members, and when the nominations for the legislature were made in 1896 he was put forward with the solid backing of the club and easily nominated and elected with the ticket. Though very young, he displayed an immense amount of ability and common sense in the ensuing session of the legislature. He was seldom on the floor, but when he arose he always had something to say which was to the point. He was made chairman of the apportionment committee and helped to draft a bill that was enacted into law in 1897. It was a delicate and difficult piece of work, for the question was so surrounded by legal controversy and judicial decisions that it was difficult to enact a law that

would stand the test of the courts. He was renominated and re-elected in 1898 and was put forward by his friends as a candidate for Speaker. The obstacles in the way were many and great, but the general recognition of his fairness and ability overcame them all and he was unanimously elected Speaker of the House. His record in the chair was one of the best that has ever been made there, and through the whole session no complaint on the score of his rulings was heard. At the close of the session he formed a partnership with Judge Elliott and the firm of Elliott, Elliott & Littleton is one of the most prominent and successful in the legal profession in Indiana.



James W. Noel

JAMES W. NOEL.

It is only one young man out of hundreds that comes to Indianapolis and succeeds in a very few years in carving out for himself a place of prominence in his profession and in the public life of the city. James W. Noel has been a resident of the city but four or five years, and yet he has already left the impress of his strong personality upon not only the city but the State.

James William Noel was born November 24, 1867, at Mehmere, Seneca County, Ohio, his father being William P. Noel and his mother Caroline Graves Noel. The Noel family is of noble English blood, known as far back as the 11th Century, the time of William, the Conqueror. They migrated to Virginia early after the settlement of Jamestown and figured with some prominence in early American history. Loftus Noel, the great-grandfather of James W., removed to Lexington, Ky., and his son removed from there to Alexandria, Ohio. He married a descendant of the DeVilbiss family that came from Alsace-Lorraine in the 17th Century. Their son was William P.

Noel, who married a Miss Caroline Graves, of Puritan stock. They migrated to Pulaski county, where Mr. Noel purchased a farm near Star City. Their son, James W. Noel, was educated in the common schools at Star City and entered Purdue University where he graduated in 1892. In college he was famous for his immense industry and energy. While there was no better student in college he was very prominent in the athletics of the university and made himself famous as the manager of the foot ball team in its palmiest days. His education meant more to him than it does to the average young man. He had worked hard as a boy on his father's farm and had taught a common school at the age of sixteen. It required six years of teaching before he could save money enough to go to college and when he entered Purdue, in 1889, he succeeded in doing the four years' work in two and one-half years. During his college course he was as active in college politics as in his studies and athletic affairs and enjoyed about all the available

honors of the university. After graduating at Purdue he worked at the institution for two years as its secretary. In 1894 he entered the office of Byron K. Elliott to study law and in 1895 graduated from the Indiana Law School. In 1895 he was married to Miss Cornelia H. Humphrey, of Patriot, Indiana, and who died a few months later of typhoid fever. In 1895 Mr. Noel began the practice of law alone, practically a stranger in Indianapolis but he secured business enough to support himself. In September of 1896 he formed a partnership with Franklin J. Lahr and the firm has been very successful with an excellent reputation for thorough and studious work and careful preparation. He joined the Marion Club and became very popular among the members of this body of active young Republicans.

In 1898 a number of his friends suggested that he stand for the nomination for the legislature and he was easily nominated and elected with the ticket. It fell to his lot to play a very prominent part in the legislation of the session of 1899. He was one of the small number of young men who started the movement for the election of Mr. Beveridge to the Senate and worked with intense activity until the movement was successful. He was also instrumental in the election of Frank Littleton as Speaker. One of the most important matters before the legislature was the street railroad bill. As originally presented, it was all in favor of the great Indianapolis corporation controlling the street car lines of the city. Mr. Noel was made one of the subcommittee of two that took up this measure and modified it until the people were given a fair measure in the matter. The writer happens to know that during these weeks of pulling and hauling the young man stood with remarkable firmness and courage against the heaviest sort of pressure and fought with a very high order of moral courage

for the rights of the people. He was the author of the pharmacy bill and the anti-lynching bill and introduced and fathered the Indianapolis park bill, the State board of health bill and various others. He was active in promoting the great reform bills that introduced much better methods in county and township government. He was chairman of the committee on the affairs of the City of Indianapolis and a member of the judiciary committee and records show that he introduced and secured the passage of more bills than any other member. Ever since his graduation, Mr. Noel has devoted much time to speech making in behalf of the Republican party in campaigns and has done excellent service as a member of various political committees and a delegate to various local and State conventions. He is a member of the Meridian Street Church and a considerable number of political clubs and social organizations. In June, 1899, he was married to Miss Anne Madison Sloan, of Indianapolis, formerly of Cincinnati, and a graduate of the Wesleyan Female College of that city, and a relative, on her mother's side, of President James Madison and Chief Justice Marshall.

W. S. HAGGARD.

WILLIAM SELKIRK HAGGARD, born at Jeffersonville, Fayette county, Ohio, September 18, 1847, is now the Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, and though still in the prime of life has behind him a record of public service to his State and country of which any man might be proud. In the early part of the last century four Haggard brothers came to Virginia from England. They were descended from a family who came to Great Britain from Holland in 1466. The immediate ancestors of Gov. Haggard migrated to Ohio and settled in Fayette county. There the father of the future Governor married Martha Jane Thacker, who came from



W. S. Haggard

Virginia when she was twelve years of age. In September, 1857, the family moved to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where the son was sent to the common schools until the breaking out of the Civil War, when, in his fifteenth year, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana Battery and went to the front, serving to the end of the war as a private. He was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rhappahannock and the Second Bull Run. After being mustered out, he attended the Battleground Collegiate Institute and Asbury University. He paid his tuition with the money he had earned working on the farm during vacation. In 1871 he began the practice of the law at Lafayette in partnership with the Hon. Austin L. Kumler. In 1873 he was married to Josephine Lutz. They have two children, Jesse L. and Fred.

In 1875 he was elected City Judge of Lafayette, and was a member of the legislature in 1891 and 1893. He was elected to the State Senate in 1894, and before the expiration of his term as Senator was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor. He was the chairman of the finance committee in the Senate, and was the author of the bill establishing the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, and during the whole course of his legislative career was an active champion of Purdue University. His record in the legislature, as a member, and as presiding officer of the Senate, is without a blemish. In the chair he was fair and impartial, and became one of the most popular presiding officers that ever filled that place in the Senate. For ten years he has been editor and proprietor of the *Lafayette Herald*. Governor Haggard is a forcible speaker on the stump, and is strong with the people throughout the State. He has been a lifelong Republican and belongs to the class of stalwarts in his party. He will have the support of a large number of Republicans in the convention in 1900 for nomination for Governor.

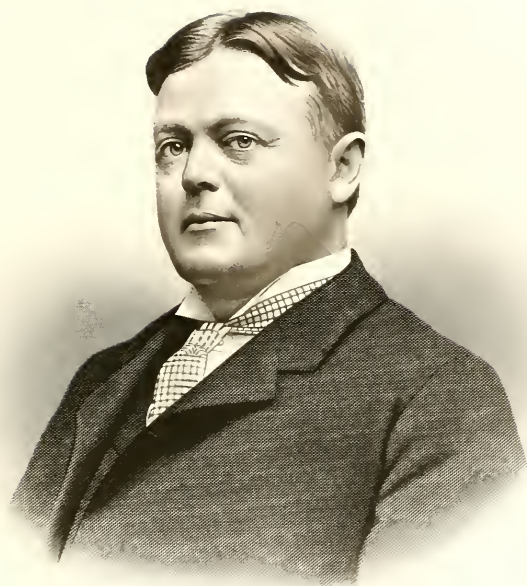
CHARLES S. HERNLY.

CHARLES S. HERNLY, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana, was born upon a farm in Henry County, Indiana, September 23, 1856, being the year in which the Republican party had its birth as a National organization. Mr. Hernly's father was a native of Lancaster County, Penn. His great-great-grandfather, Ulrich Hoernli, as the name was originally spelled, was a native of Switzerland, but left his native land and settled on a farm near Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa., in the year 1759, and the ancestral home is now owned by the descendants of Ulrich Hoernli. Here they hold their family reunions and commemorate the sturdy virtues of their Swiss ancestors.

Mr. Hernly's mother was a native of Maryland and born of German parents. Her maiden name was Hoffacker and she is still living in New Castle, and is a kind hearted and noble woman. Her son has said of her that she is one of the most cheerful and kindest women in the world, and the most perfect type of an optimist he ever knew. Heredity has left its impress upon Mr. Hernly, and his abounding good nature, coolness in emergencies and judgment and determination are doubtless largely due to his German ancestry.

Mr. Hernly's father and grandfather were originally Whigs, but when the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery arose, their affiliations were with the Free-Soil party, for their sympathies were ever with the poor and the oppressed. Later they became members of the Republican party.

A story is told of John Hernly, the grandfather of the Chairman, concerning the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh. Simon Cameron, then a rising young politician of Pennsylvania, took great interest in the project and was making speeches in Lancaster county, urging



Yours very truly
Charles S. Heeney

the people to take stock and help the project along, and was stopping with John Hernly during his stay in the county. At one of his meetings Mr. Cameron said to the people that the day would come when one could get in the cars at Philadelphia in the morning, go to Harrisburgh, do a day's business and return to Philadelphia in the evening. Mr. Hernly doubted the statement and that night when they returned home Hernly said to Cameron that if he did not stop lying about how fast the cars would run on the new railroad he would so discourage the people that they would quit attending the meetings.

Charles S. Hernly was the oldest of five children and was reared in the country at an old fashioned water mill on Little Blue River, in his native county, where his father tended the mill and engaged in farming. The young man met with an accident when twelve years old, by which he lost a leg. He fell from a wagon, the hind wheel of which ran over and crushed his left knee in such a manner that amputation of the limb was necessary. Mr. Hernly once said that about the time of his injury an old army surgeon happened to come along, and within a short time three or four boys had their legs cut off, but that there had not been an amputation in the neighborhood since.

Mr. Hernly suffered for a long time from the injury and at times his life was despaired of, but he never gave up, and every dose of medicine his devoted mother gave him was with the hopeful admonition that it would make him well. The house where he was born and passed his early youth was a typical Indiana cabin, with clapboard roof and big fireplace, and he has said that his earliest recollections are of his father hauling up the big black logs with oxen.

He first attended the common schools in the country and afterward the New Castle High School, and later the Spice-

land Academy, the famous Quaker school of his native county. Of two of his teachers, George W. Hufford and Clarkson Davis, he cherishes the most grateful recollection, and he has said that to these excellent teachers he is largely indebted for whatever success he has attained in life.

Mr. Hernly's father died when he was fifteen years of age, leaving his mother with five children, the youngest being two years of age. Upon the father's death the family removed to New Castle, the county seat, and Charley, being the oldest child, was the mainstay of the family, and he has said that the proudest days of his life were when he earned the money which enabled the widowed mother to keep her children together.

Mr. Hernly taught school for several terms in the district schools of Henry county, and in 1876 he entered the law office of James Brown and Robert L. Polk, as a student. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar and took up the battle of life as a lawyer at the county seat of his native county. Success came to him from the start. His manners were genial and he was ever full of sympathies for the misfortune of others. He was especially strong in a statement of a case, and especially forcible before a jury. He was bold and fearless, and practiced law upon the theory that a law suit was a battle which must be fought out to some decisive result. He had cultivated the best writers in the language, and often surprised his hearers by the vigor and force of his English.

From boyhood Mr. Hernly has taken an active interest in politics and in the officers of his native county, and he has been largely identified with every important public enterprise, and it is said that he has given as much of his time and means for the good of the community in which he lives as any man of his age. He has been successful in all his business enterprises and was never defeated at an

election but once, and that for an unimportant office, just after he had arrived at his majority. And the defeat, he has said, was one of the luckiest days of his life.

Mr. Hernly possesses a great fund of humor. He is a true and loyal friend, but a hard fighter when the battle is on. He is an excellent judge of human nature. He is easily approachable and remarkably frank in ordinary intercourse, but cautious and reserved in grave matters. Outside of a legal battle he is very considerate of the feelings of others, and no man in the community has more friends among the younger people than he. A story of suffering to him never falls upon unwilling ears. As an illustration of his kindness to the poor a story is told, that a few years ago he put up at public sale a lot of Jersey cows. A poor woman, the mother of eight children, came to him to inquire about purchasing a cow, to help her through the winter, but said she had no money, but would try and pay some day. Mr. Hernly, after hearing her story, told the colored man to go to the stall and lead out a cow, which he gave to the poor woman stating that he would do that much towards helping her raise her children.

Mr. Hernly has served as Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Henry county for several years, and has served one term as Clerk of the Henry Circuit Court. He owns a farm near New Castle, and is a stockholder in the local telephone company. He never lost interest in farm life, which he says is one of the noblest occupations in life.

Mr. Hernly has a wife and two children. His wife is a thoroughly devoted and accomplished woman, her maiden name being Elizabeth Thornburgh; she is a descendant of the well known Thornburgh family of East Tennessee. Their home is a beautiful but modest one where a generous and refined hospitality is dispensed.

HUGH H. HANNA.

The interests of modern civilization are so tremendous, so varied, so complex that the present age is productive of the most powerful intellects the world has known. In the number of lives involved, in the values at stake, in the extent of operation, modern wars, modern trade developments and modern political movements so greatly overshadow those of ancient and medieval times that were it not for the sentimentality and historical interest surrounding the latter, we should regard them as utterly insignificant. Great things depend upon great minds for their direction and the world is beginning to realize that the present generation has developed intellectual giants comparing favorably with any of those of the past. And many of these are men that we seldom hear about. We occasionally read a newspaper sketch of a man whose energy and comprehensive grasp of conditions throughout the world has builded up a great enterprise that ramifies throughout the confines of civilization, but we set him down at once simply as a "shrewd business man" or a "lucky investor," forgetting that this captain of industry probably commands an army of thousands, not commanding them to do one thing, to march in one direction, to keep their camp and equipment according to regulations that have been laid down by centuries of experience; but working out with his own intelligence the duties of each individual soldier and subaltern in his army, marking out for them work as varied and as complex as are the unlimited efforts of modern industry. He must know and understand widely diversified conditions throughout the known world, the habits of the people, their methods of work and trade, their degree of intelligence and their prejudices. His positive judgment must so direct the work of his industrial army as to make the most of the conditions he finds throughout the world and win success in the face of, not

only the thousands of natural obstacles he meets, but also in the teeth of competition with armies as fully equipped and as ably directed as his own. No man can ever see how many men of this stamp may be found in the headquarters of large manufacturing, banking, railroad, insurance and other corporations, but the magnificent results that have been attained by these industrial agents during the past thirty years demonstrate the fact that they are many. We seldom hear of them outside their own line of business, yet occasionally one of them will step forth and move the world in a way to make history.

Hugh H. Hanna reached almost his fiftieth year before his name was known outside his own city and State, except in a purely business way. Then he became famous, not through any sudden stroke of fortune nor through any ambitious effort to acquire personal reputation, but because a need arose for a great popular movement and for a man properly equipped to lead it. His time, his country and the conditions of modern industrial life had reached a point where it was necessary for the future welfare of the American people that their financial system should be founded upon the rock of the gold standard and so develop along sound and stable lines as to eliminate, not only all elements of uncertainty in the currency of the United States, but also such clumsy methods as have long hindered and handicapped trade and industry. He saw the need of this work and set about to accomplish it in the most effective way. Mr. Hanna was born in LaFayette, Indiana, September 19, 1848. His father was Joseph E. Hanna, a prosperous banker at LaFayette. He was given a thorough education, though it was a struggle against illness. He was compelled to leave Wabash College in the middle of his sophomore year and go abroad. After a year and a half of study in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, he returned and entered into the

banking business. By reason of ill health he was soon thereafter compelled to make a sojourn to the Hawaiian Islands. From that time on his health mended and has since remained good. In October, 1873, he was married to Miss Anna Sharpe, of Indianapolis, and they have one son, Hugh H. Hanna, Jr.

In 1880 he removed to Indianapolis, purchased an interest in the Atlas Engine Works and soon became its active head and later practically its sole proprietor. He devoted many of the best years of his life to a thorough organization of this concern in every department and has built it up until now its product is sold in every corner of the known world and it is known as one of the largest and most successful manufacturing concerns in the United States. In the meantime he took an active interest and exerted a large influence in the development of the better side of life in Indianapolis. No charitable or philanthropic movement was complete without his advice and active help. Working shoulder to shoulder with Oscar McCulloch he helped to devise for Indianapolis a system of organized charities that has stood for years as a model for the charity organizations of the country. There was that about the man that inspired in his fellowmen the most absolute confidence, not only in his integrity of purpose, but in his wisdom and knowledge of conditions. He had a habit when necessity for philanthropic effort arose of either calling together fifty or more of the most prominent business men of the city and telling them what was to be done and how much of a contribution in money was expected from each. Occasionally, instead of calling them together for discussion, he would simply select a list of names and send to each of them a note explaining what was to be done and assessing upon his correspondent his individual portion of the expense. Every man thus called into consultation or

addressed by letter understood perfectly well that Mr. Hanna had made a thorough study of the situation, knew what was the right thing to do, knew to a penny how much it would cost and had himself contributed as much and probably more than he asked from any other man. The checks were always forthcoming. When natural gas was discovered and two or three large corporations endeavored to get control of the business in Indianapolis, he and a few associates organized the Consumers' Gas Trust, a peculiar co-operative organization that has supplied natural gas at an extremely low figure to the citizens of Indianapolis and has paid back to them with interest very nearly all that they invested twelve years ago for the purpose of supplying themselves with cheap gas. Mr. Hanna's financial plan for this corporation, as well as his plan for the physical plant were the ones adopted and with the utmost faith in an enterprise that was considered by local financiers as extremely doubtful at best. In the work of the art association and other eleemosynary organizations he has given much of his time and intelligent energy for the behalf of his fellow citizens.

It was but natural that a man of such broad interest in public affairs should exert an influence in politics. Mr. Hanna has been a Republican from principle all his life and while he has declined time and again all suggestions of holding office for himself and has never undertaken to influence the selection of candidates by conventions, he has always been interested in seeing that his party should take the right side of questions of public moment and has given with unstinted liberality of his time and work and money for the success of his party in campaigns. Like thousands of business men when the question of free silver loomed up suddenly in the spring of 1896 before the National or State conventions had been held he became anxious that the Republican party

should stand squarely upon the issue of sound money. With the same practical common sense and energy that had marked his work all his life, he set about first to see that the plank adopted by the Indiana State convention should be right. To this end he gathered together a few men and began a correspondence throughout the State that resulted in the choice of a resolutions committee that was unanimous for sound money and courageous enough to say so. The declaration of the Indiana Republicans for sound money was the turning point in the fight within the Republican party and when it was carried to the St. Louis convention the example of Indiana was extremely powerful in obtaining the right kind of a declaration in the Republican National platform. During the tremendous struggle of the campaign of 1896 he devoted almost his whole time to accomplishing such work as lay in his way to attain success for the Republican party and the sound financial policy, but while fighting in the present he was looking seriously to the future.

The election was no sooner over than he took up seriously and energetically the great work that has done and is still doing so much for the prosperity of the American people. The work was not undertaken in haste or without previous investigation and thought. No man who enlisted with him in this great movement understood quite so thoroughly what it all meant in the way of years of patient work and persevering effort in educating the people and in bringing up such a state of public opinion as would not only pave the way for and compel reformatory legislation, but would make such legislation permanent when enacted. It is sufficient demonstration of his depth of thought, knowledge of conditions and far-seeing intelligence that the great movement has gone along toward success upon practically the very lines that he marked out in the beginning. At his suggestion the



Wm. W. Arnold

Indianapolis Board of Trade called a conference of the commercial bodies of the Central-West and this conference called a convention of delegates of the commercial organizations of the country. Unquestionably in intellect, in power and in strength this was the most notable gathering of men that has ever met in a convention in the United States. The views, of course, were various, but after much labor all were harmonized to the notion that the convention should adopt a brief and comprehensive platform and should ask Congress to appoint a commission to go thoroughly into the subject and prepare a report which should form the basis for legislation. Should Congress fail to do this it was provided that a commission for this purpose might be appointed by an executive committee of fifteen, to which the convention delegated its powers. Mr. Hanna was chosen as the head of this executive committee and as such has carried on the work for nearly three years. He brought together a commission composed of eleven men, all distinguished, either by their peculiar knowledge of the subject or their success as men of large affairs. This commission, after months of study and investigation, made a report and drew a bill for a currency system based upon this report. While the House was Republican, the free-silver people had a majority in the Senate and legislation was impossible, but by thoroughly organized effort, Mr. Hanna proceeded rapidly in the matter of educating the people throughout the country to the value of the correct principles laid down by the commission. The convention was reassembled and endorsed the commission's work. The report was spread broadcast throughout the country and everywhere thoroughly discussed. When the campaign of 1898 came, Mr. Hanna organized a campaign covering over 200 Congressional districts, making a direct fight in thirteen States where the election of Senators seemed to be more or

less doubtful. A Republican majority was retained in the House of Representatives and the free-silver majority in the Senate was overthrown. All through the work there has been a tremendous amount of effort in the matter of convincing members of Congress and Congressional committees of the way in which their duty lay. As a result, committees of both Houses of Congress have agreed upon a measure embodying the most important principles of the monetary commission's report and there is no doubt that the first session of the Congress elected in 1898 will enact this measure into law. During these long years of struggle and everlasting patience, the quiet persistence and hard common sense, the pure and lofty motives of this man have incited the wonder and admiration and won the support of the thousands of men of all classes, degrees and occupations with whom he has come in contact. With him at the head of the movement it has been utterly impossible that any of those taking the opposite view should charge to the movement anything of unfairness in method or meanness of purpose. Anything of this sort would be entirely foreign to his nature. Nor could it develop in the work without his knowledge, for he is not the kind of a man to be ignorant of any detail of a matter for which he holds himself responsible.

People not acquainted with Hugh H. Hanna are unable to understand the intense regard for him entertained by those who know him well, though they are ready to admit that his character seems flawless. If he has a weakness at any point those who have had opportunities of intimate observance for years have never been able to discover it and to them the conscientious rectitude, the warm human sympathy, the wide knowledge, the broad intelligence, the never-ending patience and the great depth and strength of the man seem to round out a perfect character.

JOHN CLAY WINGATE.

JOHN CLAY WINGATE was born near the old town of Pleasant Hill (now Wingate), Montgomery county, Indiana, May 22nd, 1831. His father, William Anson Wingate, was of good old-fashioned Yankee stock running back into New England, and was a plain plodding man of affairs, who won a substantial victory, even in making a living, in the hand-to-hand conflict with the adversities incident to a farmer's life in the earlier days of agriculture in our Hoosier State. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Coon. She was of Holland Dutch extraction. Her father, Christian Coon, was a stalwart character, and from him the subject of this sketch, no doubt, inherits much of the tenacity of purpose which is so manifest in all his undertakings. This grandfather of his was the "Old Zip Coon" of pioneer fame, whose prowess was ever a menace to evildoers.

John's opportunities for securing an education were very limited, if measured by attendance at school, and consisted of those afforded by the country district, and even these were cut short at the age of fourteen, when his father died, for in order to help his mother support the family, he at once took service on a farm as a "hired hand." However it might be mentioned here that his insatiate thirst for knowledge made him an inveterate reader, so that all his life he has availed himself of this means of increasing his store of information until he has become one of the best informed men in the State on general and practical topics.

The death of his father developed an inherent trait in the boy that grew with the years—and that was a tender solicitude for the welfare and comfort of his widowed mother. He was the oldest of four children left to her care. In the course of not many years the other three died, but to the end of her life, he never

failed to provide her with a home and all its comforts.

The little farm of fourteen acres that his father left is now owned by him, but out of reverence for his memory he has never changed the title; the name of William Anson Wingate still remains on the tax duplicate.

From farm hired hand, at the age of fourteen, to the present he has never failed to be busy. Since 1875, with the exception of one year, he has traveled in the interest of farm machinery manufactured at Peoria, Ill., and has continuously been in the employ of the same people. In the campaign of 1888, when the traveling men of the Central States met in Indianapolis to visit General Harrison, the Republican Presidential candidate, it was John Wingate's response on behalf of Indiana, at the Tomlinson Hall meeting, that aroused so much enthusiasm.

When the "Clover Leaf" railroad was being constructed there was a strife upon the part of different localities for its location. There was every probability that it would miss Pleasant Hill. John Wingate saw the danger, and left his business for six months and freely gave his time to secure this great enterprise for his people. He worked with such effect that he secured its location over what others thought were insurmountable obstacles. In recognition of his untiring efforts and great success, the name of his town was changed in his honor from that of Pleasant Hill to Wingate. To-day there is no more modern or thriving little town in Indiana than this.

While he has never been an office-seeker, he has always been very active in behalf of the Republican party. He believes in his party, as he believes in the destiny of his country. His phenomenal intuitive knowledge of men and his ready grasp of political measures has made a great demand for him in the counsels of his party. So unerring is his judgment



Your Friend
John Q. Wingate

that it seldom fails of success if carried out. It was he who insisted on the availability of James A. Mount as a candidate for Governor, and then so masterfully managed his campaign as to make him an easy winner for the nomination. Later he had the management of the campaign inaugurated for the purpose of placing General Lew Wallace in the United States Senate, and there is not the shadow of a doubt but what he had made success absolutely certain, when the war with Spain broke out, and the General peremptorily withdrew his name from further consideration when he offered his services to the Government in the event they would be needed. In referring to him, General Wallace paid him this high, but well deserved compliment: "John Wingate is honest and faithful to his trust; he has three qualities which in

combination seldom fail to make a great man—namely: invention, shrewdness in ways and means and perseverance."

In the month that intervened after General Lew Wallace withdrew his name from further consideration in connection with the Senatorial race, and the convening of the legislature, numerous other candidates appeared in the field. As the day of battle approached, it saw the interests of the brilliant Albert J. Beveridge, under the personal direction of John Wingate. After one of the most memorable and exciting friendly contests in the history of Indiana politics, Beveridge won.

One of the many pleasant aftermaths of the Beveridge campaign was the reception given by the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, at the Denison hotel, to Senator elect Beveridge and Minister to Austria Addison C. Harris. Many of the noted men and women of the State were present and the gathering will long be remembered as the most brilliant in the history of the city. Responses to toasts were made by the Governor and by others prominent in letters and politics. On this occasion Mr. Wingate was honored by being selected to respond to the sentiment "Our New Senator." In doing so he not only gratified but agreeably surprised his friends by his choice diction and powers of oratory. It is no disparagement to others to say—because it was universally conceded to be so—that his speech was the decided hit of the evening.

It is not inappropriate to speak here of some peculiarities of John Wingate in politics that make him different from most men. He is no "trimmer," but is always *for* some one; but in being for some one, he does not think it incumbent upon himself to be against somebody else, and have concealed about his person knives and poison for their political extermination.

He always comes out of a fight with the devotion of his friends and the respect of those whose personal cause he did not espouse. Another peculiarity is that nearly his whole life has been spent in advancing the interests of some one; and this, not infrequently, at no little sacrifice to himself. He is modest in the extreme, never posing as a forecaster and by nature is entirely impervious to discouragements.

At the expiration of the second term of Col. I. X. Walker, on March 10th, 1899, Governor Mount appointed John C. Wingate his successor as State Tax Commissioner, which is the only official position he has ever held.

He brings to the discharge of the duties of this responsible position a broad intelligence, a quick perception, a discriminating judgment, an extensive knowledge of men, a wide comprehension of property values and a courage that will enable him to fearlessly perform the obligations imposed upon him by law.

On May 22nd, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Lida Gilkey, only daughter of the Hon. Aaron H. Gilkey, of Montgomery county. They have no children, but their hearts have always gone out in sympathy to the little folks. They have taken into their home, at different times, three orphan children, who have been the recipients of their generosity and affection, two of whom, Claude C. Hughes and Arthur Hoagland, are still with them. A number of years ago Mrs. Wingate was the victim of a serious railroad accident that has made her a sufferer ever since. She is the constant recipient of all the care and attention that can be given by a loving and devoted husband. All that expert medical and surgical skill can suggest has been and is still being done for her comfort and recovery. After all, the home is the real test of character, and measured by this standard, John C. Wingate is at his best.



Larz A. Whitcomb

LARZ A. WHITCOMB is one of the most efficient of the young attorneys of Indianapolis and is among all his acquaintances an extremely popular man. Mr. Whitcomb was one of the Republican leaders of the Indiana House of Representatives, despite the fact that he is young in years, in the legislature of 1899. While, with a becoming modesty, he did not attempt to force himself to the front, he was recognized as one of the most conservative and able members of the legislature and gained the respect of his colleagues by his uncompromising positions on several measures. He has for some years been known as one of the most active young Republicans of Marion county.

Mr. Whitcomb was born at Clinton, Indiana, March 26th, 1871. His father, John Whitecomb, was one of Indiana's early pioneers, coming to this State and settling at Clinton in 1828. Mr. Whitcomb received his common school education

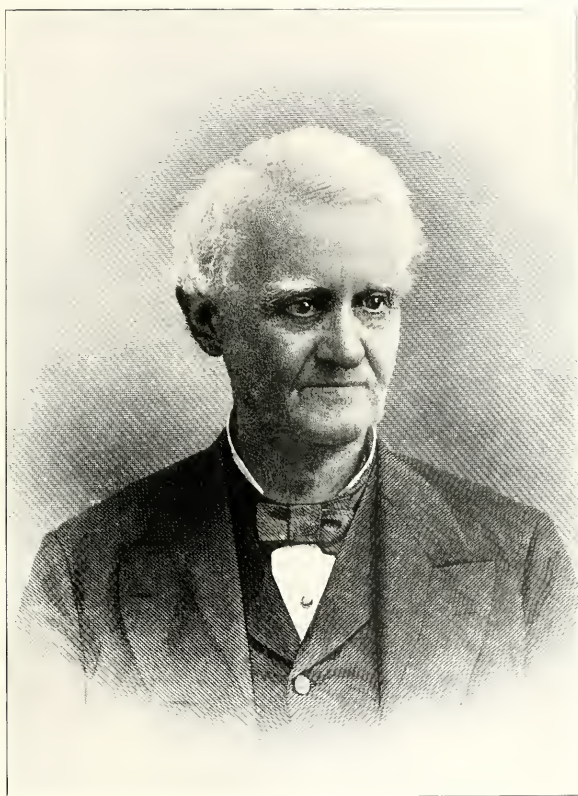
at Clinton. At the age of fifteen years he entered the preparatory school of DePauw University and graduated from DePauw in June, 1893. In September of that year he entered the Academic Department of Yale and was graduated in June, 1894. In the following year he was graduated from the Yale Law School. Well prepared for a life's struggle by an excellent and thorough education, Mr. Whitcomb came to Indianapolis in September, 1895, and engaged in the practice of law. It is certain that his election to the legislature is but a small step in his political career, for at the present early stage of his existence he has, by his honesty and his record as a careful and efficient attorney, demonstrated his worth.

COL. RICHARD W. THOMPSON.

No man in Indiana, nor indeed throughout the West, has enjoyed so long a career of high distinction as has Col. Richard W. Thompson. One of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party in the country years before men whose heads are now bowed beneath the hoar of wintry age. He has lived on with a most astonishing vitality and has accomplished wonders for humanity long after the period of his natural activity was supposed to have been closed. The veneration with which he has been held for years by the whole Republican party of Indiana is something unparalleled.

Richard W. Thompson was born at Culpepper Courthouse, Va., in 1809. The war of 1812, fought while he was a babe in arms, gave a great impetus to the Western migration of the race, and many a young man of the original States sought in the wilderness beyond the Ohio a fortune and a career. At twenty-two young Dick Thompson was a handsome stripling with nothing but a good education, a whole body and a determination to make a name for himself in the world. He took

up the Western trail, riding on horseback through the mountains from his Virginia home to Pittsburg. Thence down the Ohio river to Louisville. There he struck northward and westward, through the hills and forests, nor paused until he reached the straggling little village of Bedford, Indiana. His simple store of money was about exhausted, and, like many another young man of his time, he turned to school teaching as the most convenient method of earning a livelihood. As a school teacher and as a merchant's clerk he succeeded in keeping himself clothed and fed while he put in all his spare time studying law. After three years he was admitted to the bar and took up the practice of law, but at the same time he was cast into the arena of politics. No young man in all the country round was near so popular as he with man, woman and child. He was elected a member of the General Assembly, and served there and in House and Senate four years with great distinction and usefulness. For two years he was Acting Lieutenant-Governor. It was during this period of his career, in 1836, that he was married to Miss Harriet Eliza Gardner, and of this union eight children were born. In 1841 Mr. Thompson was elected by the Whigs as a member of Congress, but before the expiration of his term removed to Terre Haute, out of the district, where the profession of law offered to him a wider field. He became the most famous advocate of his time in Indiana and during the period of his practice was engaged in nearly all of the most important legal controversies in Indiana and Illinois. In 1848 he was elected to Congress from the Terre Haute district against Hon. Jos. A. Wright, afterwards Governor of Indiana. It was during this term in Congress that his intimacy with Morse, the inventor of telegraphy, began. As is well known, Morse carried his invention before Congress and begged for an appropriation for



Rev. Thompson

an experimental line. Thompson was one of the few who, instead of scoffing at such an unheard of thing, took the matter up seriously and gave it earnest study. Probably more than any other member, he was instrumental in obtaining for Morse the means of giving to the world the benefit of his great invention. His wit and geniality, no less than his abilities, made him many warm friends among the brilliant coterie of men then in control of Congressional affairs, among them Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and other famous names. He participated prominently in the debates, raging in Congress at that time over the slavery question, and was a leader of the great body of Whigs who believed that the future safety and prosperity of the country lay in the avoidance of civil war, and his voice was always raised in behalf of peace and reasonable compromise, but when the war came on he took his place without hesitation and without compromise on the side of the Union. As provost marshal of a large district, he had the supervision of the raising of troops, general supervision of camps and the duty of keeping the peace within his district. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law at Terre Haute, devoting most of his attention to the affairs of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, of which he was for many years counsel. During this period he filled a short term as Circuit Judge by appointment. He declined the office of minister to Austria tendered him by President Taylor, the office of Recorder of General Land Office, offered by President Fillmore, and a Judgeship in the United States Court of Columbus, offered by President Lincoln. While he was still active, not only in Indiana, but throughout the country as a speaker in behalf of Republican principles, he believed that he had permanently retired from official life and was well content to pass the rest of his days as an eminent lawyer who had served his

country when his services were needed. In 1877, however, President Hayes invited him into his cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. He accepted the appointment, and brought to its duties conscientious care and attention to details that caused no little surprise at Washington. He believed the United States must equip itself with a modern navy, but he saw that before this should be possible the Navy department must be remodeled from top to bottom, old barnacles swept off, old leaks stopped up and a thorough system of business and economy introduced. To this great task he set himself with zeal and vigor, and with effective intelligence that from the first appropriation made by Congress after he assumed office he was able to cover back to the treasury over a million dollars. Many men have claimed the title of "Father of the New Navy," but to Col. Thompson belongs distinctly the honor of having not only discerned the necessity for such a navy, but of going about in a proper business-like way to paving the way for it. In December, 1880, he resigned his office to accept the presidency of the American board of the Panama Canal Company, a great trust which he carried forward with energy, integrity and business-like sagacity, until the extravagance of the home company wrecked the enterprise. No greater compliment could come to a man's integrity than lies in the fact that during all the terrible exposition of scandal and corruption in the French Panama Company no breath of suspicion ever attached to the American administration of its affairs under Col. Thompson's direction. Its record was as clean as that of a well regulated bank. At the end of his service with the Panama Company, full of years and dignity, Mr. Thompson retired to private life reappearing always to preside over the State convention of his party or to head the State delegation to a National convention. Each of these reappearances has been hailed as a triumph

and not only the party in Indiana but the Republicans of the Nation have sought their opportunity to show their respect and veneration. Though he has led a life of great activity in the affairs of men, Mr. Thompson has found time to give to the world a number of historical and philosophical works of high value, among them, "The Papacy and Civil Power," "History of the Tariff," "Footprints of the Jesuits," "Personal Recollections of the Presidents." While all of these have been valuable contributions to history and to literature, the last, detailing his recollections of sixteen Presidents has had a wonderfully wide circle of readers and has added not a little to a fame already builded high of other materials.

JEFFERSON H. CLAYPOOL.

JEFFERSON H. CLAYPOOL was born at Connersville, Indiana, August 15, 1856. Spent four years at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and one year at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. Read law for two years in his father's law office at Connersville, was admitted to practice in 1877, and became a law partner of his father and continued as such until the death of his father in 1888. The firm did a large business, which afforded the young Claypool an opportunity rarely enjoyed by young lawyers for gaining experience in his profession, and forming an extensive acquaintanceship. Mr. Claypool was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives in 1888 and again in 1890 from the counties of Fayette and Henry. He served on the committee of ways and means both sessions. In 1893 Mr. Claypool moved to Indianapolis, where he has since resided. Since his removal to this city he has not been active in the practice of his profession, giving his time largely to the management of extensive farming interests and other business enterprises with which he is connected. He is

director in the First National Bank of Connersville, Indiana, and a stockholder in a number of business corporations, to all of which he gives personal attention. From his early youth Mr. Claypool has been an active Republican, and has assisted in writing several of the State platforms of his party. In the campaign of 1896 he was chairman of the advisory committee, of the State central committee, and in 1898 was one of the State election commissioners. Mr. Claypool has in the past ten years contributed numerous articles to the public press on political and economic questions, many of which have been extensively recopied on account of their clearness and forceful reasoning. Mr. Claypool believes in clean politics, civil service and a single gold standard, and has no hesitation in expressing himself in regard to men or measures, believing that no political party can long succeed by practicing demagoguery.

In 1893 Mr. Claypool was married to Mary Buckner Ross, only child of Major John W. Ross, of Connersville, Indiana. They have one child, Benjamin F. Claypool, aged five years.

HENRY C. RYAN

HENRY C. RYAN, Judge of the Madison Superior Court, has long been known as one of the prominent attorneys of Eastern Indiana, and as a Republican who has fought manfully for the success of his party and has helped immeasurably in the work of building up the Republican party of Madison county to its present success. He was born May 4, 1855, at Morristown, Shelby county, Indiana, where his family temporarily resided while his father was engaged in superintending the construction of what was then known as the Junction Railroad. Less than a year later they returned to Anderson, where the family has since resided. His father was Col. Townsend Ryan, a physician and



Henry C. Ryan

surgeon by profession, who practiced in Anderson up to the breaking out of the Civil War, when he entered the service as Colonel of the Thirty-Fourth Indiana Infantry. He commanded this regiment with high ability and courage for two years, when he was compelled to leave the service on account of ill health, afterwards joining the Fifty-Fourth Indiana as surgeon, in this capacity going through the campaign before Vicksburg. Before the war he served a term in the Indiana legislature. He had been an old neighbor and friend of James Buchanan and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Buchanan for the Presidency. His ancestors were of Irish and Swiss stock. Judge Ryan's mother's name was Susan Wilson, of one of the prominent families of Butler county, O. The boy was educated in Anderson, chiefly in private schools, and soon after leaving school entered the law office of Sausberry & Goodykoots. After reading law for two years in this office he entered upon the practice of his profession. He met with the usual strug-

gles of a young lawyer, but persistent industry, conscientious work and natural ability overcame every obstacle and he gradually assumed his natural place as one of the prominent lawyers of the State. Mr. Ryan was married at Anderson in September, 1878, to Sarah M. Ethell, daughter of Wm. G. Ethell, a prominent civil engineer. They have but one child, Marc Ryan, now just coming to manhood.

In politics, Mr. Ryan has always been a Republican, casting his first vote in the elections of 1876. He has always taken an active part in local politics and his influence has spread far beyond his county, though he has never been much interested in the details of State politics. From 1890 to 1896 he served as a member of the Anderson City Council, during the period of the city's greatest development when all the most important of the city's improvements were made. In 1896 he was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Superior Court and was elected by a good round majority. In this office he has served with such ability as to largely increase the great esteem in which he is held throughout the gas belt.

JOHN K. GOWDY.

HON. JOHN K. GOWDY, Consul-General of the United States at Paris, France, was chairman of the Indiana Republican State committee from 1890 to 1897. He is a native of Indiana, having been born at Arlington, in Rush county, August 23, 1844. He received a common school education in his native county.

In September, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company L, Fifth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, at Lafayette, Indiana, serving until October 5, 1865, when he was mustered out at Indianapolis. During the fall and winter of 1865-66 he attended school in Rush county. In 1866-67 he taught school in Jasper county.

In January, 1867, he was married to Miss Eve E. Gordon, and in August of the same year he returned to Rush county, where he settled on a farm. There he resided until 1870, in which year he was elected Sheriff of Rush county, and moved to Rushville to assume the duties of the office. In 1872 he was again renominated and re-elected Sheriff.

After serving four years as sheriff he returned to the farm, where he lived until 1878. In that year he returned to the county seat, where he has since lived. In 1879 Mr. Gowdy was elected chairman of the Rush county Republican committee, and served his party in that capacity during a period of ten years.

In 1882 he was nominated by the Republicans of Rush county, by acclamation, for Auditor, to which office he was elected. In 1886 he was renominated, and again elected to a second term in the same office.

In his capacity as county chairman, and in the management of local campaigns, Mr. Gowdy displayed such splendid executive ability, and such tact for organization, that he became a potent factor in State politics. In the fall of 1890, when Attorney-General L. T. Michener resigned the chairmanship of the Indiana Republican State committee, Mr. Gowdy was selected as his successor.

In 1892, when the State committee was reorganized, he was elected chairman. He at once entered upon a personal canvass of the State in the interests of the organization. His ability as an organizer was demonstrated in the State campaign of 1892, when, although the Republican party met with overwhelming defeat in other States usually counted in the Republican column, the Democratic majority in Indiana was only normal, being but a little over 7,000.

In 1894 Mr. Gowdy was again elected chairman of the Republican State committee, and the success of the party in the Indiana election of that year added



John M. Gowdy

to the reputation he had gained as an astute politician and organizer of ability.

In 1896, when the State committee was again reorganized, Mr. Gowdy was, for the third time, chosen chairman after a spirited contest. It was in the McKinley campaign that the executive ability and splendid judgment of Mr. Gowdy was displayed. The party was confronted with a new and dangerous issue and disturbed by internal dissensions, but by fairness and firmness, great tact and shrewd manipulation, the party, under his leadership, achieved one of the greatest victories in its entire history in the State.

As a reward for party services, and in recognition of his business and executive ability, President McKinley appointed Mr. Gowdy Consul-General of the United States at Paris, France, where he has won for himself the honor and distinction of being one of the most efficient and popular officials who has ever represented the United States Government at the French capital.

JAMES FRANK HANLY.

The story of J. Frank Hanly's life reads more like the career of one of the early fathers of the Republic than like that of a young man of the end of the century. We have occasionally wondered how men attained such greatness in the beginnings of the Republic at a very youthful age and have reasoned it out on the ground that the Republic was small, that it contained few people and that the general average of intelligence and ability was lower than those now; but in Mr. Hanly's case these views cannot hold good. Sprung from as humble beginnings as any of them, making his way in the world absolutely alone, without the aid of fortuitous circumstance by sheer force of native ability, industry and strength of purpose, he is a striking, living example of the fact that opportunities for greatness are as boundless now as they have ever been in the history of our country.

James Franklin Hanly was born April 4, 1863, in a little log cabin near St. Joseph in Champaign county, Illinois. His father, Elijah Hanly, was a cooper by trade, of Scotch-Irish extraction and a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, whose ancestors had come at an early date from Ireland. He had married Anne Eliza Calton, a native of North Carolina, and they had finally settled in Illinois. The child had as rough sledding in obtaining an education as could well be imagined. He learned his letters and how to spell out words at his mother's knee, who became blind when the boy was but eleven years of age. When he was but six years old his father purchased the history of the Civil War and it was one of the few books the little cabin boasted. The boy spelled it out and learned it by heart and with an imagination that could read between the lines he found in it the inspiration of patriotism and love of country that have guided his subsequent career. He was

able at long intervals to attend school for a few weeks at a time putting in the rest of his time as a common laborer on various farms in Champaign county. Thus he succeeded in getting not quite a whole year of schooling. In 1879 he started out alone to Warren county, Indiana, but his funds soon gave out and he had to walk most of the distance. On arriving at Williamsport he asked for work and secured employment sawing wood at seventy-five cents per day. When the spring season opened he readily found employment on the farm and worked through the summer. In winter he secured employment teaching common school for six months and saved up money enough to take a course of ten weeks at the Eastern Illinois Normal School at Danville. The struggle of life had no terrors for him and though he had nothing but his brains and muscle when he fell in love, in 1881, with Miss Eva A. Simmer, of Williamsport, they were married. Sharing his early hopes and fears she has proven to him a perfect helpmate, and their married life has been one of serene happiness. Mr. Hanly continued to teach school in the winter, and do any honorable work he could find to hand in the summer. The summer of 1888 found him digging tile ditches, when at the suggestion of Judge Joseph M. Rabb, of Williamsport, he entered the campaign in a local way speaking in Fountain, Vermillion, Warren and Benton counties. His speeches caused a sensation. There was a depth of thought and keenness of logic and loftiness of patriotic sentiment all clothed in a fervid, persuasive eloquence that caused the farmers of these counties to simply follow the young school teacher around in crowds to listen to his speeches. Those who heard him were his to command for anything he might ask. In April of 1889 he was admitted to the bar in Warren county and began the practice of law at Williamsport. The next spring he was triumphantly nominated for



J. Frank Saully.

the State Senate and elected by a big majority. In the sessions of 1891 and 1893 he attracted very general attention in the Senate. Quiet and unobtrusive, he had the most rigid ideas of what was right and of what was good statesmanship, and exhibited unlimited courage in stating and holding fast to his views. In 1894 there was a tremendous contest for the Congressional nomination in the ninth district. Among the candidates were Will R. Wood, of Lafayette; W. H. Hart, of Frankfort, now Auditor of State, and Joseph B. Cheadle who had already represented the district two terms. Mr. Hanly was put forth by Warren county, and the struggle in the convention was long and stubborn, though entirely friendly. The clean reputation and fine personal bearing of young Hanly won him the honor on the ninety-third ballot, and he made for the Republicans such a campaign as the ninth district had never known before. His eloquence and the quality of his political thought had both improved with age. It was the same old story of his early campaign over. Farmers would drive all day to reach one of his meetings and more than once enthusiasm ran so high that they were more like old-fashioned Methodist revivals than political assemblages. He was elected with a majority of over 5,000 over the Fusion candidate, A. G. Burkhardt, and though in Congress but two years he left not only upon his colleagues there, but upon the legislation of the period a distinct impress of his strong personality. He was far-seeing enough to understand then that the United States must have a great navy and stood out stoutly against the leaders of his own party in demanding liberal naval appropriations. Upon all questions that came up he had positive views, and though he was not upon his feet often, when he arose he had something to say and said it in a way that carried with it force and conviction. He continued the practice of

law while in Congress as he had while in the State Senate. His legal education had been dug out as had his earlier education, by reading such law books as he could borrow during such time as he could snatch from the strenuous toil that earned bread and butter for his family. He had the training of neither a law school nor law office and yet he quickly took a position of eminence at the bar in Williamsport. He has never known what rest is and his studious habits and immense capacity for work are still the marvel of those associated with him. The legislature of 1895 gerrymandered him into a new Congressional district, the tenth, but even thrown thus among strangers the name he had earned was so great as to come within half a vote of giving him the Congressional nomination in his new district. It is not his nature to retire to his tent and in the campaign of 1896 no man did more valiant or valuable work for the Republican cause throughout the State than Mr. Hanly. After the close of this campaign he removed to Lafayette where he formed a law partnership with his whilom opponent, Will R. Wood, and now the law firm of Hanly & Wood is one of the most successful in Lafayette.

In the campaign of 1898 Mr. Hanly's oratory was again one of the mainstays of the Republican party and he spoke in every part of the State. Small wonder it was that, when the Republicans had again captured the legislature, his name should have been frequently heard as a possible candidate for the Senate to succeed Mr. Turpie. While his great abilities were very generally recognized, most of the leaders of the party took it for granted that he was too young and too new in the field of politics to acquire sufficient following to be much of a factor in the struggle. What was their surprise then to find when the clans began to gather at Indianapolis, a few weeks before the session began, that young Mr. Hanly was one of the chief



H. B. Tutthill -

factors in the race. His canvass continued to gather strength with wonderful momentum until it soon settled down into a fight of the field against Hanly. The newspapers of Indianapolis never made a more unfair fight than when they combined in the effort to defeat him. His record was so absolutely clean that they could find there no fault, but they brought vague charges of a great combination of interests behind him calculated to frighten members from his standard. It is needless to say that these stories of a combination were entirely groundless. The only combinations of interest behind Mr. Hanly was the admiration of Republicans all through Indiana for his magnificent abilities and splendid public record. He entered the Senatorial caucus with almost double the number of votes given to any other candidate and steadily held his lead and increased it until the last ballot when in a general break-up the votes of all the opposing candidates were concentrated upon Mr. Beveridge and nominated him. Mr. Hanly's lowest vote was thirty

and his highest thirty-eight, within very few votes of enough to nominate. Philosophical, not in the least cast down by defeat after such an honorable fight, and such a splendid display of strength, Mr. Hanly returned to Lafayette to the practice of law to find that in gaining the thorough respect of the people of the State by his generous bearing in defeat he had made the winning instead of the losing fight.

JUDGE HARRY B. TUTTHILL.

JUDGE HARRY B. TUTTHILL, of Michigan City, is one of the most prominent Republicans of Northern Indiana. For the last fifteen years he has taken an active part in city, county and State politics, whose enthusiasm is inspired by a profound belief in Republican party principles.

Harry Beakes Tutthill was born August 2, 1858, at Dowagiac, Cass county, Michigan. His father, Cyrus Tutthill, was a farmer. The ancestry of both father and mother (Frances Beakes) came from England to America about 1649; the Tutthill family settled on Long Island and the Beakes family in New York.

Judge Tutthill's early education commenced in the country schools, which he attended in winter time, working on the farm in summer. Later he taught and completed his schooling in the Dowagiac High School. He came to Michigan City, Indiana, December 15, 1879, and opened a law office, continuing successfully in the practice since that time. In 1896 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of LaPorte, Porter and Lake counties, assuming his seat on the bench January 1, 1897.

Judge Tutthill is one of the most popular men in Indiana. His friends know him as a man whose friendship means something. As a conversationalist, manages to bring out the best in one. His record on the bench is a brilliant one. He is popular with the bar and his decisions

from the bench are uniformly fair and unimpeachable. His decisions have been reviewed by the higher courts of Indiana ten times since his accession to the bench with but one reversal.

Unsolicited endorsement, especially when it is unknown, is often the most reliable, and along this line we quote from the pen of a correspondent in the *Chicago Times-Herald* of May 15, 1896, in which, after giving an account of the nomination of Judge Tuthill for his present position, he says:

"The only office Mr. Tuthill ever held is that of Corporation Counsel of Michigan City, which position he still fills. His astuteness as a lawyer has been impressed upon his constituency during the eighteen months of his incumbency, by the fact that of eleven cases brought against the city, most of them involving many thousands of dollars, he was victorious in all except one."

Judge Tuthill was married in 1878 to Miss Alice Wells, of Dowagiac. They have two children, Lotta Grace, aged eighteen, and Ralph Wells, aged fourteen. He is a member of all Masonic bodies from Blue to thirty-second degree.

Mrs. Tuthill comes from a prominent family of Cass county, Michigan. Her father has held many positions of trust and been honored by the Republican party with office and otherwise on several occasions. Her parents on both sides are of English descent, settling in New York. She is a woman of rare culture and refinement and has been a helpmeet indeed to her husband.

DANIEL V. MILLER.

DANIEL V. MILLER, of Terre Haute, who has recently become a leading spirit in Vigo county politics, is the son of John and Martha (Steele) Miller. He was born at the old homestead, on Big Raccoon creek, in Parke county, Indiana, June 29,



Daniel V. Miller.

1867. His father died a few years ago. His mother now lives at Greencastle, Indiana. The Millers are of German descent. John M., the grandfather, was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1801, and while yet a youth settled with several of his brothers in the southeastern part of Parke county. Their descendants now comprise a good percentage of the inhabitants of that section. The Steeles came to the southern part of Putnam county, Indiana, at an early day, from Kentucky. The ancestors migrated from North Carolina, and were of Irish descent. Mr. Miller's boyhood was occupied by the usual farm work and attending the country schools. At the age of sixteen his ambition for a professional life prevailed, and he began to work his way through college, which was accomplished without assistance. He taught school six winters in the country schools and as principal in the graded schools of his native county, and later taught higher mathematics in the Central Normal, at Danville, Indiana. He read law at odd times while occupied

with the school work, and then became a student in the office of Hogate & Clark, of Danville, where he received much of his practical training. In 1893 he came to Terre Haute and took a place in the law office of Lamb & Beasley. He was appointed Deputy Prosecutor of Vigo county, in 1894, when he attracted the public attention in prosecuting the famous Ben Reed trial. He soon resigned this office to become the attorney for the Terre Haute Trust Company.

Mr. Miller has been a close student of public speakers almost since childhood, which, with his natural ability, has given him an enviable reputation as an orator. At the age of eighteen he won the first prize at an oratorical contest at Rockville over six contestants, one of whom, within a few weeks afterwards, won the first prize in the State oratorical contest and the second prize in the interstate contest. He began his career as a campaign orator in 1888, making thirty speeches in his own and adjoining counties. His services have been much in demand at each recurring campaign. In 1896 he made a thorough canvass of the Fifth District in the interest of Congressman Faris.

At the beginning of the campaign of 1898, the Republican party of Vigo county was divided into two uncompromising factions, and it was generally recognized by local leaders, as well as by the State organization, that there was but little chance for success. Mr. Miller was chosen county chairman by acclamation, and displayed almost unprecedented energy in bringing the warring elements into line, and before the end of the year had one of the best working organizations in the State, electing the State and Congressional tickets by safe majorities and more than half the county ticket. He paid every obligation of the organization, including many accounts of long standing, something before unknown in Vigo politics.

Mr. Miller is jolly and good natured, popular with all classes, a typical "mixer," a lover of all athletic sports. He is a member of the Masonic, K. of P. and Elks' lodges. Was married on the 24th day of May, 1899, to Miss Olive Wiseman, daughter of the Hon. Andrew Wiseman, a prominent farmer of Vigo county, and has an elegant home in the south part of Terre Haute. He is at present County Attorney and a member of the law firm of Crane, Miller & Miller, composed of himself, his younger brother, A. L. Miller, and G. M. Crane.

ENOCH G. HOGATE.

ENOCH G. HOGATE was born in Centreton, Salem county, New Jersey, September 16, 1849. His father was Jonathan and his mother Sarah A. Hogate, the former of English and the latter of Irish and Hollander stock, and both, while not pretentious people, were of that solid, conservative, cultured and progressive class of citizens who make for good in the development of a strong, moral and intellectual sentiment in a community. His father was a mechanic of moderate means and young Hogate, from twelve to fifteen, worked at his father's trade.

At fifteen, realizing the limited opportunities that awaited him in the little New Jersey town, he packed all his belongings in a small traveling bag and came "West to grow up with the country." He settled in Danville, Indiana, where his elder brother Charles had preceded him several years and who died in 1874 while holding the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Indiana.

The early training of the lad well fitted him for his Western struggle. He was ambitious, but wholly without means for an education and gladly embraced every opportunity that would add to his limited knowledge, and, by doing odd jobs about



Ernest G. Hazen



Chas. P. Lane

town, made money enough to carry him through the Danville Academy. This qualified him for teaching, which he followed for a few years in the graded schools of the county, and, by clerking in a store between school years, and the observance of the strictest economy, managed to get together enough money to carry him through a classical course in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1872 with the first honors of a large class. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

Returning to Danville, he at once took up the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was elected and served one term as Clerk of the Court.

In May, 1873, he was married to Mary J. Matlock, by whom he had his only children, namely, Jessie M., Charles D. and Mary L. The mother of his children died in 1880, and, August 10, 1881, he was married to Anna C. Huston, who still survives.

Mr. Hogate, when he took up the active practice, at once took a prominent

position at the Danville bar. His thorough equipment, his industrious habits, his ready speech, his well-earned character, made the acquisition of business easy and from the first he had but little of that embarrassing leisure that perplexes young lawyers. His continued success at the bar has been marked and profitable.

He has for many years been a prominent member of I. O. O. F. and has made many addresses to the Order throughout the State, and in 1892 was elected Grand Master from the floor of the Grand Lodge without having previously held any of the minor offices, an honor seldom bestowed by the Grand Lodge.

He was elected State Senator for the counties of Hendricks and Putnam in 1896 and served with conspicuous ability and usefulness in the sessions of 1897 and 1899. In the latter session he was chairman of the Senate finance committee and in both sessions was one of the acknowledged leaders of the majority.

He has served as chairman of the county Republican committee, often as delegate to the State and other conventions, and has taken an active part in every political campaign for twenty years.

He is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis and for many years has been a faithful and an official member of the M. E. Church.

He is conservative and steadfast in his convictions, progressive in his ideas, patriotic in sentiment, liberal to charities, robust in health and is one of the most valuable, all-around citizens of the State.

CHARLES ROYAL LANE.

CHARLES ROYAL LANE is a young man who has risen to much prominence in the politics of the State during the past few years. He was born of Presbyterian parentage on December 2, 1861, at Oxford, Ohio. His father, Edward P. Lane, owned and operated passenger steamers

on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He in turn was the son of Ebenezer Lane, one of the founders of the Lane Seminary at Cincinnati. Lucinda Tanner Lane, mother of Charles, descended from a New York family that migrated from the mother country in the early Puritan days. Charles was given a thorough education, though he was left an orphan at an early age, his father dying in 1869 and his mother in 1873. He graduated at Earlham in 1884 and began his lifework as a newspaper reporter on the *Palladium* in Richmond. In 1887 he was married to Cora M. Hadley, at Richmond, and they have two children. In 1890 he came to Indianapolis and was connected for a number of years with the *Indianapolis Journal*, leaving it in 1895 to become private secretary to Congressman Charles L. Henry. Returning from Washington, in 1897, he was elected secretary of the State Senate and made a very competent official in that capacity. At the close of the legislative session he purchased an interest in the *Fl. Wayne Gazette*, of which he was editor. In 1898 he served as a member of the Allen county executive committee and was appointed one of the seven members of the State executive committee by chairman Hernly. In April, 1899, he was appointed Deputy State Supervisor of Oils for the Twelfth District, a position he is filling with integrity and efficiency. Mr. Lane is a member of the Columbia and Marion Clubs of Indianapolis and of the Tippecanoe Club of Ft. Wayne.

DAVID H. M. FLYNN.

DAVID H. M. FLYNN, of LaFayette, has achieved no small reputation in Tippecanoe and neighboring counties as a Republican and a party worker of great efficiency and is well known by party leaders all over the State. For many years he has been one of the most faithful workers of the party in his Congressional district and



David H. M. Flynn

has rendered valuable services as a member of the county committees of Tippecanoe. As a business man, Mr. Flynn's acquaintance is even more extended. The twenty-seven years of his earlier life which he spent as a traveling salesman won him a general acquaintance throughout Indiana as well as in Illinois, Kentucky and the West. He is at present secretary of the firm, Hamilton Carpet & Furniture Company, a corporation, at LaFayette.

David Henry Martin Flynn owes his success in life to his own efforts, industry and patient perseverance. He was born at Syracuse, New York, May 25, 1846. Both his parents came of good Irish stock, his father, John Flynn, having been born in County Cork, Ireland, and his mother, Bridget Martin, in County Mayo. The subject of this sketch received his name from his mother's father, David Henry Martin. While he was still young his mother was left a widow with one son and two daughters, and young David struck out for himself. His first work was on a farm at four dollars per month. Later he drove hack between Bradford and Rensselaer, Indiana, afterwards carrying mail from Rensselaer to Kankakee. He then

secured work in the store of L. Falley & Sons, at LaFayette, at two dollars per week and continued in various capacities for twenty-seven years with them. Later he became a partner in the well known firm of Falley & Flynn.

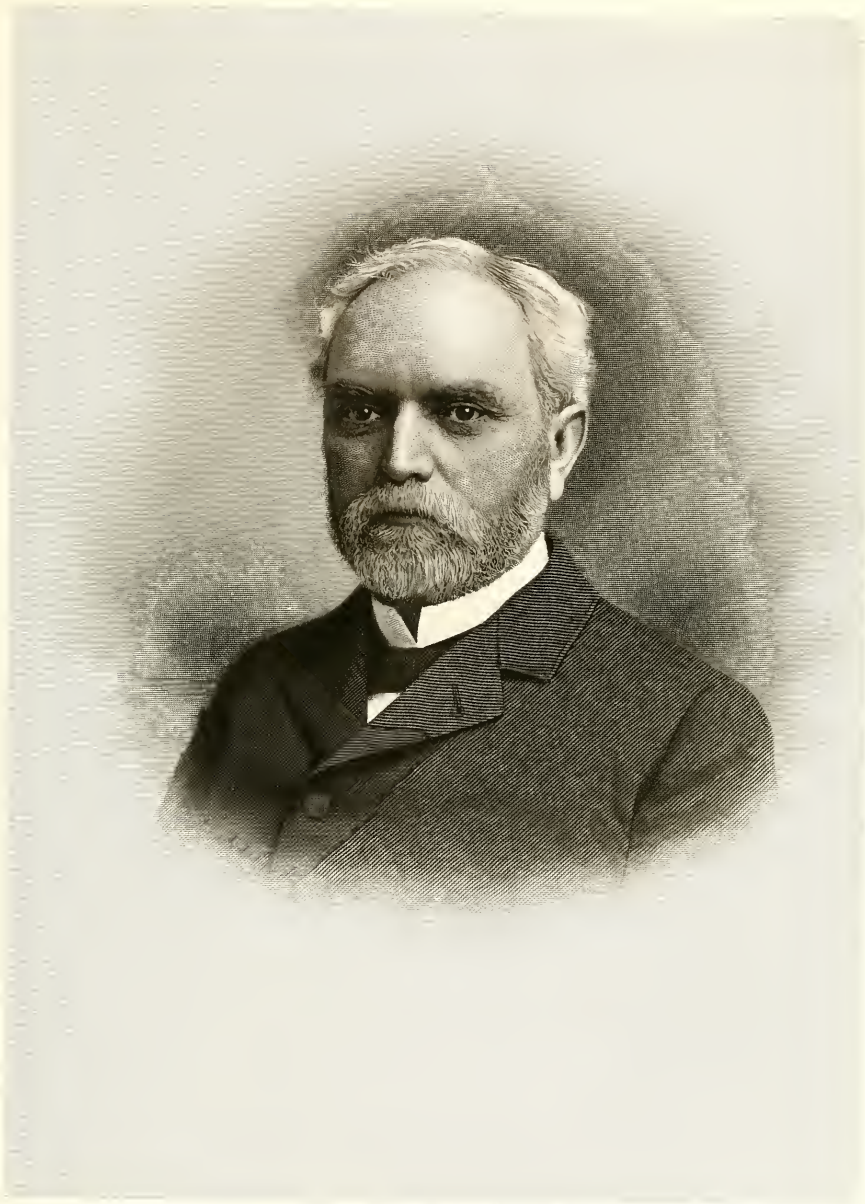
Mr. Flynn's first vote was Republican. He has served two terms as chairman of the Republican city committee of LaFayette, was secretary of the Tippecanoe Republican county committee for two terms and later served as vice-chairman and as chairman of the county committee, all of which positions he filled with credit. In 1890 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and so ably did he fulfill his duties that, notwithstanding the one-term precedent, he was re-elected in 1894. He has been a delegate to nearly all the Republican city, county, Congressional and State conventions for many years.

When the Civil War broke out, in 1861, Mr. Flynn enlisted, although he was at that time but fifteen years of age, and as a result was not mustered in. He served a short time in the three months' service, however, and later in the three years' service. He has been twice married. First, he was married to Miss Clara A. Snyder, only daughter of John K. Snyder, of LaFayette. Three children remain to him from this marriage, Clara Mabel, Kittie B. and David H., Jr. His second marriage was in Genessee county, Michigan, to Miss Martha Hovey, daughter of George Hovey, one of Michigan's early pioneers. By this marriage he has one child, Norma Louise. Mr. Flynn is a member of the LaFayette Club, the Lincoln Club and the Marion Club of Indianapolis. Besides his business relations with Falley & Flynn, he is interested in the Hamilton Carpet & Furniture Company, and is interested in the Harrison Telephone Company of LaFayette and a director of the LaFayette

Commercial Club. Mr. Flynn is now a man of fifty-three years, highly respected by all who know him.

ROBERT STEWART TAYLOR.

ROBERT STEWART TAYLOR was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, May 22, 1838, the son of Isaac N. and Margaretta Stewart Taylor. Both his parents were of pioneer families of the Sciota Valley. His father, Rev. I. N. Taylor, was one of the pioneer Presbyterian clergymen of Ohio, a man of marked success in his work. In 1844 he moved to Portland, Jay county, where he continued his labors as minister and school teacher, and where he founded Liber College in 1853. Brought up in such a home and under such tutelage Judge Taylor, in his childhood, laid the foundations of that character that he has carried through life. Trained for his college course by his father, he entered Liber College and graduated there in June, 1858, and an hour after graduation was married to Miss Fanny W. Wright, one of his classmates in college. His ambition had been the practice of law, and he immediately began the study of his profession in the office of Judge Jacob M. Haynes, at Portland. In 1859 he removed to Fort Wayne, where he taught school for a year, pursuing his legal studies during such spare time as he could find. The next year he entered the office of L. M. Ninde as a student and assistant, and two years later was given a partnership. When the Criminal Court of Allen county was organized Mr. Taylor was made Prosecuting Attorney, and this partnership was dissolved. A year later he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. At the close of his term as Judge he was elected to represent Allen county in the lower house of the legislature, and holds the distinction of being the only Republican ever sent to the legislature from that banner Democratic stronghold. In 1872



R. S. Taylor

he returned to the practice equipped with the triple experience of lawyer, legislator and judge. He came rapidly to the front and has steadily continued to grow in reputation, until now he is known the country over as one of the eminent lawyers of the American bar. In some departments of law, notably in respect to the new legal questions that have sprung up in connection with the multifarious uses to which electricity has recently been put, he stands at the front. His election as president of the Indiana State Bar Association for 1899-1900, when absent from the meeting and without expectation of the honor, was a high testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the lawyers of his own State.

It has been said of Judge Taylor more than once that he is one of the ablest statesmen and at the same time one of the poorest politicians that Indiana has produced. While the realm of practical politics is to him an unknown land, the country has produced no deeper thinker upon its political and social problems. His speeches—familiar to Indiana Republicans—are quite unlike the ordinary campaign deliverance. They are studies based on original research into history, statistics and public documents, which go to the bottom of every question discussed with argument at once clear and entertaining.

In 1881 Judge Taylor was appointed by President Garfield a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and in less than a year he had so mastered the principles of this great work and demonstrated his usefulness in it that he has been retained ever since despite political changes in the administration at Washington. When he was asked to serve upon the Monetary Commission, in 1897, he readily consented, though at the sacrifice of large interests, and gave many months of his time to the severe work of the commission. Notwithstanding the fact that he had never before made a special study of currency questions, he was recognized by the

other members of the commission before the work was finished as a valuable colleague, and since then his mastery of the subject has been recognized throughout the country by innumerable requests for addresses and pamphlets. Another problem to which he has devoted much time and thought is the labor question. As the result of his investigation of the relations of labor and capital he framed the bill that was passed by the legislature of Indiana, in 1897, appointing a labor commission whose duties for the most part are purely conciliatory, but which has judicial powers upon the initial consent of the parties to the controversy. Since then a prolonged labor struggle in Indiana has been practically unknown, and those who have carefully observed the operations of the law believe that in it has been found the best solution yet presented of the problems of strikes, lockouts and boycotts.

It has been a large part of Judge Taylor's life to be a Republican. His first work on the stump was in 1860, and his first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln. From that time to the present he has taken an active part in every campaign in Indiana except one, during which he was disabled by illness. He has always made liberal use of the press. His speeches have been more widely circulated in print than those of any other Republican except General Harrison. Thousands of Republicans throughout the State have been accustomed for years to read them regularly at each recurring campaign, and through them have come to regard him as a friend and acquaintance, although they never saw him.

Judge Taylor is still in the prime of his mature manhood. His work in the world has been great and beneficent; it has always measured up to the responsibilities placed upon him by the endowment of intellectual and moral strength that is his. There is no computing the value of such a man and of such a life work.

MILTON GARRIGUS.

Few men have given more of their time, energy and money in a long, busy and successful life, to the glory and enduring success of the Republican party, than Milton Garrigus, of Kokomo. A lifelong Republican and a firm and sincere believer in Republican principles, he has been one of the heaviest contributors to all the Republican successes in Indiana since the organization of the party. His services on the various Republican committees have been valuable and efficient, and his ability as an able executive officer and party organizer is of the first order. As a campaign orator the people know him well, and his services have always been in great demand by his party in the heat of the conflict, and they have ever been readily granted.

The life of Milton Garrigus is marked with signal success in whatever he undertook, through earnest and patient perseverance and hard work. His early boyhood was spent on the frontier, where the simple surroundings, which have spurred so many of America's great men on to success, gave him ambition. As a pioneer, school teacher, a brave, gallant and efficient soldier, as an able representative of his constituency in the Indiana Senate, as a lawyer, and above all as a Republican leader, his patient and persistent efforts have won him success and the respect and confidence of the people.

Mr. Garrigus was born on the frontier farm of his father, Timothy L. Garrigus, in Center township, Wayne county, Indiana, September 27, 1831. His father, who had been a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Indiana as a pioneer in 1816, and began to clear a farm from the forests and swamps of Wayne county. Besides his occupation as a farmer he was a carpenter, millwright, and was well known all through the region of swamps and woods between the Ohio river and the great lakes as a minister of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. He made the trips

between the Ohio river and the lakes on horseback, through the rivers, swamps and forests, and was noted for his zeal and his earnest, effective oratory. He was a staunch and untiring Abolitionist, and was nominated for Representative from Wayne county in 1844. In 1847 the family settled in Howard county, where he constructed more residences and mills. In 1852 he was nominated for State Senator from Howard county. With bright prospects in Indiana, having cleared farms in Wayne, Howard, Marshall and St. Joseph counties, he left all to help the State men in Kansas fight against the border ruffians in 1856, and died in Omaha, Nebraska, in the same year. The mother of Milton Garrigus was a highly respected Christian woman, a member of the Methodist church for 60 years. She was one of the brave pioneer women of the early history of Indiana, and an excellent rifle shot.

Mr. Garrigus received his education in the common schools of those pioneer days. He read every book obtainable, mostly by light of hickory bark torches, after his day's labor was finished. Early in life he began to build for himself a practical education. He was well read in ancient and modern history and thorough in the common branches. He made many a record in the spelling schools of pioneer times, and was especially apt in mathematics. He took an active part in all institutes and debating societies in his vicinity. Mr. Garrigus worked steadily on his father's farm until he attained his majority, helping to clear three farms for his father and one for himself, in the wild forest. He could talk Indian dialect, and handle axe, rifle and canoe. He stayed alone, keeping "bachelor's hall," nine months, February to November, 1847, on his father's pre-emption claim in the "Indian Reserve" in what is now Howard county, where Mr. Garrigus has since made his home. In the early days of Howard county he often was elected by the people to superintend the



William Garrison

construction of the primitive highways. He taught in the common schools seventeen terms, studying far into the night to keep ahead of his classes, and working out for himself a thorough and practical education. His services as a teacher were in great demand. His executive ability was of the highest order, his schools were always orderly, notwithstanding the turbulence which usually existed in the country schools of that day, and he was popular with patrons and pupils. He was three times appointed School Examiner, in 1859, 1860 and 1861. In 1859 he was appointed Postmaster at Greentown, removing to that town from his farm. All this time he was continually reaching out for a higher education, secured a fine library, and became well read in history, sciences and literature. Most of his leisure time he studied law, and he was admitted to the bar at Kokomo in 1859. He was an ardent temperance advocate, and in 1859 was appointed Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar, to lecture and organize lodges of Good Templars in Northern Indiana, but was called from the lecture field to the Union Army in 1861.

Upon returning from a brilliant military service, which we describe further on, he resumed the practice of law at Kokomo, and in 1870 he became the law partner of Col. C. D. Murray, late Colonel of the Eighty-Ninth Indiana, which partnership existed until 1873. Later he was a partner in the law firm of Garrigus & Ingels, and in 1876 he entered into a partnership with Hon. James O'Brien, late Judge of the Circuit Court and State Senator, and the firm continued until 1881. In 1875 he became superintendent of the schools of Howard county and served in that position with great credit to himself until 1878. So thorough and competent was he in his work that a teacher who held his license where he was known needed no other recommendation.

In 1878 he was nominated by the Republicans for Senator from the counties of Howard and Miami and was elected after an exciting campaign, and served at the regular and special sessions of 1879 and 1881. In both sessions Mr. Garrigus served with great credit and took a prominent part in his party counsels. He served on many important Senate committees and was recognized as one of the foremost Republican members.

Mr. Garrigus was made County Attorney for Howard county in 1876 and retained that position until 1892, when he was elected County Auditor. In 1891 he was elected President of the Howard County Bar Association and is still its president.

In 1883 he was nominated by President Arthur as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Lawrenceburg district, and was endorsed by his county and State committees, by every Republican member of the legislature, by Governor Porter, Judge Gresham and many prominent Republicans in various parts of the State. He received nearly the unanimous endorsement of his party and of all the patrons of the Kokomo postoffice in 1889 for Postmaster.

To the Republicans of Indiana the political record of Mr. Garrigus is well known. When a boy he was a Whig. He voted for Winfield Scott in 1852 and for every candidate of the Republican party since. He has been a member of the Howard county Republican central committee since the organization of the party, except while in the army, and served as chairman in 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1888, 1889, 1896 and 1897, with a brilliant record. As an able executive and effective organizer, his ability has ever been recognized. He attended the Republican National conventions at Baltimore in 1872, at Chicago in 1880, 1884 and 1888, and at St. Louis in 1896. He has attended every

State convention, district and county convention, in his own district and county, since the organization of the party, except while in the army. He has probably made more speeches, done more work and contributed more in various ways to the success of his party than any other man in Howard county. He was in early manhood a teacher of vocal music and for several campaigns has been the leader of a Republican glee club, which has been a great drawing card in campaigns. His services as a campaign orator have been much in demand by the State committee and he has spoken in all parts of the State. In 1896 he made political speeches in North Dakota. He is an earnest and emphatic speaker, of great force of character, and never forgets or neglects his friends.

In 1891 and 1892 he was editor and proprietor of the *Kokomo Weekly Journal*, which, while he owned and managed it, was noted for its aggressiveness and bright original features, and was the official Republican organ.

The military record of Mr. Garrigus is a brilliant one. He entered the Union army in 1861 as a private in the 39th Indiana, and came out of the army a captain, a staff officer, and with enviable recommendations of efficiency. He took part in the first skirmish in Kentucky in 1861, 40 of his regiment brushing against John Morgan and 80 rebels. He fought in the battles at Middleton, Liberty Gap, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Nashville. He was discharged for promotion for heroic conduct by order of Gen. Thomas, and was commissioned a second lieutenant, was promoted to first lieutenant, and later became the Adjutant of the 137th Indiana, and acted as Assistant Adjutant-General of his brigade. In 1864 he recruited Company I, of the 142nd Indiana, and was commissioned as its Captain. In the same year he was appointed Assistant Inspector-General and assigned to

the staff of Brigadier General E. C. Mason, of the 2nd Brigade, 1th Division, 20th Army Corps. During his service he was army correspondent for several leading newspapers. Of his efficiency, General Mason writes: "I have always considered Captain Garrigus an officer of rare ability. I have known many officers in the Inspector's department. He was the most active, correct and faithful—in short, the best inspector I have ever known. There was not an officer on my staff I held in higher esteem."

Capt. Garrigus is prominent in the circles of many orders, especially in the G. A. R. In 1882 he was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief as Inspector-General for Indiana, and served on his staff during his term. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a Mason of long standing, and a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. He and his family are active members of the Christian Church of Kokomo.

In 1894 he was appointed, and at the end of his term reappointed by Governor Matthews, as a member of the Indiana Chickamauga Commission to locate the proper sites for and to erect monuments and markers for each Indiana regiment and battery on the battlefields of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

In 1890 he was nominated by 1,200 majority in a primary election and afterwards elected Auditor of Howard county for the four-year term ending March 1, 1895. In 1894 he was again renominated in primary election and elected to succeed himself for the four-year term ending March 1, 1900, receiving more than 2,000 majority. Mr. Garrigus' administrations have been satisfactory to all his constituents, regardless of politics, and he is one of the most popular, efficient and faithful servants the county has ever had.



V. V. Williams

COL. VINSON VANDOVA WILLIAMS, a prominent citizen and Postmaster of Bedford, Indiana, was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, March 25, 1841. His parents were David and Ann (McClelland) Williams. His father, David Williams, was a native of North Carolina, who came to Lawrence county with his father, Major Vinson Williams, in 1818, who entered Government land near Bedford. He was a man of great prominence in public affairs during the early history of the settlement. He represented Lawrence county in the State legislature in 1823, 1828, 1836 and 1837, and was County Commissioner in 1843 and 1846. His wife was Sarah Carter Williams, who died in 1847. His death occurred in 1865. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters.

David, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the second son. He was married at Bedford, Indiana, April 21, 1836, to Ann McClelland, whose parents were natives of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1792, locating in Pennsylvania,

where Ann was born. In 1819 they settled at Old Palestine, then the county seat of Lawrence county, Indiana.

His father died January 9, 1857, and his mother died October 19, 1877. They were the parents of four children, of which Vinson, the subject of this sketch, was the second child. In early youth he received the advantages of a common school education and worked on the farm. April 19, 1861, he enlisted as a soldier in Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the first company raised in Lawrence county for the War of the Rebellion. He served three years in said company and regiment and was three times wounded in the Vicksburg campaign. In August, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the service and returned home and recruited Company B of the 145th Regiment Indiana Infantry, of which he was elected Captain. At the organization of the regiment he was commissioned Major by Gov. O. P. Morton, and in June, 1865, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he served until January 21, 1866, when he was honorably discharged from the service and again returned home. Since then he has been engaged in various occupations. For a few years he resumed his former occupation of farming. In 1868 he was elected Sheriff of Lawrence county and was re-elected in 1870. Then for a time he was engaged in real estate and stone business. He was Deputy U. S. Marshal under Spooner and Dudley from 1876 to 1884. At the organization of the City of Bedford, in 1888, Col. Williams was elected its first Mayor. He was chairman of the Republican county central committee in 1894 and again in 1896. He was an alternate delegate to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896. He was appointed Postmaster of the City of Bedford by President McKinley, January 10, 1898. Col. Williams is a charter member of E. C. Nowland Post G. A. R.

No. 247, and of the Improved Order of Red Men Opitska Tribe, No. 135, and of Palestine Lodge, No. 137 Knights of Pythias, also Sir Knight Mason and a member of Bedford Commandery, No. 42. He is a member of the Stone City Club of Bedford and of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis. He assisted in organizing and is one of the directors of the Bedford National Bank. Col. Williams was married May 16, 1867, to Mary Owen. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are now living, Minnie N. (Mrs. Joe L. Glover), Nora A. (Mrs. Oscar W. Hartley) and John D.

Col. Williams is a man of fine personal appearance, affable and courteous in manner, in the full vigor of middle age. He is deservedly popular with the masses of the people. He takes an abiding interest in all matters of local importance and is a useful and an influential citizen. He has been for years a recognized leader in the Republican party, having attended as delegate every State convention in thirty years. His intelligent work and leadership has contributed largely to making Lawrence county a Gibraltar of Republicanism.

FRED. E. HOLLOWAY.

FREDONIA ELLSWORTH HOLLOWAY, known throughout the confines of Indiana as one of the most intelligent and active young Republican leaders in the State, was born March 23, 1867, on a farm in Martin county, Indiana. His father, Rev. James B. Holloway, was a native of Ohio. His ancestors came from England and settled in Virginia before the Revolution. One of his paternal ancestors was a Col. Gregory, of the British army, who came to America with General Braddock and served through the French War and Revolution, finally surrendering with Cornwallis. Among his ancestors was Henry Cornish, Lord High Sheriff of London, whose daughter came to America with the



Fred. E. Holloway

colonists of William Penn and settled in Delaware. Rev. James B. Holloway married Eleanor A. Jackman, also a native of Ohio, of Scotch-Irish descent.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools at his home and later was sent to Ft. Worth University. He studied law in 1884 and part of 1885, but abandoned it to return to school. In 1886 and 1887 he was employed as reporter on, first, the *Fort Worth Gazette* and later the *Dallas News*. In June, 1888, he went to California and entered the University of Southern California in the autumn. He completed his junior year in 1889, but having no money was compelled to abandon his college career, and, in connection with some other gentlemen, established the *Pacific Monthly*, a literary journal, which struggled until the summer of 1890, when they sold the magazine. In February of 1891, Mr. Holloway went to Chicago and engaged in real estate business with fair success. In December of that year he married Adelaide Ruth Compton, of

Elizabeth, Indiana, and located in Evansville. Shortly afterward he became connected with the editorial staff of the *Evansville Journal*, a position that gave him a few hours of leisure. These he turned to good account by resuming and continuing his law studies, borrowing books from the friendly law firm of Mattison, Posey & Clark.

Mr. Holloway has always been an ardent Republican and took an active interest in every campaign, no matter where he was located. His first appearance in State politics was in November of 1894 when he was elected a member of the legislature. His ability in debate, his sound common sense and a few bursts of genuine eloquence on the floor of the House sufficed to attract to him very general attention. Shortly after the adjournment of the legislative session he was examined and admitted to the bar and met with success from the start. In the campaign of 1896, at the request of the chairman of the State committee, Mr. Holloway made a speaking tour of the State and his meetings met with such success that toward the end of the campaign he was honored with some appointments that might well be envied by the best orators in Indiana. He spoke at Harrison meetings at Knightstown on Friday before the election and on Saturday afternoon following he spoke at Marion in connection with Congressman S. E. Payne, of New York, and General Harrison.

He was made chairman of the Congressional convention of the first district which renominated James A. Hemenway for Congress in 1896. He was a delegate to the State convention in 1896 and made the speech placing Frank B. Posey in nomination for the Governorship. In November of that year he formed a law partnership with Hon. John W. Lovett, of Anderson, and removed to that city the following January, where he has since enjoyed a very substantial law practice, the

firm acting as local attorneys for the Big Four system and a number of large corporations.

In February, 1898, at the annual meeting of the Indiana State League of Republican Clubs at LaFayette, Mr. Holloway was elected State President by acclamation. In this position he set about his work very energetically and gave the party the most efficient club organization it has ever had in the State.

JOHN H. BAKER.

When Hon. John H. Baker was appointed Judge of the United States District Court of Indiana there was brought to the Federal bench an ideal jurist. That Judge Baker is thoroughly versed in law and precedent, and a man of the widest reading and broadest culture goes without saying, but above and beyond that he has the loftiest conceptions of the duties of a court. One might as well dream of overturning the whole structure of modern society as of perverting justice in his court or of questioning either the intelligence or the integrity with which it is there administered. Before going to the bench Judge Baker had already done a good day's work in this world as attorney, statesman and active man of affairs.

He was born in Monroe county, N. Y., but while still an infant his parents removed to Northern Ohio, then on the frontier. As he grew to manhood he helped his father on the farm, attended the common schools and taught a district school later himself, and, by saving what money he could, he was able, at the age of twenty-one, to take a course of two years in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. He pursued the study of law after graduation with a diligence and thoroughness that mastered the subject completely, and after passing a satisfactory examination before the Supreme Court of Michigan, was admitted to practice. He then



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John H. Baker

looked about him and located at Goshen, Ind., where most of his life has been spent. In the troublous period of the fifties he took an active interest in the slavery question and cast his fortunes unhesitatingly with the Republican party. In 1862 he was nominated and elected a member of the State Senate.

Like every other attorney he held a notary public's commission and the Democratic majority in the Senate, by a very careful straining of the point, declared that a notary public holds a lucrative office, and under the constitution expelled him from the Senate on this account. He practiced law with such ability and success that he soon became known as one of the most prominent lawyers of Northern Indiana. In 1872 he was a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the thirteenth district, and after a long contest in the convention was defeated by a combination of the other three candidates. Two years later he was nominated for Congress and elected after the hardest kind of a fight, saving the district by a very narrow margin from the Democratic tidal wave that swept the State in 1874. In 1876 he was renominated by acclamation and elected by a majority of over 2,000, and again in 1878 he was renominated by acclamation and elected by a still greater majority. His record in Congress was one of the best that has ever been made by an Indiana member, and when he retired he was the ranking Republican member on the appropriations committee and was prominent in the work of several other committees. His rugged notions of integrity and right, and his positive personality and strength made its impress, not only upon his colleagues in Congress, but upon the legislation of the period. He had earned the universal esteem of the people of Indiana and might have remained in Congress as long as he cared to, but at the

close of his third term he declined a renomination and returned to the practice of law. He quickly picked up again the practice that had necessarily been dropped upon his entrance into Congress, and it was but a few years until his fame as a lawyer was even greater than that as a statesman.

When President Garfield was inaugurated he urged Mr. Baker to accept the post of Second Assistant Postmaster-General, an office for which he was peculiarly fitted by his experience while in Congress, having been active in the work of investigating the Star Route contracts. He clung, however, to his determination to devote his energies to the law, and upon every occasion when political honors were tendered him—and they were many—he gave the same reply that he would never again consider an office that was not strictly in the line of his profession. When Judge Wood was promoted to the United States Circuit Bench, in 1892, General Harrison looked the whole State of Indiana over, and, with a thorough knowledge of all the leading lawyers of the State, tendered the position to Judge Baker without solicitation, either on his own part or that of his friends. The office was accepted and Judge Baker took charge of his new duties March 29, 1892.

No man on the bench in Indiana has ever been more thoroughly respected than he. He has those old school notions of judicial integrity and ethics that inspired the highest respect for his opinions and rulings. Judge Baker has been active and prominent in the work of the Methodist Church and has served as delegate to the General Conference. He was married young in life to Harriet E. DeFrees, daughter of J. D. DeFrees, of Elkhart, and they have one son, Judge Frances E. Baker, now on the Supreme bench of the State.

C. F. SMITH.

CHARLES FINLEY SMITH, one of the most prominent manufacturers of Indiana, is, like many other successful American business men, risen from the position of a plain farmer boy to a point in life where he directs large affairs and controls the destinies of hundreds of men. Mr. Smith was born October 25, 1852, on a farm in Garrard county, Kentucky. His father was Harold Finley Smith and his mother Catherine Brown Smith. Both sides of the house came of sturdy English stock, and Mr. Smith numbers among his near ancestors Governor Henry Smith, of Texas. He was educated at Danville, Kentucky, and lived on his father's farm, doing the hard work that falls to the lot of a farmer's son until he was twenty years of age. Then he removed to Covington, Kentucky, and started a retail store for the sale of furnishing goods. In 1875 he removed to Columbus, Indiana, where he conducted the same kind of business. Three years later he was married at Columbus to Mrs. Lessie Erwin Ford. In 1884 he removed to Indianapolis, engaging in the retail of bicycles. Mr. Smith was far-seeing enough to understand the great possibilities in the bicycles, and when the old high wheel gave up to the safety he understood that the wheel was soon to be a convenience for thousands and thousands of people, and that its use would be much more common than that of the horse and buggy had ever been. With this notion he determined to engage in the manufacture of wheels and started out bravely in 1888. He had a few thousand dollars, but this he willingly risked. He knew no capitalists who had faith in the enterprise, but persuaded two or three personal friends to invest a small amount with him. He accumulated for them large fortunes. The factory was started, and the work done was so thorough and the sales were pushed with such ability and energy that by the time the great boom in the bicycle business came, in 1895, the

Indiana Bicycle Company was already one of the four or five prominent concerns of the kind in the country. He was equipped to take advantage of the great rush of business that came in 1895 and 1896. In 1895 Mr. Smith organized the Albany Manufacturing Company, with a plant at Albany, which is now the largest producer of bicycle tubing in the country; and further in the same line he took a controlling interest in and became president of the Auburn Bolt and Nut Works, at Auburn, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Smith has been all his life a Republican from principle. He has never sought a nomination for office, though one year he made an independent campaign for Mayor of Indianapolis. This he did for the purpose of exposing a clique of bankers and corporations that were in control of municipal affairs, and he made an excellent fight for principle without hope of election or other reward. In his political ideas he is as strong, as positive and as energetic as he is in his business affairs, and is possessed of that quality of moral courage that shrinks from no danger or criticism in making a conscientious fight for the right.

FRANCIS E. LAMBERT.

FRANCIS E. LAMBERT, of South Bend, is one of the most substantial Republicans of Northern Indiana, and an attorney of rare ability. He has climbed the ladder slowly from a farmer's boy to one of the most prominent citizens of his district.

Francis Eddy Lambert was born on a farm near his present residence, South Bend, June 4, 1860. His father, Oliver C. Lambert, who was both cooper and farmer in occupation, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Ellen Lambert, a native of Indiana. His early ancestors came from England and Germany.

After the death of Oliver C. Lambert, he was forced, at the age of twelve years, to earn his own living. Nothing daunted,



J. C. Lambert

he worked on the farm during the summer months and attended school as much as possible in the winter time. For two years after 1874 he worked on the farm at a salary of \$40 per year, with the privilege of attending district school for four months each year. When seventeen years of age he commenced teaching in the country schools, and during the vacation attended the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso. For nine years thereafter, until 1886, he continued to teach in the public schools, where his efficient services as an instructor were ever in demand. In 1886 he became principal of the Business Department of the South Bend Commercial College, continuing in charge of the college until 1892, when he commenced the practice of law at South Bend. He has now an excellent and remunerative practice.

Mr. Lambert has ever been a consistent Republican and a zealous party worker. He served on the Republican county committees of St. Joseph county in 1888 and 1892 with great credit. In 1894 Mr. Lambert was unanimously nominated by the Republican party of St. Joseph county for member of the lower house of the Indiana legislature, and was triumphantly elected. So clearly did he demonstrate his sterling worth in the General Assembly and so satisfactory was his course to all his constituents that he was again nominated in 1896 and elected, running far ahead of his ticket. While in the legislature Mr. Lambert was an aggressive champion of the rights of the common people, and a staunch defender of labor. He served on a number of important committees and was one of the leading conservative members of the House.

Mr. Lambert is a member of the Republican Sound Money Club of South Bend, and of the orders, South Bend Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F., South Bend Encampment, No. 9, I. O. O. F., and South Bend

Council, No. 347, Royal Arcanum. He is Grand Chaplain of the Grand Council Royal Arcanum of Indiana.

Mr. Lambert was married August 19, 1891, at South Bend, to Miss Mary E. Moomaw, of one of the prominent families of Northern Indiana. They have one daughter, Mildred E. Lambert.

DANIEL PRATT BALDWIN.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Madison county, New York, where he was born March 27, 1837. His parents, Hiram and Harriet (Pratt) Baldwin, were descendants of early settlers of New England. Like so many men of mark his early years were passed in farm life. His education was obtained in the public schools, in Cazenovia Academy, and in Madison University, where he graduated in 1856, and at the Columbia Law School, where in 1860 he graduated, the first honor man of the first class of lawyers sent out by that distinguished educator, Professor T. W. Dwight.

Mr. Baldwin was a close and diligent student and went to the bottom of every subject he examined. A glossary of the terms and phrases used in Blackstone's Commentaries, now among his manuscripts and prepared by him when a student, shows his thorough and exact methods of study. He relates that he was so close a student that though within a few squares of Cooper's Institute, on the evening when Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous speech in that place, he chose rather to stay with his books than to hear what was afterwards known as one of the greatest forensic efforts of modern times.

In the summer of 1860 Mr. Baldwin, fresh from his law course at Columbia and in the vigor of his young manhood, became a resident of Logansport, Indiana, where he has ever since resided. He became a partner with his uncle, Daniel D. Pratt,

and for ten years afterwards the firm of Pratt & Baldwin maintained a widely extended law practice throughout the State of Indiana. In this work Mr. Baldwin did his full share, and became recognized as one of the leading advocates and closest lawyers in the State.

In 1870 Mr. Baldwin was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of the Court of Common Pleas, and the succeeding year was elected to the same office by the people, and by the rule popularly prevailing, "once a judge always a judge," he has been Judge Baldwin to his neighbors ever since.

Always a student himself, Mr. Baldwin kept in close touch with the literature of his day, and became known among men of letters as a man of mark. In 1872 Madison University gave him the degree of LL. D., and later Wabash College did the same.

Judge Baldwin has been a prolific writer of excellent English, but has written mostly in the form of lectures and newspaper editorials in the spare moments of his hurried business life or in the intervals of his travels. He was for many years proprietor of the *Logansport Journal*, the leading daily newspaper of Logansport, and as a contributor to it and to the *Indianapolis Journal*, he has written many columns in the last thirty-five years which have always attracted attention and thoughtful perusal. His lecture, "A Lawyer's Readings in the Evidence of Christianity" (1875), was widely read, and showed marks of much research and study in line of thought somewhat apart from his profession. The Judge is the owner of a large and very valuable library of well selected books, where much of his time is spent.

In every campaign, from 1860 to 1892, he made Republican speeches throughout Indiana and other States and always attracted attention. In 1880 Judge Baldwin was a candidate before the Republican State convention of Indiana for the

nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, but after a spirited race was defeated. Thereupon he addressed the convention, pledging his support to his successful rival and pledging himself to work for the general welfare of the party in the campaign, or, as he expresses it, "to uncork himself for Garfield and Glory." By this speech he so electrified the convention that it at once nominated him by acclamation as candidate for Attorney General, to which office, with the rest of the ticket, he was elected and in which he served with distinction.

As the companion of Gov. Porter, in this gallant race in 1880 and the excellent administration which followed, Judge Baldwin is entitled to a place in the history of the Republican party in Indiana and he has much hard work to his credit on the pages of that history.

Soon after coming to Indiana, in 1863, he married Miss India Smith, a gracious and gentle lady, who presided over his home and made it an attracted resort for old and young until May 1st, 1898, when she was summoned to the home above, where their two children had preceded her.

The Tuesday Night Club of Logansport, a literary organization of twelve years' standing, has annually named Judge Baldwin as its president and he and his esteemed wife were among its best features. Among the young men of Logansport, the "Baldwin Club," organized for literary and scientific research, has placed his name at its masthead and holds its meetings in his library. For many years the Baldwin prize for oratory, given by him, has been the coveted honor at Wabash College and at the same college he has been for many years a valued member of the board of trustees.

Judge Baldwin's industry and ability have brought him an abundant competence and have made him able to retire from the more arduous practice of his



Newton W. Gilbert,

profession and to spend much time in study and travel and to encourage others in their efforts for the advancement of literature and higher education. In business he has extensive interests in lands and tenements and in banking, in which latter business he is represented in a number of the cities and towns of Indiana.

Judge Baldwin is a writer in the broad field of literature of recognized ability and force of character and we hope that he has many years of usefulness before him

NEWTON W. GILBERT.

During the past four or five years no man has come to the front in Indiana politics with more rapid strides than Senator Newton W. Gilbert. Five years ago he was practically unknown outside of his own county, and now he is one of the most generally talked-of possibilities as a successor to the Governorship. This success of Senator Gilbert may be studied by the average young man with immense

profit. It has been won by no trick of tongue or stratagem of politics, but by a demonstration of the fact that honor and truth and principles are the guiding motives of his life, that he has the ability to do things and the courage to do them right.

Newton Whiting Gilbert was born May 24, 1862, in the little, sleepy old village of Worthington, north of Columbus, Ohio. Worthington was a village while Columbus was still a wilderness, and Worthington is to-day very much the same village that it was then. There lived Theodore R. Gilbert, a country merchant, whose family had been pioneer settlers of Ohio, coming originally from Pennsylvania, and having in their veins a strain of English, Irish and German blood. There he married Ellen L. Johnson, a granddaughter of that Joseph E. Johnson, who served two terms as Governor of Virginia. The boy was sent to the common schools and then to the Ohio State University at Columbus, where he maintained an excellent record. During his early school days he resided on the farm owned by his father and knew what hard work was. Before attending college he learned the printer's trade, worked as a book agent and taught school in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in order to obtain the means to pursue his studies. He used all the spare time he could for study of law, and kept steadily before his mind the one ambition of his life, to be a great lawyer. In 1886 he was appointed County Surveyor of Stenben county, Ind., where he had settled as a school teacher. Two years later he was married to Della R. Gale, daughter of Hon. Jesse M. Gale, a pioneer lawyer of Northern Indiana. He was twice elected County Surveyor by large majorities, and in 1890 began the practice of law.

In his profession he has worked hard and met with considerable success. In 1894 he was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney of the thirty-fifth Judicial Circuit, and in this heavily Democratic cir-

cut he was defeated, though he ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. In 1896 he was nominated and elected State Senator for the Steuben-LaGrange district, and it was his work in the Senate that made him a State reputation.

Quiet, conservative, intelligent and courageous he soon earned the thorough respect of his colleagues and attracted the attention of the people of the State. His speeches were generally brief and matter-of-fact, but very much to the point.

The military instinct has always been strong in Mr. Gilbert and some years ago he was elected captain of Company H, a local militia company at Angola. When the war with Spain broke out his regiment was the first to be mustered into service, and he went to the front as captain of Company H in the 157th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. While the regiment saw no actual fighting, Captain Gilbert earned the highest commendation as an intelligent and efficient commanding officer. Returning to his home, in Angola, at the close of the war, he resumed the practice of law, and again attended the State Senate where he won further laurels.

D. W. HENRY.

The days of the rise from homespun to broadcloth, from obscurity to greatness are by no means past, as is evidenced by a considerable number of the biographical sketches of young party leaders in this volume. Among the most active and widely influential of these younger leaders of the party of Indiana is Judge David W. Henry, of Terre Haute, and certainly few men have had humbler beginnings or more discouraging struggles at the threshold of life than Mr. Henry.

David William Henry was born at Achor, Columbiana county, Ohio. His father, Jacob Henry, was a man in moderate circumstances. His mother, Alvira



D. W. Henry

Rowles Henry, was a daughter of William Rowles, a soldier of the War of 1812. The young people migrated from Ohio to Greene county, Indiana, but they had no sooner located than the War of the Rebellion broke out and Jacob Henry enlisted as a soldier in the 85th Indiana Volunteers. The boy attended the common schools for a few weeks in winter and worked on the farm the rest of the time, but he was an omnivorous reader, reading every book he could borrow from friends and neighbors. He succeeded in saving a little money and attended a seminary at Farmersburg, Ind., where, by living alone in a room and doing his own cooking, he was able to maintain himself at a total expense of less than \$2.00 a week. The only clothing he had was that made by his mother. After a course at this seminary he was able to teach a district school, and succeeded in taking a scientific course at Mt. Union College, Ohio.

He then entered the law office of M. G. Buff, of Terre Haute, where he remained about a year, but was obliged, partly on account of ill health and partly for lack of financial resources, to again take up the teaching of school. After three years as principal of the Farmersburg Academy and the school at Bloomfield, Ind., he entered the Central Law School at Indianapolis, and graduated in 1881. He immediately entered the law office of Davis & Davis, at Terre Haute, and the problem of living was solved. A fair measure of success attended his efforts from the start. In 1884 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney and re-elected in 1886, heading the ticket. He was popular socially, as well as in politics, and in 1885 was married to Miss Virginia Thompson, daughter of R. W. Thompson, Ex-Secretary of the Navy. In 1888 he retired from office and gave his entire attention to the practice of law, and soon had one of the greatest practices in Terre Haute, including the legal work of the Big Four system. He continued to be very active in politics and served as chairman of the county committee for two terms, displaying remarkably fine executive ability in conducting his campaigns. In 1894 he was nominated for Circuit Judge and triumphantly elected. He tried over 12,000 cases while on the bench, and his decisions were so sound that very few of them were appealed and only one was ever modified by a court of higher resort. Cases were tried strictly on their merits, and no judge on the bench in Vigo county ever established a firmer reputation for judicial fairness and integrity. November 1, 1897, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the seventh district, and the vast business of this office has been administered under his care with the strictest integrity and the greatest efficiency.

QUINCY ALDEN MYERS.

One of the strongest Republicans of Indiana, a generous and untiring party worker, is Quincy Alden Myers, of Logansport. He is especially well known in Cass and adjoining counties, where, for the last twenty years, he has stood at the head of the local Republican leaders. Although never an office seeker, he takes an active part in every political canvass, contributing liberally to the work of the campaigns by excellent speeches, as well as efforts in other lines of political work, without hope or desire of political reward.

Mr. Myers was born on a farm in Cass county, September 1, 1853, and comes of a family whose ancestors were driven from Holland in the early days of American colonial history on account of their religious beliefs. They were Huguenots and came to America, settling in Maryland and Virginia in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Several of these old pioneers distinguished themselves in the early conflicts and later three of them, brothers, were under the direct command of General Washington throughout the entire Revolutionary War. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Myers, was a Virginian by birth, and was one of the early pioneers of Cass county. Isaac N. Myers, father of Quincy A. Myers, is still a respected and influential citizen of Cass county, who, with his father, carved out of the vast forests a large and valuable farm.

On his mother's side, Mr. Myers also comes of good stock. His mother's maiden name was Rosanna Justice, whose family was, and is still, prominent. Of his mother Mr. Myers speaks very tenderly and with a sincerity which pays a worthy tribute to an unselfish and beloved woman, who, forgetting herself, devoted her life to the task of rearing a family and performing



Quincy A. Myers.

the household duties of a large pioneer farm, in a manner which endeared her to all her acquaintances.

Young Myers spent his early life on the farm, going to school as much as possible the year round. At the age of fourteen he entered the Logansport Presbyterian Academy, one of his teachers being Prof. John M. Coulter, since become widely known. In 1870 he prepared to enter Princeton, but when the time for departure came, his mother became so affected at the prospect of having him go so far from home, that he changed his plans and entered the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, now Butler College. In 1872 he went to Michigan University, passed his examinations to enter the sophomore class, but was soon taken seriously ill and for a year he remained at home sick, keeping up with his college work with the assistance of a tutor. In the fall of 1873, being still ill, he determined upon a change of climate and entered Dartmouth College, from which institution he graduated high in his class in 1875. Mr. Myers distinguished himself as a practical student. He was the editor of the college paper, the *Dartmouth*, for two years and was a member of one of Dartmouth's best Varsity crews.

After leaving Dartmouth, he returned to Logansport, in 1875, and at once began the study of law with D. C. Justice, then City Attorney. Mr. Myers was made his deputy and served with credit for fourteen months, after which he entered the Union Law School at Albany, New York. He graduated from that institution in 1877 as class valedictorian, at the head of a class of eighty-nine, with the degree of bachelor of law. Returning at once to Logansport, he entered into a partnership with Judge Maurice Winfield, with whom he continued in the practice of law until

1882, when he formed a partnership with Hon. John C. Nelson, upon the retirement of Judge Nelson from the bench of the Superior Court, and this partnership still continues. From the beginning he has been prominently connected with the Cass county bar. Although he has always had a large practice and has ever been engaged in all sorts of heated litigation, Mr. Myers has a knack of treating his opponents and the adverse witnesses so fairly that in the end he wins them for friends and usually for clients. His tireless industry has brought him prosperity. He has not a single bad habit nor a living enemy.

Mr. Myers was married in 1886 to Miss Jessie D. Cornelius, daughter of Edward C. Cornelius, of Indianapolis. He has two children, Melissa J., aged eleven, and Marie R., aged eight. He is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis and also a member of the B. P. O. of Elks. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Only twice was Mr. Myers ever a candidate for any official position of note. He served one term as City Attorney, one term as County Attorney and is one of the trustees of the city schools. Quincey A. Myers was born a Republican and his family on both sides of the house were steadfast in that faith from the date of the inception of Republican principles. No more loyal people to the flag during the War of the Rebellion could be found and a number of their sons died in the service.

As a speaker he is a great success. He wins by his candor, sincerity and force. In the prime of life, with a beautiful home and an excellent reputation, Mr. Myers is one of the foundation stones of the Republican party of Indiana, and no better man than he could be found for the bed rock of permanent party supremacy to rest upon.

WILLIAM T. WILSON.

Although only forty-five years of age, Mr. Wilson really began his life over eighty years ago, when his father, Thomas H. Wilson, came into this world upon the shores and among the Quakers of East Maryland. He emigrated to Indiana in the early thirties, first landing in Wayne county and thence journeying to Logansport, where for over forty years he was a leading merchant and acquired wealth, and, what is of far more value than wealth, a good name, dying about twenty years ago.

William T. Wilson, his eldest son, was born in Logansport, January 4, 1854. His mother's maiden name was Dexter. She was a Herkimer county, New York, girl, and became acquainted with her future husband while on a visit to Logansport in the family of the late Judge Stuart. Mr. Wilson is a graduate of Princeton College, class of 1874, and shows many traces of the handiwork of that grand old Scotchman, President James McCosh. He was one of the honor men of his class. Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of ex-Senator Pratt, who had just finished his term at Washington. Soon afterwards Mr. Pratt was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and left his large property for the next two years almost wholly in the hands of young Wilson, who was hardly twenty-two years old. So great confidence had Mr. Pratt in him that on his death, in 1877, he appointed him his sole executor, a position that he still holds.

About the time of Senator Pratt's death Mr. T. H. Wilson died, and so another large estate was placed in the hands of his son. Mr. Wilson's friends have always regretted that he was not born to poverty, and especially that when so young he should have been placed in charge of two large estates, for he has mental traits that fit him for a lawyer of the very highest rank. He has a subtle, clear, quick

brain, and easily grasps the details of complicated litigations. He has the advantage of being very combative, and had only the necessity of daily bread forced him into court he would have made a very distinguished success.

Mr. Wilson is a thorough-going Republican. He has not a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, nor did his father before him. He is an excellent public speaker. So great have been his services to his party that he has several times been called upon to preside over its county and once over its district Congressional convention. Almost invariably at any assembly of the Republicans, in Logansport, a cry of "Wilson, Wilson" is heard from all over the house, and when Wilson appears upon the platform business begins and keeps on with great unanimity until the Democratic hide, in whole or in part, is hung up on the fence.

Only once in his life has Mr. Wilson held office. For two years he was a Common Councilman of Logansport, and at the end of his term the city's debt had been reduced \$100,000.

Mr. Wilson is an honest, upright man. He is one of the pillars of the Presbyterian Church, and carries his religion into his business. He could early have been in Congress but for his modesty and for his interesting family, to which he is very devoted. He is one of the men who gives his party honor and makes it known and respected both at home and abroad.

W. R. McKEEN.

The best type of American manhood is not that which seeks fame and glory by some sudden stroke of fortune or some unpremeditated deed of daring, but that which goes ahead with unflinching energy, with unceasing thought and with tireless industry to the gradual accomplishment of great things, to the final control of great affairs in the ordinary field of every-



W. R. H. Lee

day life, where the average man fights for bread, and cheese, and kisses. The career of Hon. W. R. McKeen, of Terre Haute, is that of a man who has steadily fought and won his way from humble beginnings to large wealth, to the direction of vast enterprises; a man who has been helpful to others; a man who has shaped the destinies of hundreds of his fellowmen and has done it with a kindly spirit and a human sympathy that have meant more to the recipients than any contribution of money or appointment of place he has conferred.

William Riley McKeen was born in Vigo county, Ind., October 12, 1829, the son of Benjamin and Leathy Paddock McKeen. His father was a sturdy farmer of Pennsylvania ancestry, but had migrated to Kentucky when it was a frontier State. The boy attended such district schools as were to be found in the neighborhood for a few months during the winter, but spent most of his time on his father's farm. He was extremely ambitious for an education and saved up money to go through Asbury University, but after one term his health broke down and he returned to the farm. At the age of seventeen he obtained a position as deputy in the office of Circuit Court Clerk of Vigo county. His next position was that of confidential clerk and bookkeeper of the branch of the State Bank of Indiana, located at Terre Haute. Here he came under the eye of experienced financiers, and his work was of such a character as to attract attention. When but twenty-three years old he was made cashier of the bank. It was a great step for a boy of his age, but he was not satisfied to remain in the position of an employe of others. Before many years he formed the banking firm of McKeen & Tousey. Later Mr. Demas Deming was a partner in the bank. Still later the firm was McKeen & Minshall. During these varied partnerships the bank progressed prosperously

with never a loss of a penny to depositors and a constantly extending credit. Their operations were conducted with great judgment and skill, and their work proved very profitable. In 1876 the banking house of McKeen & Co. was established and still enjoys the reputation of being one of the most substantial institutions of the State. In the early days banking and railroad building were kindred business. In 1867 Mr. McKeen became president of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, and developed it from a little short line to a great railroad system, extending from Indianapolis to St. Louis and from Terre Haute to Lake Michigan, in all about 650 miles of thoroughly equipped railway. He continued at the head of the system until he sold his holdings to the Pennsylvania Company in 1896. During the thirty years that he controlled it he never had a strike among any of the thousands of employes of the system. When grievances were presented to him he listened with patience and acted with justice. No man ever worked on the Vandalia who did not regard the "old man" as one of the best men living. Mr. McKeen was largely identified in the construction of the Indianapolis Belt Railroad and Stock Yards, and was president of the company until 1888 when the press of other duties caused his resignation.

Mr. McKeen has been thrice married and has been blessed with eight children. Mr. Frank McKeen, manager of the bank of McKeen & Co.; Crawford, teller and cashier of the same bank; Benjamin, superintendent of the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad; William R., engineer, in the services of the Union Pacific Railroad; Mrs. Sarah J. Dowling, of Terre Haute; Mrs. Valentine Shuler, of Minneapolis; Mrs. Horace Pugh, of Terre Haute, and Miss Edith McKeen.

Mr. McKeen has used his wealth as wisely and as generously as he used his energy and ability in accumulating. He

is the life and soul to numerous charities in Terre Haute, and no worthy cause has ever appealed to him in vain.

Mr. McKeen has always been an ardent Republican, and to no other man in the State does the Republican organization of Indiana owe more. His purse has always been wide open to it, and his energies have always been at its command in a decisive campaign, and while thus giving so much to the party he has never sought at its hands an office of honor or emolument. In 1896 some of his friends put forward his name as a possibility for the Senatorship, but Mr. McKeen paid little or no attention to the matter. When, in 1898, the same friends were able to demonstrate to him that he could have the election of Senator for the asking, he positively declined to permit the use of his name in any fashion. He preferred to round out his life as he had made it, as a developer of civilization, a man whose energies have been devoted to making "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before."

A. M. HIGGINS.

Among the young Republicans of the State none is more active or influential than Alvin M. Higgins. For some years he has been the moving spirit in the Indiana Republican League and has contributed very largely toward making it the great and forceful organization that it is. He was born November 19, 1866, at Superior City, Wis. His father, Rev. William Rayburn Higgins, was a Presbyterian clergyman of Scotch-Irish descent, and was the only divine in the wilderness at the head of Lake Superior for several years. His mother, Mary Elizabeth Condon Higgins, was born in New York City on land that is now included in Central Park, which was then leased by her father. While Alvin was still a child the family came to Marion, Indiana, and the boy was educated in the common schools of that

city, Bowling Green, O., and at Oberlin College. He managed to lose economy and working at what he could get to do to get through with his law studies and was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute in 1888. During the first year of his law practice he made eighty-five dollars, but patience and industry have brought him success and he now earns from his profession a very comfortable income. He is recognized as one of the best of the younger lawyers of the State and has been a member of the committee on examination of lawyers since 1891. In 1896 he was appointed trustee of the Terre Haute Carriage and Buggy Company, a position he still holds, and when the Citizens' Telephone Company was organized he was selected as its secretary.

In 1897 he was appointed by Judge Baker the United States Commissioner, and this is the only office of a political nature he has ever held, though he has been very active in political affairs. He was never a candidate but once. In the convention of 1898 his name was presented for the nomination for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and such strength did he carry with it that he was second in the balloting among a field of strong candidates. He has served frequently and well on political committees and has been a delegate to all the State conventions since 1888. His greatest activity has been in the State League of Republican Clubs. He became the county organizer in this league in 1892 and was made a district organizer in 1894 and 1895. In 1896, and again in 1897, he was unanimously elected president of the league, but declined a re-election in 1898. In the National convention of Republican clubs, in 1897, at Detroit, his friends sprang his name for the presidency of the National League and after a canvass of a few hours brought to him 300 out of 1,500 votes cast for this office. He was made a member of the National judicial committee and is still a member of the executive

committee of the State League. On April 12, 1899, he was married to Miss Margaret Beatrice Keating, daughter of Edward W. Keating, of Terre Haute.

Mr. Higgins has about him a personal affability and magnetism and a kindly good nature that makes him hosts of friends wherever he goes, and certainly there is no man in Indiana to whom the future holds out a brighter promise.

HON. JESSE OVERSTREET.

Those who have watched the career of Hon. Jesse Overstreet are predicting for him a future of very high distinction—nay he has already attained a niche in the history of the country that most men would be proud to hold at the end of their careers. Mr. Overstreet was born December 14, 1859, at Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, the son of Gabriel M. and Sarah L. Overstreet. His ancestors were of English stock and migrated from Virginia to Kentucky in 1798. In 1834 his grandfather, Samuel Overstreet, moved from Kentucky to Johnson county, Indiana, where he purchased a tract of land near Franklin and with the aid of his sons carved out for himself a home in the wilderness. Gabriel Overstreet secured, by his own exertions, a college education and entered the practice of law and in Franklin the firm of Overstreet & Hunter was for more than forty years one of the best known law firms in that section of the State. His wife was Miss Sarah L. Morgan, a daughter of Rev. Lewis Morgan, a Baptist minister of prominence, having been for many years a leader in the church. Jesse Overstreet was educated in the common schools, graduating from the Franklin high school in 1877. The next year he entered Franklin College, where he graduated in 1882 with the degree of A. B. The college has since conferred upon him the degree of A. M. Upon graduation he entered the office of

his father, where he took a thorough course of study and was admitted to the bar in April, 1886. In 1890 he was made chief clerk for United States Marshall W. L. Dunlap, but at the death of Mr. Hunter, in August, 1891, he resigned this position to enter in the partnership with his father, where he continued to practice until he took his seat in Congress in 1895. In the practice of law he was unusually successful, and his success was due to a clear and logical mind, coupled with untiring industry and conscientious labor in the preparation of cases. He early took an active interest in political matters, and while his ideals were high he believed that it was proper to serve a political apprenticeship in order that he might understand practical politics as well as the higher duties of statesmanship. He acted as secretary of the Johnson county committee, in 1886, and participated actively in local, district and State conventions. In 1892 he was elected a member of the State committee from the fifth district. This involved a duty as chairman of the fifth Congressional district committee, and while his work and counsel in the State committee were always valuable, his methods of organization in the fifth district were such as to attract very general attention. There was nothing brilliant about his scheme, but he went upon the theory that "genius is simply an indefinite capacity for labor," and the great feature of his organization was its systematic thoroughness. His work attracted such very general attention that in the spring of 1894 he was nominated for Congress, and made one of the most thorough campaigns the district had ever known, resulting in his election by a handsome majority, though the district was strongly Democratic. The next winter the State legislature took his county out of the district and put it in a separate district with Marion county, and when it came time to nominate a Congressman Mr. Overstreet was practically



Jesse Overstreet

unknown in Marion county, where nine-tenths of the voters of his new district resided. In truth at the time the Congressional convention was held but few people believed that the district could be carried by the Republicans, and hence there was little opposition to his nomination. Before the campaign was over, however, Marion county and Indianapolis knew him thoroughly. His speeches had been popular, eloquent, and above all substantial. He was re-elected and at the end of his second term had a very sharp contest for his renomination. His opponent was Joseph B. Kealing, one of the most popular young Republicans of Indianapolis, and his friends organized a very powerful effort to nominate him. Overstreet had by this time, however, earned recognition as one of the best men in Congress, and the business men of Indianapolis rallied round him as they had never done before with any candidate and achieved his renomination and re-election.

It would require a volume to properly detail the extent and value of his work as a member of Congress. The Congress of the United States contains many of the biggest and broadest minds of the country, but young as Mr. Overstreet is, both in years and in term of service, he is very generally recognized as one of the few dozen leaders who very largely shape the legislation of the country. He is on the floor but little and acquires but very few antagonisms, yet he puts behind every measure in which he is interested a force of common sense and personal influence that has brought him a large measure of success in everything he has undertaken. He succeeded in getting for Indianapolis a new public building, something her representatives in Congress have been failing in for more than a decade. He was selected in 1896 a member of the Congressional campaign committee, which serves as a National committee, looking after the election of Republican Congressmen. So efficient was

his work in this that the office of secretary was forced upon him, over his protest, in 1898. His most important work in Congress has been in the interest of monetary legislation. He realized during the campaign of 1896 the necessity for the establishment of the gold standard in law and has since worked untiringly, intelligently and successfully to that end.

Mr. Overstreet was married June 7, 1898, to Miss Katharyne Crump, of Columbus, Ind., and they reside in a very pretty and comfortable home in Indianapolis.

Mr. Overstreet's success is a striking illustration of the power of character in American politics. Industry and native ability and the power of understanding men have contributed not a little to his success, but above everything else the strength of the general support and recognition given him arises from the confidence that all men have in his courage and honesty of purpose. He has never stooped to demagoguery or to deception of any kind in his political campaigns or in his Congressional work. He is slow to make up his mind, but once he is thoroughly determined which is the right side of the question his conviction is positive and unchangeable. While his ideals are high and his methods are clean, he has never despised the practical and sets a high value upon organization, whether in the management of a political campaign or in the accomplishment of a great purpose in Congress.

ALBERT R. BEARDSLEY.

One of the best known Republicans of Northern Indiana is Albert R. Beardsley, of Elkhart. Mr. Beardsley is a self-made man. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, November 7, 1847. His father, Elijah Hubbell Beardsley, was a wagon maker by trade. His ancestors on his father's side came from Wales and on his mother's side from Holland. The



A. R. Beardsley

grandfather and the great grandfather were soldiers in the Revolution. He was educated in the common schools. Until 1863 he worked on a farm.

From 1864 to 1870 he was a clerk in a dry goods store and between the years 1870 and 1876 he operated a dry goods store of his own. From 1878 to 1890 he was the manager of the Muzzy Starch Company.

Since 1890 he has been manager of the Dr. Miles Medical Company, in which company he is a stockholder and a director. He is also a stockholder and director in the National Starch Company of New York.

Mr. Beardsley was married in 1872 to Elizabeth F. Baldwin.

In 1872 Mr. Beardsley was elected City Clerk of Elkhart and served his term with credit. In 1876 he was elected City Treasurer. From 1892 to 1896 he was a member of the City Council. He was a member of the House in the Sixty-First General Assembly of Indiana and is well remembered as one of the most conservative and able members of that body and took a prominent part in the fight for the county reform bill, which was successfully passed. He has for some time been prominent in the municipal affairs of the city of Elkhart and is a prosperous manufacturer. His record as a party worker is an excellent one. He has taken an active part in every campaign since 1868. He was a member of the Elkhart county Republican committee in 1896 and 1897 and was a delegate to the Republican State conventions of 1896 and 1898. In 1897 he was appointed a Colonel upon the staff of Governor Mount. He is one of Elkhart's leading and progressive citizens and is a stalwart Republican, active and unostentatious.

CASSIUS C. SHIRLEY.

CASSIUS C. SHIRLEY, though still a very young man, has been known for some years now as one of the strongest and ablest lawyers of Northern Indiana. While he has been active and very influential in politics, he has kept his eye steadily upon the goal of high success as a lawyer. He was born November 28, 1859, at Russia-ville, in Howard county. His father was Dr. D. J. Shirley, descendant of one of the early families of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky in the eighteenth century and thence to Indiana in 1834. His mother's family was of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania stock. Dr. Shirley sent his son to the academy at New London and to college at Greencastle, and later through the law department of the University of Michigan. His effort to obtain an education was varied, with one term as teacher of the district school when he was seventeen years old. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Kokomo. The following year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Howard county and served two years. In 1884 he was made City Attorney of Kokomo, a position to which he has been re-elected ever since. In 1886 he was married to Miss Blanche Klum, of Kokomo, and they have one daughter. Mr. Shirley's whole time and his splendid abilities have been devoted to the practice of law, and he has built up a reputation and practice that extends far in the borders of the State. He has been an active Republican since his earliest years and his counsel has been sought by the State organization in every campaign during the last decade. He served as member of the State committee from 1890 to 1896 and in its councils invariably displayed a conservatism and wisdom that earned for him the admiration and respect of his associates.



W. W. Lambert

The life of State Senator William W. Lambert is the history of a young man who by innate ability, strict integrity and patient industry has won his way from the position of a hardworking farmer boy to his present high standing as a lawyer and a prominent Republican member of the Indiana Senate. Leaving the farm of his father while yet a young boy, with fixed purposes and a high ambition, he worked his way through college, struggled along as a young lawyer and finally achieved the success for which he had spent years of careful and patient effort.

William Weldon Lambert was born November 1, 1857, on a farm near Columbus, Indiana, his present residence. Both his father, Henry W. Lambert, a respected farmer of Bartholomew county, and his mother, Emeline Lambert, came to Bartholomew county in the forties. His father came with Henry Lambert, Sr., grandfather of W. W. Lambert, from Pennsylvania in 1842. His mother came

with her father, Henry Coblenz, from Ohio in 1848. Young Lambert worked hard on his father's farm during the summer months and attended country school in the winter, making the most of his opportunities, until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he entered Hartsville College. Realizing what an important thing an education was, Mr. Lambert was a hard working student and stood in the forefront of his classes as a result. After two years of college work, Mr. Lambert began teaching school as a side issue and as a means of support, and was graduated from college at the age of twenty-one. Having read law during his entire college course, and while he was teaching school, Mr. Lambert was admitted to the bar in 1878 and was graduated from college in 1879. He began the practice of law in 1880 and is now a prominent and successful practitioner.

Mr. Lambert was elected to the Senate of Indiana from Bartholomew and Decatur counties in 1898, carrying the Democratic county of Bartholomew by 300 majority, running far ahead of his ticket, a testimonial of the respect and confidence placed in him by the people of his native county, regardless of politics. In the Senate he made an enviable record as an able and conservative representative of the people.

As a campaign orator, Mr. Lambert has always been popular. His first experience in this line was in the campaign of 1880, having the previous year first began the active practice of law. He spoke in nearly every part of the county in that year and was everywhere sought after as a representative of his party on the stump. Since that year he has taken an active part in every speaking campaign, and his services have continually grown in demand by the Republican committees and by the people of his party in the campaigns.

Mr. Lambert was a candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress from the fourth district of Indiana in 1896,

before the convention at North Vernon, which nominated Hon. Marcus R. Sulzer, and received very earnest and creditable support. He was a member of the Republican State committee from 1894 to 1896. Mr. Lambert is a rising man with the reputation of an able, efficient and careful attorney in whom is found an abundance of sound political timber.

WARREN BIGLER.

WARREN BIGLER, of Wabash, member of the Republican State central committee for the eleventh district, is a "self-made" man, but not in the offensive sense of that much abused term. What he has accumulated by unremitting toil, vigorous self-denial and the exercise of wits sharpened by stern necessity and constant contact with bright and active minds. Of fine accomplishments and a manner peculiarly attractive, his numerous acquaintances among men of position and influence, were readily formed, and the close friendships which grew out of these brought golden opportunities of which he quickly and successfully availed himself.

Twenty odd years ago, when he came to Wabash, Mr. Bigler was without a dollar and without occupation. His unexceptionable habits, his pluck and his pleasing address straightway won their way to public confidence, and upon opening a modest law and abstract office, offers of assistance and support were not lacking and within a few years he was well grounded in the business community and the foundation of his present competence laid.

The savings from his slender income of those earlier years were carefully invested. He became identified with a half dozen building and loan associations in an official capacity, and his tastes were thus diverted to real estate investments, which generally proved profitable. He all this time was a conspicuous figure in local politics, and



Warren Bigler

became a member of the Republican county central committee in 1880, and serving continuously thereon as a member and as secretary and chairman until two years ago, when he relinquished the chairmanship to become the chairman of the eleventh district committee. He has never sought nor held an elective office, aside from that of Trustee of the Wabash public schools, which place he has held for the past fifteen years, being now president of the board. During all his residence in Wabash he has been associated with every movement for the advancement of the interests of the city and county. He is now a director of the *Plain Dealer* company and also president of that corporation; is a director of the Wabash National Bank, and is one of the organizers of the company to build an electric railway line from Wabash to Kokomo.

Politically he is regarded as one of the cleverest campaigners in Indiana, and because of his prowess as a political manager

he is biennially chosen to represent the Republicans of the county in the party conventions. He has been selected as a delegate to the Congressional conventions six times in sixteen years—1882, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1894 and 1896, and to the State conventions six times in thirteen years—1886, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896 and 1898.

Mr. Bigler is yet a young man, having been born in Shelby county, Indiana, September 24, 1851. His father was Lewis Bigler, and his mother Malissa Bigler, the latter surviving and making her home with her son.

Mr. Bigler received only a common school education, and in his young manhood taught a district school, but there is no college-bred man in Indiana who has cultivated to a higher degree a taste for the best in literature, art and music on which, locally, he is considered an authority.

His truly is an exemplification of the hackneyed motto that "keeping everlastingly at it brings success," and his career is one which certainly serves as an inspiration to every ambitious lad who will study it.

JOHN C. CHANEY.

The Indiana colony at Washington contains many distinguished men, but there is none among them of whom the Indianian feels prouder than of Hon. John Crawford Chaney. Mr. Chaney has a reputation as an able lawyer, a man of affairs as wide as the country, and, with his magnificent ability as a writer and logician, he has contributed handsomely to the success of the Republican party, not only in Indiana, but in many other States. He was born February 1, 1853, on his maternal grandfather's farm, in Columbiana county, Ohio, the son of James and Nancy Chaney. His father is of Scotch descent, tinged with French,

and was an architect by profession who later retired to the peaceful occupation of farming. While the subject of this sketch was still a child the family migrated to Ft. Wayne and there he had the benefit of the public schools. At the age of eighteen his father gave him his time, and, by his unaided efforts, he succeeded in getting through Ascension Seminary, at Sullivan, and was finally graduated at the Cincinnati College. He had worked his way by teaching through both the seminary and college, and had developed such an aptitude for it that upon graduation he was given charge of the graded school at Farmersburg. The next year he had charge of the high school and superintended the public schools at Worthington. His experience convinced him that his energies and abilities entitled him to a broader field than that of the schoolmaster, and while engaged in his school work he took up the study of law and has practiced ever since 1883. In 1880 he was chosen organizer and chairman of the Republican committee of Sullivan county. Theretofore, such few Republicans as were scattered through Sullivan county had been rather ashamed to own to their politics and such a thing as having a county organization was new to them. Young Chaney went in with fearless courage and his vigorous work gave Sullivan county the first complete organization it had ever had. His energetic and courageous work attracted general attention and in 1884 he was made a member of the State committee. His work in the law had been no less energetic and successful than that in politics, and shortly after General Harrison's inauguration he was appointed assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States. Here he was charged with the defense of suits against the Government and tried and won a greater number of cases for the Government than any assistant theretofore or since. At the close of four years he resigned and returned to the practice of law



John C. Chaney

at Sullivan, Ind., but so great has been the demand for his professional services before the departments and United States courts at Washington that he has been compelled to maintain an office in the capital and devote his time between there and Sullivan. He has engaged in every campaign since that of 1880 as an orator, and his services have always been at the command of the State committee. He is one of the few orators that always command large audiences throughout Indiana and his ability as a persuasive vote getter is unsurpassed. Of recent years he has also campaigned successfully in Ohio, Illinois, Maryland and other States.

Mr. Chaney was married December 26, 1876, to Miss Ella Saucerman and two children add charm to their delightful home in Sullivan. Naturally, a man of such broad culture is much sought socially, and Mr. Chaney is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and various social clubs and societies.

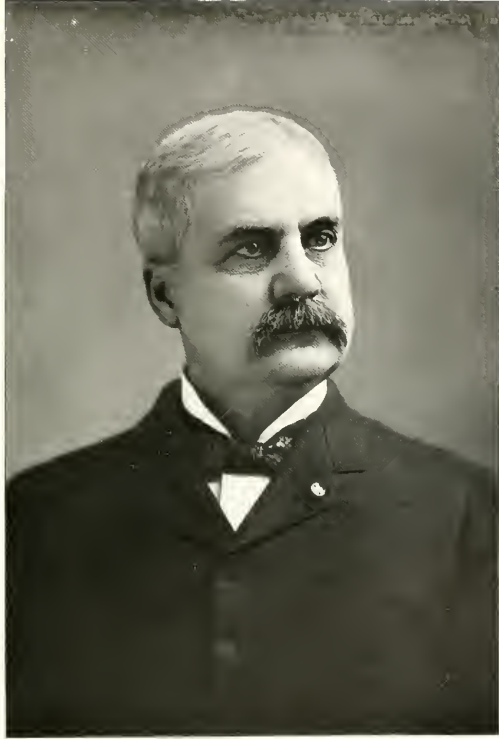
ROSCOE O. HAWKINS.

HON. ROSCOE O. HAWKINS has been for a number of years one of the most efficient leaders of the Republican party in Indiana. For years he has been looked to as one of the men who make platforms and whose advice is eagerly sought in the conduct of campaigns.

Mr. Hawkins was born on February 21, 1848, at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, the son of Gaylord B. and Eunice E. Hawkins. His father was a minister in the Methodist church, a man whose English ancestors had settled in Vermont in the early years of the Republic. His mother was of Connecticut stock. The young man was educated at Warren, Ohio, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and during these years of study his path was full of difficulties. His father went into the army as a chaplain and died there in 1862. Thereafter the boy was compelled to shift

for himself and worked at any honorable employment he could find while still pursuing his studies. In the spring of 1870, when twenty-two years of age, he located in Indianapolis and began the practice of law. By unwearying industry he slowly brought success and has for a number of years enjoyed a fame as a lawyer known throughout the State. No member of the bar in Indiana is better versed in the law or endowed with a more logical mind. He has a way of reducing a case right down to fundamental principles that carries his argument with the presentation of his propositions.

From the beginning of his life Mr. Hawkins has been a steadfast and uncompromising Republican and has devoted an immense amount of time to work for the party, not so much by oratorical effort as in the work of organization and thought in shaping party policies. In 1874 he was secretary of the Republican county committee and did the same work for the State committee in 1876. That same year he was chairman of the executive committee of the county committee. In 1880 he was chairman of the county committee when Marion county was the storm-center of one of the most memorable campaigns in the history of the State. His work was done so thoroughly and so well that it gave him a wide reputation as an astute political manager. From that time on he served in every campaign as a member of the county executive committee and in 1896 served as member of the State executive committee. He was elected City Attorney in 1876 and administered the office with distinguished ability for three years, and though he has devoted an enormous amount of time and energy to the Republican party during his career this is the only office of emolument he has ever held. At the earnest solicitation of his party he accepted the nomination for joint Senator from Marion, Hancock and Shelby counties in 1896 and was elected in spite of a



R. O. Hawkins

very heavy Democratic plurality in the district and in this office he has served the State ably and well. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention. The high esteem in which he is held as a citizen of Indianapolis is evidenced by the fact that for the past eight years he has served as a member of the board of governors of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. He is a member of the Columbia and Marion clubs and served as president of the Columbia Club for one term. He is a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Loyal Legion by inheritance. Mr. Hawkins was married February 19, 1873, at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Martha L. Harmon and they have two children. Mrs. Hawkins holds a place in the social life of Indianapolis as eminent as does her husband in his profession and in political circles.

FRANKLIN W. HAYS.

No man has contributed more thought and intelligence and practical energy toward making the Columbia Club a political and social institution, whose influence is felt not only in every county of the State, but far beyond its borders, than Dr. Franklin W. Hays. But it is not in this alone that Dr. Hays has attained distinction. A man of such force of character and such fervid activity is bound to succeed and succeed quickly in whatever he undertakes, and Dr. Hays' first and main purpose in life has been success in his profession, and it is doubtful if any physician in the history of the State has ever attained such eminence in the practice in so short a period as he.

Franklin W. Hays was born in El Dorado, Ohio, April 2, 1858, the son of James C. and Sarah J. Clevenger Hays. In his early boyhood his parents removed to Columbus, Ind., where his father lived and prospered as a merchant. His ancestry was of the pioneers of Georgia and

Southern Tennessee, men of prominence in the affairs of their State, both civil and military. His mother was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and number among them many men of distinction. One of them, Shubael Clevenger, was a sculptor whose fame was known on both sides of the ocean. The boy went through the common schools and high school at Columbus, after which he entered the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, taking the classical course. Before graduation he had determined upon medicine as a profession and as soon as his college course was completed he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. Grove, at Columbus. Later he read with Drs. Howard and Martin, at Greenfield, and then came to Indianapolis where he was under the instruction of Drs. P. H. and Henry Jameson. He then entered the Medical College of Indiana, and graduated with honors in 1880. His industry and ability attracted attention in the college and while still an undergraduate he was elected assistant to the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology. After receiving his diploma he was continued as assistant to the chair of Chemistry and Librarian and Registrar of the college. In 1883 he was appointed lecturer on Dermatology and Venereal Diseases and was made superintendent of the Free Dispensary. In the meantime he had taken a postgraduate course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and had spent much time in the great hospitals of New York and Philadelphia. He very soon gained recognition in the profession and was influential in the organization of the Indiana Medical College, in which he was elected to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, to which he added Dermatology. He was made secretary of the college and faculty and has been honored thrice with the secretaryship and once with the presidency of the College Alumni Association. He has been active and influential in the work



Franklin W. Hays.

of the Marion County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is on the staff of the City Hospital, the City Dispensary and St. Vincent's Hospital.

Dr. Hays has always been an ardent Republican and was one of the charter members of the Columbia Club. From the first he has been one of its most active members, and was very influential in its development from a mere marching club to the most prominent political and social organization of the city. In 1897 he was made chairman of its house committee and began to rapidly develop the plans of wider usefulness for the club that he had been revolving in his mind for some time. It was then that the club began to branch out actively through the State and practically doubled its membership by admitting a few men of large prominence from each county in Indiana. At the same time the question of building a new club house was brought to a head. The next year he was chosen president of the club and under his active administration ways and means for the construction of the new club house were found, and the result is far and away the handsomest club house west of New York. Dr. Hays is a man of high standing in Masonry and a member of many of its orders. As will be seen from the bare skeleton of facts thus briefly stated, Dr. Hays' life is a remarkably busy one. His indefatigable energy, patient persistence and remarkable ability in the conception and execution of plans have brought him rapidly to the front of every movement with which he has been connected.

June 25, 1884, Dr. Hays was married to Miss Lonella Graves White, daughter of the late Thomas White, Esq., of Memphis, a prominent banker and planter. Two sons, bright and active boys, have been born of this marriage. Dr. Hays is in the prime of his young manhood. In his profession and in such other lines of

activity as he has taken up he has achieved the very highest success in a few years, and certainly the future holds out to him the very brightest of promises.

J. J. M. LAFOLLETTE.

JESSE JENNINGS MILLS LAFOLLETTE, who was the unquestioned leader of the Republican majority in the State Senate in 1897, is a man who, through steadfast industry and patient work, backed by a large fund of native intelligence, has steadily earned his way from humble beginnings to a position of large prominence in the State. He was born September 12, 1846, in Jay county, Indiana, on the farm of his father, John LaFollette, a sturdy farmer of French Huguenot stock. He received his education in the common schools of Jay county and later took a course in Liber College. After his graduation, he supported himself by working on the farm and teaching a common school, while putting in all his spare time on the study of law. After he opened his office it was not long until the people of Jay county discovered that any legal work he undertook for them was done with, not only ability, but with the most conscientious care and fidelity, and he soon acquired a paying practice. In September, 1875, he was married to Miss Anna Wells, of Portland, and they have two children. Mr. LaFollette has been an ardent Republican from the beginning. His youth was passed and his character formed in those stirring years just before the Civil War when the conscience of the country ranged itself with a Republican party for the freedom of the slaves. When war broke out he volunteered and went to the front as a member of Company E of the 139th Indiana. Returning to Portland at the close of the war, he resumed the practice of law and while active in political affairs neither sought nor accepted political office. He was an eloquent talker and his services on

the stump were much in demand and were given freely. In 1876 he gave up his whole time during the campaign as chairman of the county central committee. In 1892 he was chosen as a candidate for Presidential Elector in the eleventh Congressional district. In 1894 he accepted the nomination for joint Senator from Adams, Jay and Blackford counties, a Senatorial district that had a normal Democratic majority of over 1,800. He accepted the nomination, with no notion of election, at the earnest and continued solicitation of the party leaders and in the belief that in so doing he might in some measure add to the local strength of the State ticket. His personal popularity throughout the district was such that while the general vote of the district was heavily Democratic he was elected and served his term of four years in the Senate. There he was the author of many useful measures and acquired a very great influence in the Senate. On August 1, 1897, he was appointed Assistant U. S. Attorney for the district of Indiana and is still serving ably in that capacity. Kindly and straightforward in his nature, able and intelligent in his work, Mr. LaFollette has already acquired high distinction and there is reason to believe that the future holds for him higher honors.

GEORGE P. HAYWOOD.

GEORGE P. HAYWOOD, one of the most potent of the young Republican leaders of the State, is a man who has risen by sheer force of intellect and industry to a position of great eminence as a lawyer and of great influence in politics. Beginning his active life with neither money nor friends he is now in excellent circumstances and counts warm and loyal supporters by the score in every county in Indiana.

George Price Haywood was born December 15, 1852, at Sugar Grove, Tippecanoe

county, Indiana. His father, Henry Haywood, was born in New Jersey in 1812 and moved in boyhood with his parents to Green county, Ohio. Coming of age he started out for himself and located in Montgomery county, Indiana, and soon afterwards removed to Tippecanoe county, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. Martha Haywood, the mother of George, was a native of North Carolina, and had later removed to Montgomery county with her parents. The boy was educated at the common schools and afterwards given courses in the Green Hill Seminary and the Northern Indiana Normal School. In the meantime he had worked on the farm during vacations and after-school hours, and at the age of eighteen he began teaching school and taught for several years. In 1877, while still pursuing his occupation as a school teacher, he began the study of law, and in 1880 he entered the law office of Behm & Behm, at Lafayette, and remained there two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and has since practiced law in Lafayette. He soon rose to some local distinction in his profession and was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the twenty-third judicial circuit in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888. During his term as Prosecuting Attorney he had six murder cases and secured a conviction in every case. One of these, the Pettit murder case, was one of the most celebrated cases in the criminal annals of Indiana, and Mr. Haywood's management of the case brought him fame as a criminal lawyer that spread over several States. Fred W. Pettit was a Methodist minister in charge of the O'Dell and Shawnee churches when his wife died in 1889. Pettit had shown a predilection for another woman and was charged with murder and the trial was held in Montgomery county, on a change of venue, in 1890. He was defended by very able counsel and after a long legal struggle



Geo R Haywood

was convicted of having murdered his wife by strychnia poisoning and was imprisoned for life.

While thus attaining fame as a lawyer Mr. Haywood had attained no small measure of prominence in the politics of the State. His natural eloquence, keen logic and close observation of affairs had made him a valuable man on the stump and his services as an orator were in large demand in every campaign. In 1892 he was nominated by the Republican State convention for Reporter of the Supreme Court and in that year of Democratic landslides made a surprisingly successful canvass, running considerably ahead of his ticket, though he went down in defeat with his party. In May, 1894, he was appointed City Attorney of Lafayette, an office which he still administers with great ability. He has been a delegate to every district and State convention of his party since 1888. In 1894 he was made chairman of the Tippecanoe county committee and conducted a very vigorous and successful campaign. In 1898 he was made a member of the advisory committee of the Republican State committee.

As a man of affairs Mr. Haywood has been fully as successful as in the other walks of life. He is connected with the Lafayette Bridge Company as its regular attorney, and is director and attorney of the Lafayette Telephone Company, and attorney for Taylor's Bank, of Lafayette. He is a member of the Lincoln and Lafayette clubs and is socially very popular. He was married October 1, 1879, to Miss Mary Marshall, of Montmorenci, and they have three children. Thus early in life Mr. Haywood has reached a point of success that very few men attain after lifelong struggles, and there are few, if any, men in Indiana to whom the future holds a brighter promise.

W. A. WOODS.

It is doubtful if Indiana has ever produced a jurist who handled so many legal controversies involving large affairs and handled them so well as has Judge W. A. Woods. During the course of his long career on the Federal bench many legal preliminaries have been presented, involving not only vast interests, but bringing up almost entirely new questions for adjudication. While conservative always, he has never hesitated or shirked a decision and the precedents he has set have almost invariably been affirmed and followed by the greatest judicial body the world has known, the United States Supreme Court.

William Allen Woods was born May 16, 1837, near Farmington, Marshall county, Tenn. He was the youngest of three children, the others being girls, and was only a month old when his father died, while pursuing his studies in theology. His paternal grandfather was a slaveholder and a man of affairs. His mother's father, William D. Ewing, was also a well-to-do farmer, but held as slaves only an old couple who had long been in the family at the time of Judge Woods' earliest recollection. When the boy was seven years of age, his mother married Captain John Miller, who, being strongly opposed to slavery, moved with the family to Iowa, where he died after a few months, leaving Allen (as he was called) and a younger stepbrother to do the work of the farm. He attended school in winter until near fourteen, when he was employed in a mill, and after that for a few months clerked in the village store. Meanwhile, by carrying hod for the plasterers, he worked out a subscription to the building of the academy at Troy, in which he afterward prepared for college and in which at the same time he was an assistant teacher. Before eighteen he was prominent in the Order of Good Templars, being chief of

his lodge, having also assisted in organizing the Grand Lodge of the State, of which he was elected an officer.

In 1855 he matriculated in Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and pursued a classical course to graduation in 1859. He was a good all-round student, but was especially apt in mathematics, and for one year after graduation was employed in the college as a tutor. He then became a teacher at Marion, Indiana, where he continued until, in consequence of the first battle of Bull Run, the school was broken up. He enlisted, but, by reason of an injury in the foot, did not go into the service. He was an omnivorous reader from boyhood, devouring all the books which he was able to procure, and from the time of his graduation pursued the study of law with great assiduity.

In 1862, on St. Patrick's day, he located in Goshen, and entered upon the practice of his profession. From the beginning he was prosperous and successful. He was elected to the legislature in 1866 and served with credit as a member of the judiciary committee, proposing a number of bills which were enacted into laws. He was offered, by Governor Baker, but declined, the appointment of Circuit Judge for the thirty-fourth circuit, then just created. In 1873 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the thirty-fourth circuit of the State and re-elected in 1878 without opposition, discharging the judicial duties with such ability as to gain a State reputation and secure from the Republican convention of 1880 a nomination to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, to which he was elected in October. Assuming the duties of that office in January, 1881, he served until May, 1883, when he was appointed by President Arthur to the position of United States District Judge for the District of Indiana, succeeding Judge Gresham, who had been appointed Postmaster-General.

He held the District Judge'ship until March 17, 1892, when, upon the nomination of President Harrison, he was confirmed and commissioned Circuit Judge of the United States for the seventh circuit and is now the senior circuit Judge for that circuit, and as such presides in the Circuit Court of Appeals, which sits at Chicago.

Although his grandfathers were slaveholders, his father and stepfather were anti-slavery in sentiment and he became a practical Abolitionist. A slave girl, given to his mother by her father upon her marriage, had thereby become the property of his father, but by his father's last will she was to have her freedom when she should arrive at the age of twenty-one. The girl married and before she was entitled to freedom gave birth to a boy, who was left as a slave in Tennessee in 1847, the mother going with the family to Iowa. As the boy grew he became valuable, as human chattels were valued. By the time Judge Woods was half through college he was compelled to borrow money in order to finish the course, and it was suggested to him that several hundred dollars could be raised by selling the black boy. He declined positively to profit in that way, avowing his purpose rather to leave college, and insisted that the boy be brought North and given his freedom, and that was done.

Among the notable cases tried by Judge Woods, one that attracted wide attention and interest, was the application for an injunction on behalf of the Government to compel the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition to close the gates on Sunday. In the hearing of the case Circuit Judges Woods and Jenkins and Judge Grosscup, of the district court, sat together. Judges Woods and Jenkins decided to grant the injunction, and each delivered an elaborate oral opinion presenting the argument and reasons for his decision. The former held that there had been such a transfer of the

possession of Jackson Park to the United States for the purposes of the Exposition as to vest in Congress the right and duty of control, and that as Congress had made Sunday closing a condition upon which it had voted an appropriation in aid of the exposition the Government had the right to exact compliance with the condition and for that purpose to invoke the aid of a court of equity.

While Judge Woods occupied the district bench his court had more than the usual number of political cases. The most important and notable was the trial and conviction of parties indicted for conspiring to obtain unlawful possession of the tally sheets containing a record of the vote in the city of Indianapolis at the Congressional election in 1886. Judge Woods' construction of the statutes applicable to the case was strenuously contested, but was sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court. *In re Coy*, 127 U. S., 731.

The case that attracted the most attention, however, was the proceeding against Colonel Dudley, charged with writing a letter from New York, during the campaign of 1888, advising bribery at the polls. The election was, perhaps, the most exciting ever held in the State, and charges of corruption were freely made by both parties. A "confidential" letter, alleged to have been written by the chairman of a Democratic county committee to a subordinate, fell into the hands of the enemy. It advised that voters that could be bought were simply "floats" and should be looked after closely, that no one should escape. Another letter, over the alleged signature of Colonel Dudley, written on a sheet bearing the imprint of the National Republican committee, and addressed to an unknown person in Indiana, was intercepted in some manner and fell into the hands of a Democratic State committee. It gave full and explicit directions concerning the election and contained this

offensive clause: "Divide the floaters into blocks of five and put a trusted man with necessary funds in charge of these five and make him responsible that none get away and that all vote our ticket." In this charge to the Federal grand jury, which met November 14, 1888, Judge Woods called attention to section 5511 of the U. S. Revised Statutes, which makes bribery an offense and provides that any person who "aids, counsels, procures or advises any such voter, person or officer, to do any act hereby made a crime * * * shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than three years, or by both, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution." The question of the proper construction of the statute having been under consideration between Judge Woods and ex-Senator McDonald and there having developed a difference of opinion, Judge Woods purposely omitted any construction of the section and gave his charge to the jury substantially in the language of the statute, so as to leave the District Attorney free to conduct the investigation before the grand jury in his own way. A month later, however, in a response to a request of the grand jury, for more explicit instruction, he quoted section 5511 of the Statutes and added this construction: "But in any case, besides the mere fact of the advice or counsel, it must be shown that the crime contemplated was committed or an attempt made to commit it." This was followed by a storm of partisan criticism. It was charged in the Democratic press, and by the senior Senator from Indiana upon the floor of the United States Senate, that this construction was inconsistent with the first charge and that the Judge had determined to shield the guilty by making indictment impossible under his construction of the law. The criticism having been repeated in words of bitter denunciation in the Democratic State platform of 1890, Judge Woods published an



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W. J. Woods

elaborate statement of facts, with correspondence and data, which not only exonerated him from any suspicion of wrongdoing or inconsistency, but also showed that his construction of the law was correct, that it was approved by Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, who examined the authorities carefully at his request, and it appeared later that his ruling was in exact accord with an early decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *United States vs. Mills*, 7 Peters, 137, which seems to have been overlooked while the discussion was going on. The vindication was complete.

But more notable and important than any other of his services upon the bench were the issue of the injunction in 1894 against interference with interstate commerce and the carrying of the mails on the railroads running into Chicago and the punishment by imprisonment of the officers of the American Railway Union for disobedience of the injunction. To that injunction, and the punishment of its violators, is referable the expression, and the outcry against "government by injunction;" but seldom has a more notable tribute to the law and to a judge for declaring and enforcing it been uttered than by Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, at the banquet of the Marquette Club, of Chicago, when he said:

"The great strike of which this city was the historic center attests the wisdom of judicial interference. * * * The peaceful ending of that strike is a supreme attestation of the power of the American people to govern themselves. That honest and true-minded men were on both sides of that controversy no sensible man doubts and that it was settled judiciously and not by bayonets and bullets is the glory of all. And here let me say in passing that the hero of that struggle for the domination of the law was Circuit Judge William A. Woods, whose name will be revered and honored through the coming ages, long

after the memories of his critics and assailants shall have become, like the body of Lazarus, four days in the grave."

Judge Woods is recognized as a jurist of the highest integrity. He is careful and painstaking in research, deliberate and conservative in judgment. Judge Woods was married December 6, 1870, to Miss Newton, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have two children a daughter, and a son.

FRANCIS E. BAKER.

It has often been said that in America it is a difficult thing for the son of a great man to earn the respect of a community, and there is not a little truth in this statement. Many an ambitious spirit has been crushed with the contemptuous comment, "He is the son of his father." With this in mind one can understand something of the force of character and strength of will that Francis E. Baker has put in the battle of life to attain the high and honorable position of a Judge of the State Supreme Court while his father is still on the Federal bench as District Judge of Indiana. When Judge John H. Baker was appointed to the Federal bench many tempting offers were made to his son for partnerships and corporation practice at the capital, but the Bakers are not made of that sort of stuff. The son preferred to remain at Goshen and practice law, as he had done theretofore, upon his own merits, and the father was more than satisfied that this should be the case.

Francis E. Baker was born at Goshen, Indiana, October 20, 1860, the son of Hon. John H. Baker, whose career as lawyer, statesman and jurist is set forth on another page of this volume. His mother, Mrs. Harriet E. Baker, is a daughter of Hon. Joseph H. DeFrees, who was an early settler of Elkhart county and one of the most prominent citizens of the State. The boy was educated in the common schools, but when it came to his preparation for college



Francis G. Baker.

his father took the matter in hand and tutored him in Greek, Latin, mathematics and other essentials. He entered the Indiana State University in 1876 and remained there two years. In 1878 he entered the University of Michigan and graduated in 1882, after completing a special course that usually requires five years. In that great university he is still remembered as one of the most intelligent students among the thousands that have attended there. In 1880 he served as class historian and during the last year of his course was the literary editor of the college paper, *The Chronicle*, and was class poet at the commencement exercises of his class. After graduation he read law for two years under his father and Judge Mitchell and with the beginning of 1885 he formed a partnership with his father. This partnership was dissolved in 1892 when his father was appointed to the Federal bench. He then formed the partnership of Baker & Miller, which continued until his election to the supreme bench. While active and influential in politics, Mr. Baker never aspired to office until 1898, when his district put him forward as a candidate for the nomination as Supreme Judge. So great was his reputation as a lawyer all over Northern Indiana that the suggestion met with little opposition, even from friends of those who aspired to the same position, and he was nominated without difficulty and elected with the ticket. On the supreme bench he has already shown himself to be a jurist of a high order of ability.

Judge Baker was married on February 21, 1888, to Miss May Irwin and they have three children. The career of Judge Baker contains no sudden stroke of fortune. His nomination and election to the highest judicial tribunal of the State was but the fruit of his years of toil, study and conscientious thought. They were years of preparation and they have enabled him to measure up fully to the requirements of his high station.

JOHN C. NEW.

No man in Indiana has ever been more intimately associated with the development and progress of the Republican party than has Hon. John C. New during the past thirty years. In more than one campaign of critical importance its success has depended upon his genius, patriotism and capacity for affairs, and at no point in its history has he ever failed to give it the benefit of his sound judgment and indefatigable energy. He is a man who does things with the positive nature born to command; he has spent a long and honorable life in the control of men and large affairs, and has left the impress of his strong personality, not only upon his native State, but upon the Nation at large.

John Chalfant New was born at Old Vernon, Jennings county, July 6, 1831. His father, John Bowen New, migrated from the original seat of the family in North Carolina to Northern Ohio in the early pioneer days, and came further Westward in 1816, the year that Indiana entered the Union. He settled at Old Vernon and was one of those hardy pioneers, whose strength and energy helped to carve a great commonwealth out of the wilderness. He was an active member of the Campbellite Church and officiated as an elder for sixty years. He married Maria Chalfant, a native of Gallatin county, Ky. Their son, John C., received his early education in the public schools of Vernon and then attended Bethany College, in Virginia, four years under the training of its famous founder, Alexander Campbell. He graduated at the age of twenty and was admitted to the bar after studying a year in the office of ex-Governor David Wallace. This was in 1852, and he had no sooner opened his law office than he was appointed Deputy Clerk of Marion county. At the close of his term he stood as a candidate for Clerk, received the nomination without trouble and was elected by a good majority.

notwithstanding the fact that the county was strongly Democratic. A renomination was offered him, but he declined it. The War of the Rebellion was about to break out and Mr. New believed he could serve his country better in any other capacity than by holding a lucrative civil office. Governor Morton had already recognized the young man's executive ability and soundness of judgment and asked him to take the position of Quartermaster-General of Indiana. The responsibilities of the office were very heavy and the amount of detail involved in equipping and supplying the thousands and thousands of troops that Indiana furnished was something enormous. Vast sums passed through the hands of Mr. New in the purchase of these supplies, and not only was every penny properly accounted for, but the supplies were purchased by means of contracts that were very advantageous to the State. Readers of this history are already familiar with the great difficulties and embarrassments Governor Morton met with through the refusal of the legislature to appropriate funds, either for the equipment of troops or for carrying on the ordinary functions of the State government. In this critical period Mr. New was the closest friend and adviser of the Governor, and much of Morton's success in carrying on the State government through his own personal exertions and credit was due to Mr. New's aid and advice. In 1862, when but thirty years of age, he was elected State Senator from Marion county and served with marked ability. In 1865 he purchased a large interest in the First National Bank of Indianapolis and served successively as cashier, vice-president and treasurer. The bank was a great and prosperous institution, and the fact was generally recognized that its strength and prosperity was due largely to his ability and judgment. During this time his activity in politics had continued, though he had no thought or expectation

of ever again holding a public office. In 1875, however, President Grant, to Mr. New's surprise, offered him the responsible post of Treasurer of the United States. It was during the period of reconstruction and of the refundment of the National debt, when millions of greenbacks were being retired and when the office of Treasurer was not only one of great responsibility, but one involving an enormous amount of executive work and detail. Mr. New was thoroughly equipped by native ability and long experience to meet the difficulties of the position. He introduced a new system of accounts that has ever since been followed in the department, and when he resigned his office in 1876 not a single error was found to have crept in.

During the next four years he was engaged in private business, and in 1880 he purchased the *Indianapolis Journal*, with whose management he has ever since been more or less intimately connected. The *Journal* was a losing property, financially, when he purchased it, but it was only a year until the balance was on the right side of the ledger, and his ability and energy were as successful in building up this property as they had been in building up the bank. In this same year he was elected chairman of the Republican State committee and guided the fortunes of the party through the most memorable and most closely contested campaign that has ever been fought on Indiana soil. It was during this campaign that he flatly declined an offer of \$200,000 in the way of financial assistance from the National committee, declaring that the victory was already certain, and though the margin was narrow, the result justified his prediction. From this time on, for more than twelve years, Mr. New was one of the most powerful factors in every National convention that was held. In February, 1882, upon the urgent invitation of President Arthur, he took office as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and administered it

ably until he resigned in May, 1884. In 1884, at the earnest solicitation of the State committee, he again assumed the reins as chairman and made a magnificent fight. In 1888 he took charge of General Harrison's canvass for the nomination and directed the Harrison forces with great skill through the preliminary campaign that was to determine whether Harrison or Gresham should be the choice of the Indiana Republicans. His victory was complete, but the greater struggle was still ahead. In the great contest in the Chicago convention he displayed political generalship of the highest order, and it was universally acknowledged that to him, more than to any other human being, General Harrison owed his nomination. The work of practical politics, arduous and absorbing as it was, did not prevent him from devoting a great deal of time to the conduct of the *Journal*, and under his administration its influence was National in its scope. No other newspaper in the United States fought so vigorously or so efficiently for the nomination and election of Harrison. One of the first appointments made after General Harrison's inauguration was that of Mr. New to the office of Consul-General of the United States at London. His administration of this office was business-like, careful and thoroughly creditable. At the time of the convention of 1892 he returned to take charge of the Harrison forces at Minneapolis and exhibited the same political generalship and skill that had so frequently brought success in the past. After his retirement from office Mr. New returned to his home in Indianapolis, and has devoted his time to the care of his various large interests here. While in London he sold the controlling interest of the *Journal* to his son, Harry S. New.

Mr. New was first married to Miss Melissa Beeler, of Marion county, and one son, Harry S. New, was the result of this union. Some years after her death he

was again married to Miss Elizabeth McRae, of Virginia, a woman whose high intelligence and graces have made her as much of a leader in the social world as has her husband in the world of politics and business. They have two daughters, Mrs. W. R. McKeen, Jr., of Terre Haute, and Miss Rowena New. Unlike most Americans Mr. New has known when to quit the field of activity, and though he is able to count confidently on many years of life, he regards his day's work in the world as done, and is living in Indianapolis the ideal life of cultivated ease and dignity that ancient writers always set so much store by.

S. E. KERCHEVAL.

SAMUEL EDWARD KERCHEVAL has been for years one of the prominent leaders among the Republicans of Indiana. Mr. Kercheval was born December 31, 1847, near Alexandria, Campbell county, Kentucky. His father, Robert T. Kercheval, was a banker of French Huguenot extraction. His mother, Anna Maria Silverthorn, was from an old Dutch family of Virginia. Mr. Kercheval's parents removed to Rockport, Indiana, while he was still a child and he was educated at the common schools there. He began life as a newsboy and at seventeen was made Deputy Treasurer of Spencer county. Then for five years he edited the *Rockport Journal* and later went into stock farming. His father had been an ardent Whig and Republican and the young man was from his earliest years an ardent believer in the Republican party. In 1876 he was made chairman of the Spencer county committee and in 1880 was sent as a delegate to the Republican National convention and it is doubtful whether there has been a district or State convention since he became a voter that he has not attended as a delegate. In 1886 he was elected to the legislature and made an excellent



Charles L. Henry

record in that body. In 1889 he was appointed by Attorney-General Miller as examiner of accounts and served in this capacity nearly four years. In 1896 he was made a member of the State committee and devoted almost his entire time to the work of the campaign in that year, leaving his private business and going to Indianapolis to act as a member of the sub-committee in charge of campaign details. In March, 1897, he was appointed U. S. Marshall by President McKinley and is still serving in this office, where he has displayed an executive ability that has kept the office in better shape than it has been for years. He was married at Rockport, Indiana, in 1869, to Miss Cornelia Brown and they have two children, Mrs. L. L. Ray, of St. Louis, and Miss Blanche. Socially, Mr. Kercheval is one of the most delightful of men. He is a member of the Columbia and Marion Clubs and of various secret orders. Straightforward and positive in his manner his success in both

political and business life has been due to his unquestioning devotion to his work and his wide knowledge of men and affairs.

CHARLES L. HENRY.

It is given to but few men on earth to succeed so thoroughly in a number of lines of life work as has Hon. Charles L. Henry, of Anderson. It would be difficult to say whether he has proven himself greater in the legal profession, in statesmanship, or in the conduct of large business affairs, but certain it is that he has reached great eminence in all.

Charles Lewis Henry was born on a farm in Hancock county, Indiana, near the town of Eden, July 1, 1849. His father, George Henry, was a native of Sligo, Ireland, who came to this country as a boy and settled finally in Hancock county. Before migrating to Indiana, however, he was married to Miss Leah Lewis, of Greenbrier county, Virginia. In 1852 they removed to a new home in the suburbs of Pendleton, where they continued to reside until their death. The boyhood of their son was spent at the old homestead, where he attended the public schools of Pendleton and afterwards entered the literary department of Asbury (now DePauw) University. At the end of his sophomore year he left the university and began the study of law in the office of Judge Hervey Craven at Pendleton. Later he entered the law department of the State University at Bloomington, where he graduated in 1872. Soon thereafter he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Judge Craven, which continued until 1873, when it was dissolved on account of the election of Judge Craven to the circuit court bench. Mr. Henry continued the practice alone in Pendleton for two years and in 1875 removed to Anderson, where he formed a partnership with Joseph T. Smith, which

continued until the fall of 1877, when Mr. Smith removed to Kansas. Mr. Henry's great abilities as a thinker and a logical talker and his eternal industry soon brought him to the front at the bar, and it was not long before he had a reputation as a lawyer and advocate that was State wide. With the discovery of natural gas came a great industrial development in Anderson and Madison county. Mr. Henry was among the forefront of those whose activities assisted him materially in making Anderson the great industrial center of the gas belt, and it was not long before his business affairs occupied his attention so completely as to compel his retirement from the practice of law. He built the street railroad lines of Anderson and conducted them profitably for a number of years. Then he branched out into a wider field and organized the great Union Traction Company of Indiana, which now includes the street railway lines of Anderson, Muncie, Elwood, Alexandria, Marion and other gas belt cities, with interurban electric lines between them. He is now giving his whole attention to the management of this great property.

In politics Mr. Henry has been from the start an ardent Republican. In 1880 he was nominated for the State Senate for the joint district of Madison and Grant counties, then a heavily Democratic district. Such was his personal popularity, however, that he was elected and served in the sessions of 1881 and 1883. Here he was easily a leader of the Republican side and acquired a wide reputation by his eloquence, conservative common sense and energy in the support of measures that appealed to him as right. In 1892 he was nominated for Congress against W. D. Bynum in the old seventh district, composed of Marion, Madison and Hancock counties. He made a remarkably active and vigorous campaign and it proved so effective that even in this heavily Democratic district, in the Democratic year of



Henry G. Thayer.

1892, he came near being elected. In 1894 he was renominated and this time he was elected. In Congress his ability and intelligence won him the respect of his colleagues from all parts of the country and he was an effective member in putting through much of the best legislation of that Congress. In 1896 he was renominated and re-elected from the new ninth district. In 1898 the Republicans of the district would have gladly returned him to Congress, but he declined a renomination in order that he might devote his entire time and attention to the affairs of the Union Traction Company.

HENRY G. THAYER.

Away back in 1630 Richard and Thomas Thayer, two brothers of Braintree, Essex county, England, came over with a colony from their native town and assisted in founding the town of Braintree, Norfolk

county, Massachusetts. They traced their lineage back to Augustine Thayer, of Thaydon, who, through the favor of the king, was granted a patent of nobility. Among the descendants of these Thayers was James Thayer, a captain in the war of 1812. Captain Thayer's son, Rev. George H. Thayer, was born in Broome county, New York, in 1807. He married Miss Hannah Griffin, and came to Indiana in 1846. He still lives at a ripe old age in Plymouth. He was a famous minister in the Methodist church during his day and since his retirement has for many years preached more or less and continued his activity in the church without other compensation than the feeling that he was doing good. While still in New York his son, George Henry Thayer, was born, April 20, 1834, at Euclid, Onandaga county. The boy had been attending school at his native town under competent teachers. He came to Indiana with his parents in 1847. They made the trip from Syracuse to Buffalo on the Erie canal, thence on Lake Erie to Toledo and thence on the new Wabash and Erie Railroad to Peru, Indiana. Peru was then a small but active trading point and they resided there two years, removing to Marshall county in 1849. The education of the young man was continued and supplemented by a course in the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-three. All his life in the meantime had not been spent at study. He taught school one term in Marshall county and in 1851 found a position as clerk in the drug store of Henry B. Pershing at Plymouth. He believed he was not suited to this business and became confidential clerk and book-keeper for John L. Westervelt. After five years of service here he took his commercial course at Pittsburg. In 1859 he formed a partnership with N. R. Packard in the grocery business and later engaged in the dry goods business. For forty years, however, his principal occupation has

been that of a large buyer and shipper of grain. He was engaged for many years with his brother, Hon. John D. Thayer, of Warsaw, in the grain business at Warsaw, Huntington and Bourbon, Indiana, and Pittsburg, Pa., and he is still vice-president of the Bourbon Elevator & Milling Company. The firm of H. G. Thayer & Co. is a large buyer of grain all through Northern Indiana and adjoining States. He has engaged in some outside enterprises and always with signal success. He is president of the Indiana Novelty Manufacturing Company, the largest plant in the world for the manufacture of bicycle rims, chain guards, etc., and is also vice-president of the State Bank of Plymouth.

Mr. Thayer made two trips to Europe, in 1883 and 1891, and after his second journey wrote a brochure on the countries visited—Great Britain, Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Prussia and Belgium. He has delivered several popular lectures from the knowledge thus gained in foreign countries. When in Rome he visited the Marmatine prison, the traditional place where the Apostle Paul was in prison, as well as other memorable places with which the great preacher's name is associated. His lecture on St. Paul's journey to Rome has been delivered in most of the churches in Northern Indiana for the benefit of the churches and has received the wide commendation from press and pulpit.

From the first organization of the Republican party in Indiana Mr. Thayer has taken an active part and during his latter years he has become a man of large influence in the party councils and was President of the Board of Education in the city of Plymouth in 1874. For six years he served as chairman of the Republican district committee of the thirteenth district and has frequently presided over district conventions. In 1880 he was elected a Presidential Elector, voting for General Garfield and Chester A. Arthur. In 1888

he was an alternate delegate at large to the Chicago National Republican convention and contributed his work and influence to the nomination of Harrison. In 1896 he headed the Republican electoral ticket of Indiana and was chosen by the State electoral college to deliver the vote of Indiana to the Vice-President. He was nominated for the legislature in 1872 and for Congress in 1884, but the Republicans were defeated in the district in both years. Such offices as he has held have not been through his personal desire but in response to the call of his party. In 1893 Mr. Thayer was appointed by Governor Matthews as one of the trustees of the World's Fair and discharged the duties of his position in a manner eminently creditable to the State.

His engaging social qualities have made Mr. Thayer a man of great popularity and prominence in various fraternal organizations. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows for thirty years, having been Noble Grand of his lodge for several terms. In 1880-81 he was Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Indiana and has filled the presiding chair of all the various subordinate societies of Masonry. He took the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite at Indianapolis in 1876 and in 1877 at Boston was elected Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the thirty-third degree and honorary member of the Supreme Grand Council of the Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic jurisdiction. In 1878 he received the degree of Royal Order of Scotland at Milwaukee and is now a member of Murat Council of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. He is an honorary member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Illinois; of the Illinois College of Inspectors-General, thirty-third degree, Valley of Chicago; of the Ascalon Commandery, Knights Templar, of St. Louis, and of the Commanderies of Valparaiso and Frankfort, Indiana. He is a life member of the Grand Encampment of the United States,

Knights Templar, and in 1883 was elected honorary member of the Ancient Elbor Preceptory, York, England. He has held the office of Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Indiana and Grand Marshal of the General Grand Chapter of the United States.

On July 9, 1856, Mr. Thayer married Mary E. VanValkenburg and three of the six children that were born to them still survive. George Henry Thayer, Jr., a graduate of Cornell, is now well known as a business man of high standing in commercial and manufacturing circles. He is secretary and general manager of the Indiana Novelty Manufacturing Company. James Wesley Thayer is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Military Academy and is now general manager of the grain business of H. G. Thayer & Co. Their daughter, Mary Angelica, is a graduate of St. Mary's College, Indianapolis, and is married to William H. Young, of London, England, now treasurer of the Indiana Novelty Manufacturing Company. The family is one of the mainstays of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, of Plymouth, of which Mr. and Mrs. Thayer have been members for thirty-three years.

As will be noted by the brief mention of evidence, Mr. Thayer has led a life full of activities and honors and he is rounding out a career of great value to his fellowmen, living quietly at his magnificent home in Plymouth, where he is surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries that ample means and good taste can suggest.

EDGAR H. ADDRESS.

EDGAR HERMAN ADDRESS was born October 6, 1842, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. His father was of Spanish ancestry and his mother of German descent. His first occupation in life, after finishing his schooling, was on the C. B. & Q. R. R., first as a trainboy, and working along in the line

of promotion to train baggageman, when, in 1861, he entered the army and served throughout the war. At the close of the war, in 1865, he came to LaFayette, where he has since resided, with the exception of ten years when he was connected with the Murphy Varnish Company, in New York, having charge of their railroad business through the Eastern and Southern States and Canada. He returned to LaFayette late in 1893 and has since resided there. The only political office he has ever held was that of Councilman in LaFayette, serving four years. He has never asked political preferment, but was always on hand as a hard and faithful worker, ever ready with his services and contributions. He served as registry clerk in the State Senate of 1899. Upon his retirement from the Senate he was appointed Deputy State Supervisor of Oil Inspection, which office he is now filling. He is secretary of the LaFayette Commercial Club, which was organized for the promotion of the city's business and social advancement and is considered "the right man in the right place." He is largely interested in the independent telephone business and is president of the Carroll Telephone Company and also the president of the Indiana Mutual Telephone Association, a State organization, comprising all the independent plants in the State and the long distance lines. He was its first president and has been continued in this office ever since. In 1870 he was married to Miss Mary E. Wood, daughter of Col. Thomas Wood of LaFayette. Eight children were born to them, two dying in the spring of 1879, and six still living, two girls and four boys. He is an active member in the Lincoln Club, purely a Republican organization, and the LaFayette Club, a social and nonpartisan club. He is a Scottish and York Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner, and Past Eminent Commander of his Commandery. Since 1873, up to the present time, with the exception of the ten

years he was in New York, he has been a vestry man in St. John's Church, Episcopal, for a long time serving as its treasurer.

CHARLES WESLEY MILLER.

The prominence in Northern Indiana of Charles Wesley Miller and his leadership among the strong Republicans is but a small reward for the patient struggle of a young man through difficulties of no inconsiderable magnitude to the present enviable position he now occupies as one of the most prominent and able lawyers of Indiana, as well as that of a man of influence in the counsels of his party and in private life.

Mr. Miller was born on a farm, near the village of Galena, in Floyd county, February 4, 1863. On his mother's side of the family his ancestors were of English descent and settled at Cape May, New Jersey, about 1800, his great grandfather, Jacob Garrison, removing to Floyd county, Indiana, in 1817. The grandmother of Charles W. Miller, Experience Smith, a woman of remarkable ability, came with her father, Jacob Garrison, in 1817, at the age of seventeen years. She resided in Floyd county from that date until January, 1898, when she died at the ripe old age of ninety-seven years. Mr. Miller's ancestors on his father's side were of good German descent. His grandfather, Jacob Miller, removed to Floyd county from Pennsylvania in 1807, wresting a farm from the forest, on which Jacob B. Miller, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1819, and he has always resided in Floyd county. Both the father and mother of Charles W. Miller are still living, having celebrated their golden wedding in 1891.

Mr. Miller received his early education at the country district school, working on the farm in the summer time until he became sixteen years of age, when he began



Chas. H. Miller

to accumulate money enough to carry him through college, by teaching in the district school in the winter and selling books and fruit trees in the summer time. He attended a private school at Paoli, Indiana, under Prof. W. W. Pinkham, and later was a student at the Ladoga Normal School. His college education was completed at the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated in the law department in 1884. He immediately began the practice of law, forming a partnership with John H. Binford in Greenfield, Indiana, and practicing law in that city until January, 1885, when he removed to Goshen, where he has since resided and has been engaged in the practice of his profession. When Hon. John H. Baker was appointed to the Federal bench in March, 1892, Mr. Miller formed a law partnership with Francis E. Baker, his son, and continued with him in the practice until January 1st, 1899, when Francis E. Baker assumed his position on the Supreme bench of the State of Indiana. The firm of Baker & Miller for years was interested in almost every law suit of importance in Elkhart county and had an extensive practice as well in the other counties of Northern Indiana. The firm was almost uniformly successful for the reason that it settled cases out of court and spared no time or energy in the useless contesting of cases in court which should be settled out of court. Mr. Miller is now the law partner of Hon. James S. Drake, for many years a resident of La-Grange, and one of the prominent lawyers of Northern Indiana.

In politics, Mr. Miller is not a man who looks for reward before doing favors for his party. He is a quiet, though industrious and effective party worker. He has served as the chairman of the Elkhart county Republican central committee and has been a member of the executive committee for the last ten years. Mr. Miller was elected Mayor of the City of Goshen

in 1888 and served for two years with credit. He was at that time the youngest Mayor in Indiana. He had been a delegate to all the Republican State conventions since 1882, and was a delegate to the Republican National convention which renominated Harrison in 1892.

Mr. Miller was married in June, 1887, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Perkins in Goshen, Indiana. He is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar, Mystic Shriner and a member of the Order Knights of Pythias.

In addition to carrying on his extensive law practice, Mr. Miller is interested in several large commercial enterprises. He is secretary of the Lesh, Prouty & Abbott Company, of East Chicago, Indiana, one of the largest walnut companies in the world; is interested in the Ariel Cycle Manufacturing Company, of Goshen; is president of the State Bank of Goshen and is president of the Goshen Telephone Company. Mr. Miller is a director in the Elkhart & Western Railway Company and also a director in the Michigan branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, for which road he has been attorney in Indiana for the past seven years.

Mr. Miller has declined the Republican nomination for Congress on two occasions, because of the extensive practice of law in which he was engaged.

ALVIN T. HERT.

The fact that Alvin T. Hert has become within a few years famous the country over as an advanced prison reformer and one of the most enlightened and successful prison managers of the country, has surprised nobody more than it has Mr. Hert's warm political friends throughout the State, who knew him only as a partisan Republican worker of the most uncompromising sort. He is still an uncompromising partisan Republican, but he sees

in this nothing to prevent him from giving the prisons in his charge at Jeffersonville the benefit of his very best thought and energies.

Alvin T. Hert is the descendant of an old Virginia family that migrated from Prince Edward county, in that State, to Crab Orchard, Ky., in the last century. His grandfather removed from Kentucky to Owensburg, Green county, Ind., in 1825. Here William Hert was born, the apprentice of a blacksmith, working at this trade until 1856 when he engaged in mercantile business. He was married in 1846 to Isabelle Owen, daughter of William Owen, also a native of Kentucky. Alvin T. Hert was their youngest son. He was educated in the common schools and was given a short course in the Terre Haute Commercial College. At sixteen he went on the road as salesman for a Louisville wholesale house, traveling over the State of Indiana. He continued his work as a traveling salesman, connected with Cincinnati and Chicago houses, until 1889, when he was appointed by President Harrison the Special Agent of the Department of the Interior to investigate certain claims arising from Indian depredations. This position he resigned to engage in business at Brazil, where he was a successful clothing merchant, and organized an ice company that proved a prosperous concern.

Mr. Hert's first vote was cast in 1888, and in that campaign he participated with all the energy and enthusiasm of his nature. From that time on he took an active interest in politics; was frequently a delegate to State conventions and was actively connected with the county committee of Clay county. In 1894 he was nominated and elected Mayor of Brazil, and though he had there a very disorderly element of population to deal with, his vigorous administration, carried on in the face of strong pressure and protest from his own party leaders, made Brazil one of the most

lawabiding cities in the State. In the spring of 1895 he was chosen as warden of what was then the Southern prison, located at Jeffersonville. The State at large knew him only as an extremely active Republican politician, and the general tenor of comment upon his appointment was that this important place had been turned over to the politicians as a bit of political spoils. They did not understand Mr. Hert at all. He took the responsibilities of his new position with the same serious intention of doing his best with which he had assumed the control of the city of Brazil, and applied to it the same intelligence and energy that had marked his early life. It was the turn of the politicians next to be surprised in a protest. Mr. Hert had looked the country over to find the best and most experienced prison manager he could get, and, when he found him, brought him to Jeffersonville from another State as assistant warden. Protests of the politicians did not turn him in the least from his purpose and reform after reform was introduced. At his instigation and largely through his active efforts the prison reform laws of 1897 were passed, which converted the Jeffersonville institution into the Indiana Reformatory. By the time the legislature of 1899 came in the State had come to appreciate the value of Mr. Hert's efforts and he met with no opposition in obtaining further aid and appropriations that have enabled him to make the institution of Jeffersonville the model prison of the country. It is now controlled by a non-partisan board and is managed with an eye single to the reform of the young men committed within its walls. The system of discipline and the whole method of stimulating the inmates to industrious habits, to education and to higher lives displays the result of the most advanced ideas and best thought of the age in prison reform. His work has been quickly recognized, not only in Indiana but throughout the country. In October,

1898, he was elected president of the National Association of Prison Wardens, a position he holds at present. In February, 1899, the Board of Pauper Institutions' Trustees of the city of Boston unanimously elected him superintendent of the alms houses of that city at a salary considerably in advance of what he receives as superintendent of the Reformatory, but at the earnest solicitation of the Board of Control of this latter institution he declined in order to remain at Jeffersonville until he has thoroughly completed the work so well begun.

November 20, 1883, Mr. Hert was married, at Bedford, to Miss Sallie A. Aley, daughter of Calvin R. Aley. Mrs. Hert is a woman of high capabilities and great refinement, and is socially very popular in Louisville and Jeffersonville. Mr. Hert is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias and the Columbia Club, of Indianapolis. Notwithstanding, his very serious work in life he is a man of sunny and genial temperament and has a wealth of kindly good nature that makes a friend of everyone he meets.

CHARLES S. KING.

HON. CHARLES SHERMAN KING was born September 14, 1865, at Wabash. His father, Thomas W. King, is a retired merchant and banker whose ancestors had come from Bavaria, Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania. His mother, Jane D. King, was a descendant of a prominent Irish Protestant family that migrated to America after the Irish Rebellion of 1798. The subject of this sketch was educated at Yale University, where he graduated in the class of 1889 with the degree of B. A. He studied law in the office of McDonald, Butler & Snow, of Indianapolis, until 1890, when he was appointed secretary of the Cherokee Indian commission and served in that capacity until November 8, 1893, assisting in the negotiations for Indian

lands in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. In 1892 he was married at Wabash to Miss Alma Zeigler and they have two children, Katharine and Josephine. In 1894 he was made a member of the Republican city committee of Wabash and has been sent as a delegate to every State convention since. In 1898 he was chosen as the representative of Wabash county in the legislature and there made an excellent record as a conservative and level-headed member. He is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis and of the Knights of Pythias.

JAMES E. WATSON.

The God-given power to sway multitudes of men by the sound of the human voice, to arouse in them noble ideals and high motives, to sway them to angry indignation or to triumphant enthusiasm, is given but to few men and of these few in Indiana none possesses it to a higher degree than James E. Watson. Added to this he has the courage and staying qualities that make him one of the leading factors in Indiana politics.

James Eli Watson was born November 2, 1864, at Winchester, Indiana, the son of Enos L. Watson, a well known lawyer of that city. He was thoroughly educated, taking a course at the Winchester High School and later at DePauw University, where oratory is cultivated to a greater extent than at any other college in the country. He was prominent in college politics and there displayed the genial good fellowship and qualities of leadership that have since helped to make him famous. Upon graduation he began the practice of law with his father at Winchester and immediately became active in the politics of his native county. His first appearance in State politics was in 1892, when he was named as a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. In 1893 he removed to Rushville, where he began

the practice of law with Hon. L. D. Guffin and Hon. Gates Sexton. Later this partnership was dissolved and the firm is now Watson, Martin & Megee. They enjoy one of the best practices in Rush county.

In the spring of 1894 Mr. Watson was a candidate for the nomination of Secretary of State. Never in the history of Indiana politics was such preliminary canvass for nominations made as in that year. Aspirants toured the State and made speeches everywhere before the convention was held. Watson was practically unknown outside of his own county before the canvass began, but before it was over he was one of the best known men of the State and when the great contest came in the convention he stood second among a large field of candidates and came within a very few votes of capturing the nomination. Later in the spring he attended the district convention of the fourth district, which had been represented for years by W. S. Holman and was regarded then, as now, as the most unchangeable Democratic district in Indiana. There were three or four candidates for the nomination and the race between them seemed to be close. Watson was chosen as chairman of the convention and made a speech whose eloquence captivated the convention thoroughly and when it came to the balloting they turned to Watson with a surprising degree of unanimity and the young man who had come to the convention simply as a spectator, without any notion of participating in the contest at all, came away the candidate of the party. His canvass of the district for election was even more remarkable than his nomination. He spoke in every township and personally met and shook hands with thousands and thousands of voters. When the votes were counted out and it was found that Holman's long career in Congress was ended, the Democrats throughout the country were fully prepared for the end of the world. Watson would have been renominated at the

close of his term with ease, and would doubtless have been re-elected, but the legislature of 1895 transferred Rush county to the sixth district, a strong Republican district, and one that is in the habit of keeping its Representative in Congress during his lifetime, if he cares to stay there.

Henry U. Johnson was serving as its Representative. He is a man of great native ability and rugged integrity and had given entire satisfaction to the constituency of the district. Notwithstanding these odds against him Watson entered the race, and, after one of the most exciting struggles known in the history of the State, was defeated for the nomination by a very close majority. In 1898 he was universally the choice of the Republicans of the sixth district for Congress and was nominated without opposition and triumphantly elected.

Naturally a man of such genial temperament is much sought after by various fraternities and Mr. Watson is a member of the Masons, Red Men and Knights of Pythias, in which latter order he has been prominent for a number of years, being the Past Grand Chancellor of the State.

He was married in December, 1893, to Miss Flora Miller, and their happy home in Rushville is blessed with two bright children.

ELMER CROCKETT.

ELMER CROCKETT is a native of St. Joseph county, Indiana, and the fifty-one years of his life have all been spent there. He is a descendant of the famous Kentucky pioneer, Davy Crockett, his father, Shellim Crockett, belonging to one of the old and prominent families of the Lexington region. At an early day the latter emigrated to Ohio, where, at New Paris, he was married to Miss Louise Ireland. Soon afterward, in the year 1831, they settled in St. Joseph county and September 1, 1844, records the birth of the son,



Elmer Lerochett.

Elmer, on a wilderness farm not far from Mishawaka. The mother died in 1848 and during that year the family removed to South Bend. That flourishing and beautiful city was then but a struggling wildwoods hamlet of less than one thousand souls. Here Mr. Crockett grew to manhood and became identified with the business interests of the place before he reached his majority, with which he has been prominently associated from that time until now. He obtained a good education in the common schools and seminary of the town, and, when twenty years of age, went to the defense of his country, during the War of the Rebellion, as a member of the 138th Indiana Infantry. Returning to his old home, he learned the art of printing in the office of the *Mishawaka Enterprise*. Later he became foreman of the *South Bend Register* office while the late Vice-President Schuyler Colfax was proprietor of the institution. In a few years, in connection with his brother-in-law, the late Alfred B. Miller, one of Indiana's most gifted journalists, and A. Beal, he purchased the office.

In 1872 Crockett and Miller retired from the *Register* and established the *South Bend Tribune*, now one of the leading journals of the State. The Tribune Printing Company was formed and Mr. Miller served as president of it, with Mr. Crockett as vice-president and superintendent. Upon the death of Mr. Miller, in 1892, Mr. Crockett became president and business manager of the company. In 1888 he was appointed by President Harrison Postmaster of South Bend and he made a most popular and efficient public official, serving his full four years with marked ability, introducing many reforms in the conduct of his office which were highly commended by the Department. He now devotes his entire time to the extensive business of the Tribune Company.

He has been very prominent in the Masonic Order and was Grand High Priest of

the Grand Chapter of Indiana during the years 1889-90.

Mr. Crockett is an unswerving Republican in politics and from his youth has taken an active part in the political affairs of the city, county and State. He is a man of most excellent judgment and his advice is always sought after in party councils. In 1898 he was chosen a member of the State committee and is still serving on that body. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, has served as Commander of Anten Post, No. 8, of South Bend, and was Senior Vice Department Commander during the year 1896. He is prominent, also, in religious circles, is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of South Bend, one of the ruling elders and superintendent of its Sabbath school, as well as president of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city. Mr. Crockett is a model citizen in every respect. Thoroughgoing in business, of an even, genial temperament, happy in his domestic relations, public spirited, taking an active interest in everything that will add to the prosperity of the city, he enjoys the esteem and respect of all classes in the community, and there are none who do not know him.

He was united in marriage, in December, 1865, to Anna Miller, daughter of another pioneer of the city, the late Sheriff B. F. Miller. Of their five children but two are living.

GENERAL JOHN COBURN.

GENERAL JOHN COBURN was born in Indianapolis, October 27, 1825, the son of Henry P. P. and Sarah Malott Coburn. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother was from Kentucky. He has resided at Indianapolis always, except when absent upon public business. The most of his education was obtained in the schools and County Seminary of Indianapolis, where he acquitted himself as a

thorough and accurate student. He entered the junior class of Wabash College in 1844 and graduated with honor in 1846. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in the year 1849, under the old constitution, when examinations were severe and thorough. He served as a Representative in the legislature of 1851, and took an active and prominent part. He practiced law in Marion and adjoining counties until elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1859. He was on the Whig electoral ticket in 1852, in the Scott campaign. In the spring of this year he was married to Carolina Test, daughter of Hon. Charles H. Test. In September, 1861, he resigned his position as Judge and volunteered in the Thirty-third regiment of Indiana Volunteers, being appointed Colonel. In a few days the regiment reported to General Anderson at Louisville and went, under orders, to Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky. Very soon he marched to Camp Wildcat, in a rugged mountain region, southeast of Crab Orchard. On the 21st of October, 1861, the regiment took part in the battle of Wildcat with the forces under General Zollicoffer, bearing the brunt of the action. This was the first conflict on Kentucky soil and the first fight of the Army of the Ohio, afterward the Cumberland. The enemy made the attack, was repulsed and retreated. He remained in command of his regiment until the next spring, and was then ordered to take command of a brigade in Southeastern Kentucky and East Tennessee. In the winter of 1862-63 his brigade was encamped in Central Kentucky, and in February went, under orders, to Tennessee. Here he was actively engaged at the front, but was, with a part of his command, on the 5th of March, 1863, captured by General Van Dorn, after a desperate fight with overwhelming numbers, at Thompson's Station, in Central Tennessee. Relying on the positive information

of his commanding officer that but a small force was in front, he advanced to such a position and so disposed of his forces that he could not retreat without a general engagement, and thus enabled the enemy to get a heavy force in his rear, driving away his ammunition train and cutting off retreat. He remained a captive two months, and was on the 5th of May, 1863, exchanged, and soon after returned to his former command and entered upon active duty. He continued in service with the army of the Cumberland in Tennessee and Georgia. His brigade did memorable duty in the Atlanta campaign, at Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. In command of a reconnoissance in force he first advanced into Atlanta, and to him the Mayor attempted to surrender the city, so far as a civilian could do so, while the Rebel brigade, in the city, fled for safety out of it. He was brevetted Brigadier for gallant and meritorious conduct in this campaign. He never sought promotion, and regarded it as imposing the most serious and burdensome responsibilities upon the recipient of this honor. Returning home he resumed his old profession, but was surprised by his appointment as the first Secretary of the Territory of Montana, in the spring of 1865. This honor he at once declined. In the fall of 1865 he was elected, without opposition, Judge of the Circuit Court for Marion and Hendricks counties, and served in this office until nominated for Congress, in 1866, when he resigned immediately, taking the stump as a candidate. He was elected to Congress four times in succession, serving continuously until the 5th of March, 1875. He was, while a member, active and efficient in the committee room and on the floor, taking part in many debates, being a ready and fluent speaker and an accurate and capable man of affairs. His term in Congress expired in March, 1875. He had been defeated at the election the

previous fall, when the hostility engendered by the temperance crusade and the passage of the Baxter liquor law swept like a hurricane the Republican party in Indiana out of power, and the temperance movement was checked, the only practical result being their defeat and the establishment of the Democratic party upon a vantage ground they have never lost. In 1876 he declined to be a candidate for Congress, and in 1880 for Governor. Since his retirement from Congress he has practiced law at Indianapolis, except while absent on public business, as the United States Commissioner at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Montana. The labors of adjudicating the numerous conflicting claims of the settlers at Hot Springs occupied about two years, and were closed in December, 1879. He served for a term as School Commissioner of the city of Indianapolis, and carried through a measure, after a long struggle, providing for manual labor culture for girls in cutting, fitting and making dresses, the first experiment of the kind in the free schools. It was in advance of the times, and when he resigned it was repealed. But the ice was broken and manual labor has found in noble style its place in this system. He was, in the early part of the year 1884, appointed one of the Supreme Judges of the Territory of Montana. He accepted the office and entered upon the discharge of his duties in April of that year. He found the dockets crowded with business, the courts in his district having been suspended over a year. The jails were full of criminals and the people were clamoring for the trial of civil causes. He went vigorously to work and cleared off the dockets by his incessant labors, night and day. In the fall of 1884 the members of the bar insisted on three weeks' vacation to engage in the political canvass. Seeing that nothing could be done, he adjourned court, and, returning to Indiana, took the stump for Mr. Blaine

for President, refusing to take part in politics in Montana. This was enough to furnish Mr. Cleveland and his other political enemies in power in Indiana cause to secure his removal in December, 1885. But the record he made for vigor, activity, promptness and justice in the discharge of his duties will not soon be forgotten in Montana. He at once returned to Indiana and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he is still actively engaged. In addition to his professional and official life he has found time to engage in many matters of public interest as a citizen. He is always ready with pen and tongue to to aid in a worthy cause and encourage good work, turning aside gladly from the practice of his profession to take part in public progress. His published speeches and orations would fill a volume, and will compare well with the contemporaneous productions of a similar character. He is in great demand as a political speaker in Indiana and in other States. He is well qualified for the lecture field. His vigor and strength are unabated, and he spends his days in the practice of his profession, leading the life of a plain, unassuming citizen.

A. L. BRICK.

If a higher order of ability, lofty motives and an intense energy count for anything in Congress Hon. A. L. Brick, the new member of the Indiana delegation, is sure to come to the front and make for himself a name to be known throughout the country.

Abraham Lincoln Brick was born May 27, 1860, on his father's farm, in Warren township, St. Joseph county, Ind. His father, William W. Brick, was a man of English-Scotch descent, who migrated from New Jersey to Indiana while St. Joseph county was still a wilderness. There he married Elizabeth Calvert, a young woman of English stock, whose parents had migrated from Germantown,



A. L. Brick.

Pa., to join the colony of hardy pioneers who were fast changing the forests of St. Joseph county into fertile farms. With industry and perseverance the young people went about their life work until middle age found William Brick in good circumstances, with a fine farm and money in bank. Their son was educated in the district schools, and when he had finished with them his father retired from the farm and removed to South Bend. There the boy was sent through the graded school and high school, and later went to Cornell University; he took a year there and a year at Yale. His close application to his work had sapped his health, and under the advice of a physician he went to Kansas where he worked for a year in the open air on a ranch, going through the exhilarating experiences of a cowboy. Brawn and muscle returned with this life under the blue sky and shining sun of the prairies. Returning again to his books he entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in high standing in 1883. Immediately thereafter he opened a law office in South Bend, where he has practiced continuously and successfully ever since. He undertook no partnership, but made his way alone. His industry in the thorough preparation of his cases and his ability as an advocate soon attracted attention, and it was but a few years until he began to number among his clients many of the great manufacturing institutions of South Bend. Probably the greatest case in which he was engaged was the famous Reynold's will case, in which he was associated with Hon. A. C. Harris, and they secured a verdict of nearly \$1,000,000. Mr. Brick was active in politics, locally, from the time he began the practice of law.

In 1886 he accepted the nomination for Prosecuting Attorney of the district then composed of St. Joseph and La Porte counties. It was a forlorn hope, for both counties were very heavily Democratic, and in the election returned Democratic

majorities in the neighborhood of 1,500. Such, however, was Mr. Brick's personal popularity and the effectiveness of his campaign that, notwithstanding the heavy defeat of his party on the general ticket in both counties, he pulled through by a majority of six votes, and administered the office with great ability for the next two years. In 1892 he was elected a member of the State committee by the convention of the thirteenth district, and immediately attracted the attention of the party leaders in the State by his sound judgment and executive ability. In 1869 he was elected a delegate to the St. Louis convention, representing the thirteenth district. In 1898 the Republicans of St. Joseph county and other portions of the district insisted upon putting him forward for the Congressional nomination, and while he fully appreciated the very high compliment and honor he was ever loath to leave the splendid law practice he had built up, and he reluctantly yielded to their arguments and desires. The struggle in the convention was a memorable one, but the popularity of Mr. Brick carried all before him.

Without having finally made up his mind to go into the race until within about two weeks before the convention met—long after other candidates had, by their efforts among delegates, made it seemingly impossible for such a late comer to succeed—he was triumphantly nominated after a short struggle. He made a campaign of remarkable vigor throughout the district and was elected by a majority of over 2,500.

Mr. Brick was married November 11, 1884, to Miss Anna Meyer, daughter of Godfrey Meyer, a prominent citizen of St. Joseph county, and they have one child, a little girl of nine years. Their home is the center of a brilliant social circle and the refuge of a happy domestic life. Mr. Brick is a member of the Indiana Club, Commercial Athletic Club, Free

Masons and Knights of Pythias, and naturally a man of such qualities is in much demand in social organizations. While devoting his time and attention to the law he has been the investor of rare judgment and is largely interested in the South Bend Land Company and the Indiana Street Railway Company.

FRANCIS T. ROOTS.

It so happens that towns and cities, and even nations, have reputations, good or bad, according to the good or bad reputation of their inhabitants. It is an old aphorism, "Like people, like king," or "Like king, like people," and it does no violence to the philosophy which maxims teach to say, "Like people, like town," and in this regard the city of Connersville, in Fayette county, Indiana, is conspicuously fortunate. In an early day, in the history of the town, it became the residence of Mr. Alanson Roots, the grandfather of Francis T. Roots, the subject of this sketch. His father was Philander H. Roots, a business man and scholar possessed of energy and integrity, public spirit and always abreast of this age of science and progress. Francis T. represents the third generation of the family in Connersville, and while fealty to fact might make it questionable to affirm that he stands at the head of the name in Connersville, it is nevertheless true that in his career the family name has lost nothing of good report of which it might rightfully boast. His father was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Connersville, an inventor and a banker. He was one of the charter members of the First National Bank of Connersville, and its president from 1872 to 1879. He was also one of the charter members of the Connersville Hydraulic Company, of which he was president from 1865 to 1879. He was also a Christian gentleman, and was one of the founders

of the Second Presbyterian Church of Connersville, in which he occupied the honorable position of trustee and elder till his death, which occurred in 1879. It is seen that his son, Francis T., the subject of this sketch, who was born in 1857, inherited not only riches but a good name. His education began in the city schools of Connersville, and was completed in Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he displayed exceptional intellectuality, making such progress that he won two gold medals, one for mathematics and one for science; besides, he was valedictorian of his year. The profession of law fascinated him, and he began reading for active practice under Snow & Kumlér, Cincinnati, and also attended the Cincinnati Law School. Owing to his father's death, he was required to leave Cincinnati and enter into active business life in his native town. At the age of twenty-two he was elected vice-president of the First National Bank at Connersville, a position of responsibility, and requiring financial acumen. His business interests rapidly increased in magnitude, demanding more and more of his thought and time. Mr. Roots was a student of that philosophy which John Howard Payne wove into his immortal song of "Home, Sweet Home," and on November 11, 1880, he married Miss Sallie Heilman, daughter of Hon. William Heilman, Congressman, of Evansville, Ind. Having settled this important alliance, Mr. Roots, with more resolute energy than ever, embarked in business affairs, which, in his care, moved steadily forward, bringing success and large accumulations of wealth. He became president of the First National Bank in 1892, also secretary and treasurer of the P. H. & F. M. Roots Company. In addition, he became president of the Connersville Hydraulic Company, and holds large interests in the Connersville Buggy Company, the Connersville Furniture Company, Roots & Barrows Company, the

Natural Gas Company, and a number of other business enterprises requiring capital and business energy.

Since 1888 Mr. Roots has been connected with the Triple Sign Company, having the ability to see that an investment properly managed would yield large returns from the capital invested, and the returns fully demonstrate the correctness of his estimate.

The rise of this business again demonstrates the checkered career of an investor. Mr. Theodore Heinemann, the inventor of this valuable sign, had solicited several parties in Comersville to interest themselves, but each and every one discouraged him until finally he came to his old school-mate, Mr. Roots, who saw its possibilities and encouraged the inventor to the extent of entering into a partnership with him. Both have amassed quite a fortune out of this business alone. The signs are known the world over, and besides large sales in the United States, one firm in England alone (Lever Bros., of Sunlight soap fame) has contracted for signs to the amount of \$100,000.

Mr. Roots' home residence is palatial and luxurions, and one of the most beautiful and attractive in the town. He is a connoisseur in art, and his home is embellished with rare works of masters in painting and sculpture, including a copy of Murillo's Madonna and Raphael's Madonna of the Chair, also the birth of Venus, exquisitely carved in marble by Dieki. In politics Mr. Roots is a Republican of the most pronounced type. He holds that politics is patriotism in its highest sense, patriotism to the Union, to the Republican party, but above all to the State of Indiana. He is a personal friend of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, and as enthusiastically and as disinterestedly as any other citizen worked to promote the interests of the distinguished ex-President.

Mr. Roots served as chairman of the Sixth District of the Lincoln League of

the State of Indiana, and was elected as an alternate delegate to the Minneapolis convention in 1892, when Benjamin Harrison was nominated the second time; has served twice as vice-president of the Indiana State Board of Commerce; was chairman of the committee that framed the call for the first monetary convention, held in Indianapolis in 1896, and was made a delegate to each of the conventions since that time. In 1896 he was elected as joint Representative for Fayette and Henry counties, leading the ticket in the nomination; was again elected to the legislature in 1898, and represented Wayne and Fayette counties in the legislature of 1899, and during those two assemblies had the unprecedented honor of nominating two United States Senators, viz: Charles W. Fairbanks, in the legislature of 1897, and Albert J. Beveridge, in the legislature of 1899.

The services of Mr. Roots were highly appreciated by the legislature of 1897, for the reason that he secured legislation concerning our insurance companies which was of a nature to foster and protect home companies, both as to fire and life. So much were these services appreciated that after the legislature adjourned he was presented with a silver loving cup, a gold-headed cane and an onyx clock, by the different citizens of the State, and the law which was passed in the last legislature, authorizing the formation of old line insurance companies to do business in this State, was taken almost bodily from his House bill, No. 519, and his substitute for Senator Hubbell's bill, No. 213. In the legislature of 1899 nine of Mr. Roots' bills were passed by the House, eight of them becoming laws. Most notable of these were the forestry bill, for the encouragement of forestry throughout the State; second, the appointment of a commission to ascertain what is fair and just concerning the salaries of county officers, and

report the same to the next legislature; third, for the sale of certain lands, which returned \$100,000 into the State treasury.

But the legislation which has given Mr. Roots more celebrity, both in this State and other States, is the operation of a law which is known as the anti-junket law, of which he was the author, and which was passed during the legislature of 1897. This law provided for the appointment of a commission by the Governor, whose duties were to visit the State institutions and ascertain their financial and physical needs, and report the same to the legislature. The work of this committee was all done before the legislature convened, and the Governor appointed Mr. Roots chairman, together with Senator Goodwine and Representative Herod as members of the committee. The report of this committee was so complete in every detail that the finance committee and the ways and means committee of the House were enabled to make their report very much sooner than would have been possible otherwise, and most intelligently, and had the effect to stop forever the useless junketing trips. The *Indianapolis News*, speaking of the work of this committee editorially, in its issue of January 27, says: "Too great praise cannot be given to the work of Roots' committee for the thoroughness of its business methods and the businesslike directness of its report. It visited every State institution; it demanded explicit and detailed statements of every phase of its work and expenditures. It is safe to say that a more thorough, businesslike and intelligent investigation of a State's public institutions was never made in any State."

The Governors of other States have written for these reports and signified their desire that the same law shall govern in their respective States.

Mr. Roots is a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but many of his friends are urging that he announce himself for

Governor, inasmuch as it seems to be the general desire that we have a thorough-going business man to occupy that position. His large business interests would probably prevent, however, his acceding to their request.

In matters of education and religion, no more active and liberal promoter or a more faithful defender than Mr. Roots can be found, and his views upon school and church are in strict accord with the best thought of the times. He is a devout Presbyterian and an elder in that denomination. He is justly regarded as one of the ablest financiers in the State, and ranks with the best type of solid and safe business men in the country. Mr. Roots, in his early manhood, has won a prominent place in the social and business world, and his host of friends wish him a long life and continued prosperity.

WILLIAM A. STEVENS.

HON. WILLIAM A. STEVENS is one of the wisest and most tireless of the young Republican leaders who have converted Bartholomew county from a Democratic Gibraltar to a Republican county. He is a striking example of that type of young American manhood endowed with a wealth of practical common sense, well directed energy and patient persistence that takes things as they come with good-natured philosophy, conquers all obstacles and compels success.

His ancestry was of Scotch-Irish and English blood, and the family came among the early pioneers of Bartholomew county. John C. Hubbard, the maternal great grandfather of Mr. Stevens, came to the county when the site of the thriving city of Columbus was still a wilderness, and was the county's first Treasurer. Francis M. Stevens, married Katherine Brown, and of this union William A. was born, May 17, 1867. The father was a merchant and farmer and the boy was sent to



W. A. Stearns



John R. Bonnell

the public and parochial schools. He was ambitious, even as a child, to get into mercantile life, and at the age of thirteen began his business career as bookkeeper in his father's firm, Lucas & Stevens. As boy and man he has mingled energetically in the varied activities of his native city and in the politics of the Republican party. After a term of service as bookkeeper in his father's store he branched into business for himself as a merchant in agricultural implements and vehicles.

At the age of twenty-four he was elected a member of the City Council and served with distinguished ability and integrity. He has been a member of the county committee ever since 1888 and has been for years one of the most active spirits in it. He has come as a delegate to every State convention for years and has helped to wisely guide the course of his county delegation. In 1897 his ability and integrity were gracefully recognized by his appointment as Postmaster at

Columbus, and he has administered the office in a business-like way that has given universal satisfaction.

Mr. Stevens was married in February, 1889, to Miss Louisa B. Wilson, of Columbus, and four bright boys have blessed their union. They have a charming home at Columbus, where kindly hospitality is dispensed among their friends. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Columbia Club, of Indianapolis, and has a host of friends not only in the capital city, but throughout the State.

JOHN ROBINSON BONNELL.

JOHN ROBINSON BONNELL, known as one of the most active and successful, and at the same time one of the cleanest of the young working politicians of Indiana, was born October 2, 1858, at Fredericksburg, Montgomery county. His father was John Kibley Bonnell, manufacturer of wagons, who was a man of substance in the community and served three terms as Treasurer of the city of Crawfordsville. His family was of French descent, having migrated first to New Jersey, then to Hamilton county, Ohio, and thence to Indiana. The son was educated in the common schools at Crawfordsville, but began even as a boy to earn his own livelihood, first as a newspaper carrier, then a vender of fruit and later as clerk in the various stores in Crawfordsville, Logansport and La Fayette. At the age of twenty he embarked in the cigar business in Crawfordsville, in which he prospered until 1889. He had been active and efficient in local politics and had earned a reputation as a clean-cut business man that was of value.

In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison as Postmaster at Crawfordsville and served four years. A year later he established the wholesale grocery business of Bonnell & Nash, which he

conducted successfully until he sold out in 1895. In 1894 he was elected chairman of the county committee and it was a matter of comment in the rooms of the State committee that no other county chairman in the State had the affairs of his committee in quite such excellent shape as Bonnell. He was re-elected to the same position in 1896. Both of his campaigns were very successful, the county being carried by big majorities. In 1896 he was made Deputy County Treasurer and in the following year he was appointed Postmaster by President McKinley, where he is still serving. Though still a young man, Mr. Bonnell's services to the party have been as long as they have been valuable. He was first made a member of the Montgomery county committee in 1882 and has served continuously since, having been a member of the executive committee ever since 1884. In all these years there has not been a district or State convention which he has not attended as a delegate and his judgment and advice have always been potent in shaping the course of the delegation.

He was married to Miss Fanny Evans, of La Fayette, Indiana, in April, 1879, and they have one child. They entertain hospitably at their home in Crawfordsville and are as popular in social circles as Mr. Bonnell is in politics. He is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis and of the Knights Templar.

THOMAS J. BROOKS.

The ancestors of Thomas Jefferson Brooks came to Massachusetts from England about 1640. The family finally became settled in the town of Lincoln, near Boston. From thence Thomas J. Brooks, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Martin county, Indiana, in 1822. He was prominent in business and public affairs in his county for more than a



Thos. J. Brooks

generation. His son Lewis took to wife Amanda M. Crooks, of the same county, to whom their eldest son, Thomas J., was born at Loogootee, in Martin county, April 22, 1857. Lewis Brooks was a soldier in the Civil War, and became Colonel of the 50th Indiana Regiment. Since the Civil War Colonel Brooks has been active in politics. While his county was largely Democratic and he was a Republican, he was elected to county office five times, never being defeated.

Mr. Brooks was a school teacher and studied law, beginning the practice in 1882. He has been successful both in his native county and in his present home, Bedford, Lawrence county, to which he removed in 1892. He has devoted all his energies to his business, and is now in the front rank of lawyers in his part of the State. At the present time he is City Attorney of Bedford, Attorney for his county, for the Bedford National Bank, Bedford Quarries Company, Bedford Steam Stone

Works, Bedford Belt Railway, Southern Indiana Railway Company, and many other persons and corporations of his city. His younger brother, William F., is associated with him in his law business.

Mr. Brooks has always been an active member of the Republican party, and while he has not been an office seeker, his time and means have been freely devoted to his party. He was a member of the State central committee representing his Congressional district in 1894. The only offices for which he has been a candidate are Presidential Elector in 1888 and Senator from Lawrence, Martin and Orange counties in 1898. Both nominations were by acclamation, and he was elected each time. In the Senate he was an active member, serving on the judiciary and other important committees. Mr. Brooks' influence on legislation relating to municipal and county affairs was marked and was always on the side of good government.

Mr. Brooks, always a book lover, became interested in library matters, and in connection with Mr. J. R. Voris, projected and organized the Bedford Public Library, a model of its kind. It is one of the largest, best selected and best managed libraries in any of our smaller cities. Mr. Brooks has been president of the library from the beginning. He drew the bill that finally passed the legislature establishing the traveling library and township library systems in our State. In spite of his professional and political duties he has had time to engage in other enterprises, being a director in the Bedford National Bank and half owner and one of the editors of the *Bedford Mail*, one of the most prosperous papers in Southern Indiana. It is the Republican organ of his county and city, and prints both daily and weekly editions.

In 1890 he was married to L. Bel Wallace, of high literary attainments. They have one child, May.

JOHN BARRETT COCKRUM.

JOHN BARRETT COCKRUM has worked his way up through life from the position of a humble farmer's boy to one of recognized high standing in the bar of Indiana, as well as a Republican of large influence in the party councils. Mr. Cockrum was born near Oakland City, Gibson county, Indiana, September 12, 1857, of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, James W. Cockrum, was one of the early pioneers of Southern Indiana, removing from North Carolina to Gibson county, where he entered a great deal of Government land. He laid out the town of Oakland City and was a very prominent man in Southern Indiana until the date of his death. He was a Whig in earlier times, and after the organization of the Republican party, always a Republican. He represented Gibson county in the thirty-sixth session of the Indiana legislature in 1851.

William M. Cockrum, father of John B. Cockrum, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty Second Regiment Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He was badly wounded at Chickamauga, lying on the battlefield in a temporary hospital for seventeen days. He was then taken a prisoner to Libby prison, where he remained seven months, after which he was exchanged and again entered the service and served through the war. He was appointed by Governor Matthews a member of the Indiana Commission having in charge the erection of monuments for Indiana regiments at Chickamauga Park, which position he still holds.

John B. Cockrum was educated in the common schools of Gibson county and later graduated from the high school at Oakland City. At the age of seventeen years he began teaching in the country schools of Gibson county. During the summer time he read law with the Hon. J. E. McCullough, at Princeton, Ind., studying his law books far into the night. After a



John B. Cochrane

thorough preparation he entered the Cincinnati Law School, and graduated from the full course in April, 1879.

Removing immediately to Boonville, in Warrick county, he entered upon the practice of law, forming a partnership with Charles W. Armstrong, Esq., under the firm name of Armstrong & Cockrum. This partnership continued until 1882, when Circuit Judge John B. Handy retired from the bench, and the firm of Handy, Armstrong & Cockrum was formed, in which relation Mr. Cockrum continued until March, 1889. At that time he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for Indiana by Hon. W. H. H. Miller, United States Attorney-General, Hon. Smiley N. Chambers being District Attorney. In March, 1893, he was appointed Assistant General Attorney for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, and served in that capacity until June, 1895, when he was appointed General Attorney for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, as well as the Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad and the Northern Ohio Railway Company, lines operated by the Lake Erie & Western. Besides this responsible position he is attorney for a number of other large corporations, which clearly define his high order of legal ability.

Although always an ardent Republican worker, Mr. Cockrum has held but one political office, that of Assistant United States District Attorney, during the Harrison administration. He is well known as a political organizer, having served as chairman of the Republican county committee of Warrick county, as a member of the district committee of the first district, and is at present a member of the advisory committee of the Republican State committee. He was a delegate to the Republican National convention, in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated for President.

Mr. Cockrum was married at Evansville, January 25, 1880, to Miss Fannie C. Bittrolff, and is the father of two children, Freda L., aged eighteen, and Oatley B., aged sixteen.

Mr. Cockrum is a member of a large number of fraternities, clubs and societies. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks, all the Masonic bodies, including the Scottish Rite and Shrine, Loyal Legion, Columbia Club, North Side Republican Club, Marion Club, Commercial Club, Deutsche Club, Country Club, Maennerchor Society, and many others.

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

In 1894 it was suggested to the Republican State committee that it place Charles F. Coffin upon its speakers' list. Mr. Coffin was notified to make a speaking tour and accepted. So signal was his success as an orator that since then he has been regarded as one of the coming men of the party in Indiana. Charles Franklin Coffin was born in the eastern part of Marion county, Indiana, June 2, 1856. His father was a physician, Dr. Benj. F. Coffin, a member of the Nantucket family of Coffin, whose American history began in 1681 when Tristram and Dionis Coffin and their children came from England. The young man was educated in the common schools of Westfield and at DePauw University, teaching a common school both before and after graduation. After receiving his degree, he graduated in 1881, taking first oratorical and philosophical honors. He was the first Indiana man to capture the first interstate oratorical prize. After receiving his degree, he obtained the position as superintendent of the public schools at New Albany and served in this capacity with great ability for three years. By this time he had accumulated enough to engage in the study of law, resigned his position and entered the law office of Judge

Dowling at New Albany as a student. In 1887 he was married to Miss Sallie L. Dowling, the daughter of Judge Dowling, and they have three children. Immediately after his marriage, he located at Wichita, Kas., where he practiced law for six years, returning to Indiana in August, 1893, to accept the position of Dean to the DePauw Law School. He immediately began to take an active interest in politics and his services as a campaign orator have been in great demand in every subsequent campaign. He first formed a law partnership with Judge D. W. Howe and later was a member of the firm of Gavin, Coffin & Davis. This partnership was dissolved a couple of years ago and since then Mr. Coffin has been practicing law very successfully alone.

CLEMENT STUDEBAKER.

The family of the Studebakers is known throughout the broad land. A family of toilers, starting from the humblest beginnings, they have built up one of the greatest industries in America—a business involving millions of capital, employing more than a thousand people and ramifying throughout the civilized world. To accomplish such magnificent results with nothing at hand in the beginning testifies not only to remarkable industry and integrity, but to a positive genius and capacity for great affairs. In the early part of the century John Studebaker resided in Adams county, Pennsylvania, where he followed the occupation of a wagon maker and blacksmith. He married Rebecca Mohler, one of those women of strong and deep religious convictions and forceful character who helped no less than their husbands in the upbuilding of a strong and virile nation. Both were devoted members of the Dunkard denomination. John Studebaker saved and prospered, but he endorsed the paper of friends and his savings were swept away. In 1836, placing his family

and household goods in a wagon of his own construction, he took up the westward trail and migrated to the wilderness in Ashland county, Ohio. His three children, Henry, Clement and J. M. Studebaker, came with him, and, later, two other sons, Peter E. and J. F., were born in Ashland county. Here a new home was made, the boys learned the trade of their father and the family grew to be respected far and wide.

Clement Studebaker attended the district schools for a few weeks in the winter, worked upon neighboring farms and learned his father's trade in the wagon shop. In 1850 he came to South Bend, Indiana, and taught school for one term. At its close he worked for a few months for a threshing machine company. In 1852 his brother Henry came to him and they joined in opening a blacksmith shop in South Bend. The combined capital that they were able to put into the enterprise amounted to \$68.00. During the first year they manufactured three wagons. For five years they struggled on and the first bit of good luck came to them in 1857, when they secured a contract for United States army wagons, to be used by the army in Utah. This gave them recognition and prestige. In 1868 the Studebaker Manufacturing Company was organized and the other members came to South Bend to join them. From that time on the growth of the concern has been phenomenal and for many years now it has been known as one of the greatest industrial establishments in America.

Mr. Studebaker has been an active Republican since the organization of the party and naturally his influence upon the party in Indiana has been very great. Never aspiring to office, he has devoted much time and energy to the success of his party, and his word is always listened to with respect. The party has invariably insisted upon conferring upon him such honors as the press of his private business

would permit him to accept. In 1880 he was made a delegate to the National convention at Chicago, and in 1888 was a delegate-at-large from Indiana by appointment of President Harrison. He was a member of the Pan-American congress of 1889-90. He was one of the United States Commissioners to the last Paris Exposition, the Indiana Commissioner to the World's Exposition at New Orleans, and was president of the Indiana Board of World's Fair Managers. He is a member of the Columbia Club, of Indianapolis, the Indiana Club, of South Bend, the Odd Fellows and Knights Templar. He has been for many years a man of large influence in the affairs of the Methodist church, was delegate to the general conference of 1880 and 1884, a member of the book committee for sixteen years, and trustee of Chautauqua, and of the DePauw University, at Greencastle. Mr. Studebaker has been twice married. Two children, the fruit of his first marriage, died in infancy. September 13, 1862, he married the daughter of the late George Milburn, and she is still living with her three children. Colonel George M. Studebaker, who led the 157th Indiana during the Spanish war; Clement Studebaker, Jr., and Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle. Surrounded thus by a lovely family, at the head of a great, prosperous enterprise, Mr. Studebaker is passing his declining years at his home in South Bend, one of the most magnificent residences in Indiana, enjoying the respect and love of not only his family and neighbors, but of thousands of people throughout the United States.

H. S. BIGGS.

It is a common legend in Indiana that Kosciusko county produces the best crops, the best Sunday Schools and the best Republicans in the State. There may be some dispute about the best crops and the best Sunday Schools, but nobody has ever had

the temerity to question Kosciusko's prominence in the production of every-day-in-the-week Republicans and great big Republican majorities. And one of the very best of these best Republicans has for years been Hon. Hiram S. Biggs. Until 1896, when his party spoiled an excellent party leader to make a better Circuit Judge, he was the most active and influential political leader in his county.

Judge Biggs was born in Kosciusko county and has resided there ever since. His parents were fairly well-to-do and he was given an excellent college education, after which he read law in the office of Frazier & Frazier, at Warsaw, and commenced to practice in 1865. He was successful from the first and enjoyed an excellent practice until he gave it up in November, 1896, to take his position on the bench.

He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1865, and in all the years since he has never for a moment swerved from the principles of the Republican party. In 1870 he was elected from Kosciusko to the State legislature and served in the session of 1871, where he showed himself to be a conservative and level-headed member. In May of 1875 he was elected Mayor of the city of Warsaw and administered the office with integrity and ability for two terms, closing his work in 1879. He was the first Mayor the city had and the whole system had to be straightened out and put in good running order under his administration. In 1888 he was chosen Presidential Elector for the thirteenth district and voted and worked for General Harrison with the same enthusiasm and effective energy that he has always thrown into his political work. In 1892 he was chosen chairman of the county Republican committee, in which capacity he served for six years, and during his administration it was a common saying about State headquarters that Kosciusko was always the first county to respond to any request

made by the State committee, whether for information, for work or for votes. Ever since the memory of the present generation of politicians began the Kosciusko county delegation to State conventions has been headed by Mr. Biggs. He has always been actively advocating the nomination of some man, or the declaration of some principle in the platform, and has pursued his purpose with an intelligence and enthusiasm that has almost invariably brought success. It was to him, more than to anybody else, that was due the instructions for McKinley in the State convention of 1896. In 1896 he was nominated for Judge of the fifty-fourth judicial circuit and elected. On the bench he has earned the State wide reputation for judicial fairness and ability.

E. H. NEBEKER.

The history of the Republican party of Indiana, without a biographical sketch of Hon. Enos H. Nebeker, would be like the story of a play with one of its most prominent actors left out. For more than fifteen years he has been one of the most prominent leaders of the party. Always either a member of the State committee, its executive committee or some of the auxiliary committees, and always a man who is looked to, not only for advice, but for hard and efficient work in the management of each campaign. He was born June 26, 1836, in Covington, Ind. His ancestors were German and both his parents removed to Covington from Piqua county, Ohio, in 1824. His father, George Nebeker, was a country banker and farmer. The young man was given a common school education and took a course of one year at Asbury University. He worked energetically on the farm and helped his father in the bank. He displayed that aptitude for business of any honorable character that is the chief characteristic of successful manhood. He

was successful in farming and banking. He has dealt in lumber, railroad ties, in the buying and shipping of grain and other mercantile adventures. His father had been prominent as a Whig and later as a Republican, and the young man was born into something of a political atmosphere. Fountain county has always been normally Democratic and he learned political generalship in a hard school. In 1870 he was elected Auditor of the county and served creditably for four years. In 1880 he was elected a delegate to the National Republican convention and supported Blaine until he was out of the race, when he fought and worked for Garfield. He was ever active and efficient in the movement for the nomination of Harrison, but was one of the few Indiana Republicans who did not seek Federal appointment after Harrison's election. When the hard fought campaign was over Mr. Nebeker went about his business as usual. He was much surprised, in 1891, when President Harrison tendered him the responsible office of Treasurer of the United States, and urged his acceptance. He accepted the office and administered it with great ability for more than two years, resigning June 1, 1893, because his own private business affairs were pressing upon his attention. Since then, while Mr. Nebeker has been very active in the politics of the State, he has steadfastly declined all tenders of further political honors.

He was married in 1865, in Covington, to Miss Mary E. Sewell and they have two children now grown.

ARTHUR OVERSTREET.

ARTHUR OVERSTREET, while he has become a power in the Republican politics of Indiana, has earned his chief success in the field of business and his success is such as seldom comes to a man so early in life. He was born November 1, 1863, the son of Gabriel M. Overstreet, a well-known



Arthur Overstreet.

lawyer, of Franklin, Indiana. While Mr. Overstreet was a successful lawyer, the success of a country lawyer does not mean a great deal in hard cash and he had a large family to take care of. Thus it came about that the boy early sought work to help himself gain an education. The blood of several generations of English ancestry told in his pluck and perseverance. He worked at common labor in a hardware store in Franklin until he went through the public schools of his native town and Franklin College. As soon as he got out of college he began work as a shipping clerk for the American Starch Company at Columbus, Indiana. In 1889 he became vice-president and general manager of the Indiana Starch Company at Franklin. In 1891 he became general superintendent of the starch company at Columbus and a few years later assumed control of the plant of the same concern at Waukegan, Illinois. A year later he became president of the Orinoco Tannery Company, at Columbus, and has since operated a large tannery. Besides these tannery and starch interests Mr. Overstreet is a director of the First National Bank of Columbus, Indiana, and owns very extensive real estate holdings and other property in Columbus and several other places.

In 1889 he was married to Hattie Frances Crump, daughter of Francis T. Crump, one of the most prominent men in Bartholomew county. Their one child is Francis Monroe Overstreet, born in 1891.

Mr. Overstreet has been active in politics ever since he left college. Joining fortunes with the younger element among the Republicans of Bartholomew county he has devoted an enormous amount of energy, money and intelligent work to bring about the triumph of Republicanism and so effective have been the labors of himself and associates that Bartholomew county, which, six or seven years ago was counted one of the Gibraltar of the Indiana Democracy, has come to be looked

upon as a fairly safe Republican county. In all this time Mr. Overstreet has never held any public office nor been a candidate for any nomination or appointment, but has been content to work for his friends and for the principles of his party. There has, however, during the past twelve years, never been a city, county or State convention but which he has not been a delegate and during these years he has served upon city and county committees year by year and is at present a member of the State advisory committee.

WINFIELD TAYLOR DURBIN.

Few men of Indiana have risen to higher position in the various walks of life than Winfield Taylor Durbin, and what he has accomplished in the world has been accomplished by the exercise of indefatigable industry, hard common sense and a capacity for affairs. Mr. Durbin was born May 4, 1847, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., the son of William S. Durbin, a tanner, in comfortable circumstances. He was educated at the common schools of Washington county. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Sixteenth Volunteer Infantry, but was refused muster by reason of an injury to his arm received after his enlistment. As soon as this trouble was over he re-enlisted in the 139th Indiana and served through the war as a member of Company K of that regiment. After the war he took a course in a commercial college at St. Louis, a thing he was enabled to do by saving the glue scraps, hair and other waste of the tannery and selling them. Before going to St. Louis he taught a few terms of common school in Washington and Johnson counties. After returning from the commercial college he entered the wholesale dry goods store of Murphy, Johnson & Co., of Indianapolis, in 1869, where he remained ten years, first as a bookkeeper and later as a confidential credit man. In 1879 he removed

to Anderson, where he engaged in banking and began to accumulate a considerable fortune. Upon the discovery of natural gas he was one of the first to realize the great possibilities brought about by the cheap fuel and engaged in a number of manufacturing and mercantile enterprises, all of which have proven successful, among them the Diamond Paper Company, the J. W. Sefton Manufacturing Company and the Anderson Foundry and Machine Works. He was an ardent Republican from the time he enlisted in the Union army, and though he has risen very high in the councils of the party he has steadily declined to accept office. In 1892 he was elected as a delegate to the National convention and was made chairman of the committee to notify Whitelaw Reid of his nomination as Vice-President. In 1896 he was again elected as a delegate to the National convention at St. Louis. In 1890 Mr. Durbin was made a member of the Republican State committee and served three years in that capacity. In 1894 he was made chairman of the executive committee of the State committee and served in that capacity four years. At the convention of 1896 he was chosen as a member of the National committee from Indiana and participated prominently in the work of the National committee in that campaign. He has been prominent in the work of the Grand Army and is a Past Commander of Major May Post. He is also a Past Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Indiana. He was married at Anderson, in 1875, to Miss Bertha McClelland, and they have one surviving son, Fletcher M. Durbin.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish war, in 1898, Governor Mount asked Mr. Durbin, who was a member of his staff with the title of Colonel, to go to Washington in behalf of the State to look after matters in connection with the enlistment of the troops. This work, requiring great discretion and ability, was done so promptly and

thoroughly that when Indiana was given the privilege of furnishing the additional regiment Mr. Durbin was appointed Colonel of the 161st Indiana. Those who were not intimately acquainted with him naturally jumped to the conclusion that it was a political appointment and they predicted dire things as to the fate of the regiment. Even his best friends were agreeably surprised when the reports came that Colonel Durbin had the best regiment among the volunteers in Cuba. It was the best drilled, kept the best camp and had the best discipline. Colonel Durbin more than justified the wisdom of the Governor in making the appointment. When asked afterward to what he attributed his great success with the regiment, he replied simply: "I went on the theory that plain, common sense and business principles would apply to military life as well as to anything else." In plain truth this may be taken as the secret of Colonel Durbin's success in business, and in politics as well as in war.

G. A. CUNNINGHAM.

GEORGE ALBERT CUNNINGHAM, one of the most prominent lawyers of Evansville, was born on a farm in Gibson county, Indiana, April 4, 1855. His father, Joseph Cunningham, and his mother, Mary Jane Arbutnot Cunningham, were both natives of Gibson county, of Virginia stock. The boy was ambitious to take up the legal profession, and after going through the common schools of the county was sent to Asbury University. Afterwards he taught in the district schools of his native county until his removal to Evansville, in 1877. He had studied law during all his spare time and was admitted to the bar in that year. He has given his time almost exclusively to his profession, and has risen to great prominence in it. His only public office was that of City Attorney to Evansville, in which he served from 1893

to 1897. He has, however, been for a number of years a member of the executive committee of the Vanderburgh county committee, and in 1898 was made a member of the State committee for the first district. He has been active in the business affairs of his city, as well as in the legal profession, and is connected as attorney and stockholder with the First National Bank, the Evansville Gas and Electric Company, the A. W. Cook Brewing Company, and the E., S. & N. Railway Company. Mr. Cunningham was married in 1881 to Susan Shaw Garvin, and they have a charming family of three children.

W. R. McCLELLAND.

WILLIAM ROBERT McCLELLAND is a native of Marion county, Indiana, the son of Jonathan D. and Elza J. McClelland. His father was born in Indiana while it was still a Territory and came to Marion county in 1822, where he resided until his death. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and reared on a farm, working hard to help his father make the payments upon the land. He left the farm when twenty-two years old and went to Danville, where he was employed as a clerk in the store owned by his uncle, finally in 1875 engaging in business for himself. He soon took an active interest in politics and was connected with the Republican county committee in many ways, serving as secretary and treasurer and member of the executive committee. He was elected clerk of the county in 1884 and served until 1888. In 1888 he was made a member of the advisory committee of the State committee and assisted ably in organizing the State Lincoln League, of which he served as treasurer for several years. During the war Mr. McClelland twice volunteered, but was rejected each time on account of ill health. However,

he joined the State militia and served with an excellent record at the time of the Morgan raid.

He was married at Danville, in 1872, to Sarah E. Nichols and has one son, Harry Nichols McClelland, aged fifteen years. He is a member of the Columbia and Marion Clubs of Indianapolis and of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In 1894 Mr. McClelland was a candidate before the State convention for Clerk of the Supreme Court and made so strong a campaign for the nomination that in the field of eight candidates he stood third. Though still a comparatively young man he has a large acquaintance and influence throughout the State and is universally esteemed as one of the wisest and most conservative of the younger leaders of the party.

WILLIAM ROBERT WOOD.

WILLIAM ROBERT WOOD was born at Oxford, Benton county, Indiana, January 5, 1861. His father, Robert Wood, immigrated from Yorkshire, England, and was by trade a harness maker.

Young Wood received his education in the common and high schools of Oxford. His first occupation was that of a water carrier during the construction of the L., M. & B. Railway. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the harness maker's trade and at the age of seventeen he was a country school teacher. A year later he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1882, at the age of twenty-one years. He immediately commenced the practice of law in the city of La Fayette, Indiana, associating himself with Judge W. DeWitt Wallace, in 1882, and later with Captain Bryan, of the same city.

In 1888 he was secretary of the Tippecanoe county central committee and in 1890 he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney and was re-elected in



Will R. Wood

1892. Here his fearless and able prosecution of the pleas of the State gave him a general reputation throughout the State.

During his term as Prosecuting Attorney the prosecution of the persons engaged in the Rudolph riots in LaFayette fell to him. The cases grew out of the conflict between the Catholics and the A. P. A.'s of the city. The bitter feeling which existed made the prosecution of these cases a dangerous duty. Because of the tireless energy with which Mr. Wood prosecuted the defendants he became a target for personal abuse. During the trials he received many anonymous letters threatening his life, but he did not abate his vigorous prosecution until the parties charged were convicted.

Mr. Wood has been a leading Republican campaign speaker since the Blaine campaign, in 1884, since which time he has been an eloquent and fearless advocate of the principles and policies of the party. In 1894 he was a candidate for Congress in the old ninth district. Among his competitors in the convention were Hon. Joseph B. Cheadle, Capt. W. W. Hart, of Frankfort; Hon. Thomas B. Boyd, of Noblesville, and the Hon. J. Frank Hanly, with whom he is now associated in the practice of law in the city of LaFayette.

Mr. Wood led in the race for ninety-two ballots and several times came within six votes of being nominated. Mr. Hanly was nominated on the ninety-third ballot, having received the support of Mr. Wood and his friends.

In 1896 Mr. Wood was elected to the State Senate to fill the unexpired term of W. S. Haggard, and in 1898 he was re-elected. In the legislature of 1897 he introduced and successfully carried through the bill in aid of the State Soldiers' Home, raising a per capita allowance for the support of the inmates. He was instrumental in getting through the same legislature an appropriation for the erection of several new buildings for the Home.

In the Senate he had the reputation of a conservative representative of the people, with other than mere political reasons for voting for or against a measure. He made an enviable record as a lawmaker.

He is loyal to the principles of his party and is always found in the forefront of its battles. He is at present a successful lawyer, with a lucrative practice—a member of the firm of Hanly & Wood. He has been attorney for the Citizens Building and Loan Association, of LaFayette, Indiana, since its organization in 1887.

He is a member of the Lincoln Club, of the National Union and of the Independent Order of Foresters. He is also a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk.

As a lawyer he is brilliant and successful and for twelve years has held a front place at the LaFayette bar. Quick and accurate of conception, his power as an advocate makes him a formidable trial lawyer. He has little fondness for details, yet he is also master of the salient features of his cause. He chooses the battlefield and his antagonist must be adroit indeed if the fight is not conducted on the ground selected. Almost without notes he will present to the jury, in persuasive, convincing eloquence, every scrap of material evidence adduced at the trial, though the taking of testimony may have consumed days and even weeks.

Impulsive and sympathetic, he possesses a keen sense of the humorous. On the stump and in the forum he weaves into the woof and warp of his argument threads of the sublime and the ridiculous so rapidly and so deftly as to evoke from jury or audience tears and laughter in quick succession.

Socially he is a success. He makes friends and keeps them. His temper is quick, but his anger soon cools. Malice is absolutely foreign to his nature. A blow received is returned instantly or not at all. Generous to a fault, he is frank and courageous.

He was married in 1883 to Miss Mary E. Geiger, of LaFayette, Indiana. No children have been born to them. Mrs. Wood has shared his every ambition and has been his constant and faithful helpmeet in every enterprise of his life. She has made of his home a refuge to which he can retreat from the turmoil of business and the storm of politics with the assurance of finding rest and sympathy. Whatever his success in life may be she will have been the principal factor in its final quotient. For him the future is a golden promise.

ELISHA MARMADUKE HOBBS.

ELISHA MARMADUKE HOBBS was born on a farm near Salem, Ind., November 5, 1858, the son of Dr. Seth and Elizabeth Ann Hobbs. His ancestors migrated to this State from North Carolina, and were of English-Quaker descent. After completing a common school education, Mr. Hobbs graduated from the State Normal, at Terre Haute, in 1882. Prof. Hobbs taught eleven years in the State. As a teacher and superintendent he was quite successful, and his work constantly secured him better positions. In 1890 he purchased the farm of his nativity, one of the best in the county, which he has been successfully operating. For years Prof. Hobbs has been a close student of the natural sciences. Chemistry, botany, zoology and geology have had their claim upon his time and responded with pleasure and profit. The application of these sciences in the solution of agricultural problems has been a favorable object. The soil, its formation, constituents, deficiencies, etc., has been a practical theme presented to many farmers' institutes in the State. For the last four years he has been constantly traveling over Indiana and is well posted on the various geological formations found in the State. He has gathered specimens of great variety from nearly all counties in the State. He

and his brother, Dr. H. C. Hobbs, have long been recognized as leaders of the Republican party in Washington county. In 1892 Prof. Hobbs was a candidate for his party for Washington and Floyd counties, thus acting as leader for the forlorn hope in a district with a tremendous Democratic majority. In 1898 he made a very strong canvass for the nomination for State Geologist, a position he is peculiarly fitted by observation and study to fill.

Prof. Hobbs was married in 1886 to Miss Anna Casper, of Salem, and they have three children.

JOHN L. GRIFFITHS.

There is no corner in Indiana where the eloquence of John L. Griffiths is not known and admired. His oratory is recognized as of the highest order, not mere declamation nor the putting together of flowers of speech. Depth of thought and keenness of logic mark his speeches no less than eloquence of expression. It is small wonder that Republican county chairmen throughout Indiana are anxious for speeches from Mr. Griffiths, for it is not too much to say that in every campaign for eighteen years he has made many converts to Republicanism.

John Lewis Griffiths was born October 7, 1855, in New York City. His father, David Griffiths, was a prosperous dry goods merchant of sturdy Welsh stock. The son attended the public schools of New York City, and later removed to Iowa, graduating from the University of Iowa with the degree of A. B. in 1874. The following year he took the law lectures of the university and was given the degree of bachelor of laws. Immediately after his graduation he removed to Indianapolis, and, in 1877, commenced the practice of law. Mr. Griffiths has been very successful in his profession and his forensic reputation has earned him no less prominence than his oratorical ability. In 1889 Mr.



John L. Griffiths

Griffiths was married to Miss Caroline H. Henderson, of LaFayette, a woman whose brilliance and mental qualities make her a fitting helpmeet and companion. Ever since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths have been prominent in the social and literary life of Indianapolis.

Mr. Griffiths became interested in politics shortly after opening his law office and his ability soon attracted attention. He was asked by the State committee, in 1880, to take the stump and he rendered invaluable service in that remarkable campaign. Since then he has been in great demand in every political contest and has freely given his time and ability to the party. His fame as an orator is by no means bounded by the State and his campaign tours have included Ohio, Vermont, Maine, New York, Kentucky and New Jersey. He has held office but twice. In 1887 he became a member of the State legislature and distinguished himself by making a hard fight to place the State benevolent institutions upon a non-partisan basis. Though unsuccessful at that time Mr. Griffiths never lost interest in the subject but continued to be one of the most active champions of non-partisan control until it was finally accomplished a few years ago. While serving in this session of the legislature Mr. Griffiths made a brilliant address seconding the nomination of General Harrison for the United States Senate. In 1888 he was nominated for Reporter of the Supreme Court and his wide personal popularity added great strength to the State ticket. He was elected and served until January 13, 1893. In 1886 Mr. Griffiths was the choice of a very large number of people for the gubernatorial nomination and his friends made such a determined fight for him that he came near winning in a field of fourteen candidates.

As an incident to his public and professional career Mr. Griffiths has gained not a little reputation in the literary

world. He is a member of all the prominent literary and social clubs of Indianapolis and some of his essays, before these organizations upon topics of general interest, have been models of style and thought. It has been given to very few young men to accomplish more and his work as a leader of men and moulder of thought is but fairly begun.

JULIAN D. HOGATE.

JULIAN D. HOGATE is known from one end of Indiana to the other as one of the most enterprising and successful Republican editors of the State, and is one of the most conservative and substantial of the younger Republican leaders. He was born at Danville, Indiana, October, 14, 1868, the son of Charles E. and Sarah E. Hogate. His father was of English descent and had come to Indiana from New Jersey. Here he had prospered and was a man of considerable political prominence, having served as collector of Internal Revenue for the sixth district. Julian was given an excellent education at DePauw University. After completing his college course he taught school for a few terms and then purchased the *Hendricks County Republican*. It was already a good weekly newspaper when he purchased it, but he has steadily improved it until it is now one of the best and one of the most prosperous in Indiana. While Mr. Hogate has never thought of seeking office, he has been active and influential in the politics of Hendricks county for a number of years, serving as secretary of the county committee in 1890, 1894, 1896 and 1898. He has also served frequently as delegate to State and other conventions. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Masons, and various clubs and societies. He was married at Danville, October 5, 1893, to Miss Etta B. Craven, and they have one child, Kenneth C. Hogate.

JAMES B. BLACK.

It is seldom that it falls to the lot of men to achieve a career of such varied distinction as that of James B. Black, who as soldier, lawyer and jurist has carved out for himself a place of enviable eminence.

James B. Black was born at Morristown, New Jersey, July 21, 1838. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his parents, Michael and Jane Whitesides Black, having migrated from the north of Ireland. His father was a highly respected minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, attached to the North Indiana and the Southeast Indiana conferences. James came to Indiana in his eighth year. He taught school at the age of sixteen. With means thus earned he attended Asbury University, at Greencastle, and the State University at Bloomington. While a member of the junior class and a tutor at the latter institution, he enlisted in April, 1861, as a private soldier in the first company of the Union troops organized in Monroe county. He was at first connected with the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry as a Sergeant in Company K, but before that regiment went to the front he was transferred to the Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and became a Second Lieutenant. He went to the field in Missouri as First Lieutenant of Company H of that regiment. He was afterward commissioned and mustered as Captain and Major, and was also commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment. He served as a soldier for three years and eight months, and was in many campaigns. He was under Fremont, Hunter, Curtis and Davidson in Missouri and Arkansas. He was with the Thirteenth Army Corps in the Vicksburg campaign, battles and siege, and after the surrender of that place, accompanied the same corps to the Gulf Department, serving in the campaigns on the Teche and upon the coast of Texas, and taking part in the capture of

Aransas Pass and Fort Esperanza. In the winter of 1863-64 he served for some months as Judge Advocate of General Courts Martial on Matagorda Island, and at Indianola. At the latter place his regiment "veteranized." In June, 1864, he returned to Indiana with his regiment on its veteran furlough of thirty days, at the expiration of which he went with his command to Virginia. After a short service at Deep Bottom, on the James river, in Grant's Petersburg campaign, the regiment having been transferred to the Nineteenth Army Corps, returned to Washington, and thence proceeded to the Shenandoah Valley and took part in all the battles of Sheridan's campaign there. He became a resident of Indianapolis in 1865, and studied law in the office of Porter, Harrison & Fishback, and in the law school conducted by Hon. David McDonald, Judge of the United States District Court of Indiana. Mr. Black was admitted to the bars of Marion county, the Supreme Court and the United States Courts in 1866, and formed a partnership with Judge Byron K. Elliott, which continued until 1869. In 1868 he was nominated upon the Republican State ticket and elected as Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana as the successor of Hon. Benj. Harrison. He was re-elected in 1872, and served two terms in this office, publishing twenty-four volumes of reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, volumes thirty to fifty-three inclusive. In 1877 he resumed the practice of the law. Upon the organization of the Central Law School of Indiana, in 1879, he became a member of the faculty. He has also been a lecturer in other law schools. In 1882 he was appointed by the Supreme Court as a member of the Supreme Court Commission, to succeed Commissioner Horatio C. Newcomb, and he served in that capacity for three years, until the expiration of the Commission. He then again resumed the practice, and,



George W. Cromer

while so engaged, also prepared Black's Indiana Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, published in 1889. He served for a period in 1890 and 1891, as a member of the Board of School Commissioners, of the city of Indianapolis, having been elected to the office by the board. Upon the creation of the Appellate Court he was appointed one of its judges by Governor Alvin P. Hovey, in March, 1891. At the organization of the court, though third in the order of seniority, he was chosen by the other members of the bench Chief Judge for the first term. At the Republican State convention of 1892 he was nominated as the candidate for Judge of the Appellate Court for his judicial district, but was defeated with the other Republican nominees upon the ticket at the election. In 1896 he was again nominated for the Appellate bench, and this time the party was successful. He was again upon the Republican State ticket for the same office in 1898, and was again elected, and he is now serving under that

election. In 1875 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the Indiana University. He is a member of the college fraternity of the Beta Theta Pi, and is a Master Mason. He belongs to the Indianapolis Literary Club, is president of the Shakespeare Club, of Indianapolis, and is a member of various other organizations. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, insignia 7,040. He is also a member of the George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, of which post he is a Past Commander. He was instrumental in the organization of the Board of Visitors for this department of the G. A. R. to the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, in 1886, and was a member and the president of that board for many years.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CROMER.

One of Indiana's representatives in the present Congress of the United States, whose brilliant victory in the campaign of 1898 won him fame in all parts of the State, is George Washington Cromer. The struggle in his district, the eighth, was a fierce one, but Mr. Cromer triumphed by a handsome majority. His election to the Lower House of Congress is but another step higher in a brilliant political career. All he has secured in life, as a lawyer, and later as a popular and successful candidate, is due to his tireless industry and energy.

Mr. Cromer was born on a farm in Madison county, May 13, 1856. His father, Josiah Cromer, descended from a family of long lived and thrifty agriculturists. With the exception of a short stay in the common schools, he worked on the farm until of age and then began to educate himself, with a little assistance from his father. He attended Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, and later entered the Indiana State University, from

which he graduated in 1882 with the degree of A. B. In 1884 he began to read law, and here his progress was so rapid that in 1886 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the forty-sixth judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1888. He was elected Mayor of the city of Muncie, in 1894, by the largest majority ever given anyone for that office. As one of Muncie's most efficient executives, he attained the wonderful popularity which insured his success in his Congressional campaign in 1898. He is especially popular with the working men, who respect and trust him as one of their best friends.

Mr. Cromer was married in the summer of 1895 to Miss Francis J. Soule. He is a member of the Orders B. P. O. Elks, K. of P., I. O. O. F., and I. O. R. M.

Mr. Cromer has rendered valuable and efficient services to his party in many ways. He was chairman of the Delaware county Republican committee in 1892, was elected to the State committee in 1892, and re-elected in 1894, in all of which positions he served with great credit.

C. F. HEILMAN.

CHARLES FREDERICK HEILMAN, one of the most prominent and enterprising young business men of Evansville, as well as one of the most influential Republicans of the first district, was born at Evansville, December 9, 1871. His father, William Heilman, was one of the wealthiest men of Evansville and had been identified for years with the development of the city. He was interested in a bank, a number of manufacturing enterprises and railroads and had represented the district in Congress a number of times as a Republican, though it was normally Democratic. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Evansville and given a thorough business training. Upon the death of his father, in 1890, he undertook the management of



Edward Everett Neal

the great estate left by Mr. Heilman, and has managed it with care and ability. He has been active and influential in county and city politics and has been a delegate to every State convention that has been held since he became a voter. He is secretary of the Evansville Cotton Manufacturing Company and one of the directors of the Vanderburg Club.

EDWARD EVERETT NEAL.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT NEAL, one of the most prominent of the younger members of the legislature of 1899, was born May 18, 1864, at Deming, Hamilton county, Indiana. His father was Rev. Jabez Neal, a Methodist minister, and one of the famous pioneer preachers of Indiana. A man of Irish descent, he was possessed of great natural ability and was an eloquent and forceful pulpit orator. His wife was Mary E. Bowman, a most estimable woman of Scotch ancestry. Their son was given an academic education and then began teaching in a common school. Later

he was appointed Deputy Auditor of Hamilton county, and at twenty obtained an appointment in the Adjutant-General's office at Washington. While there he went through the National University Law School and later took a year of study in Europe. Returning he took a position as proof reader on the *Chicago Herald*. In 1890 he returned to Noblesville and began the practice of law and later was appointed official stenographer of the Hamilton County Circuit Court, a position which he still holds. On November 23, 1887, he was married to Miss Lula E. Durfee, of Noblesville, and they have three daughters.

Mr. Neal has been active in the Republican politics of Hamilton county and has given particular attention to the Republican League organization; beginning as a county organizer he was later made district secretary and was unanimously elected State secretary of the league in 1897. In 1898 he was nominated and elected to the legislature as Representative of Hamilton county, and during his service there made an excellent record as a man of patriotic motive, keen intelligence and sound common sense.

DAVID E. BEEM.

JUDGE DAVID E. BEEM has long enjoyed the distinction of being the undisputed leader of the Republican party in Owen county, but above and beyond that he has enjoyed that very general popularity, respect and esteem that comes to the man who lives a clean life and uses the high abilities with which nature has endowed him for the betterment of humanity. Daniel Beem, his great grandfather, came to Indiana Territory in 1810 and lived in a stockade fort, near Brownstown, Jackson county. After the close of the War of 1812 the family settled in Owen county, taking up the land where the thriving city of Spencer now stands.

The father, Levi Beem, grew from childhood to manhood amid these surroundings and married Sarah Johnson, whose father had come from Ohio and taken up land adjoining the Beem family. They lived a happy and successful life, rearing a family of twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth. David E. was born on the farm June 24, 1837, and continued there until nineteen years of age, taking advantage of such education as the common schools offered and putting in much of his time in the rugged work of the farmer's boy. He was ambitious, however, for a higher education, and what the common schools lacked he made up in study at home until he was able to pass an examination for the State University, which he entered in 1856, graduating in 1860. All during his college course he continued to put in every moment of leisure he could get in the study of law, and thus was admitted to the bar in 1860.

He had just formed a partnership with Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk that promised great things when the War of the Rebellion broke out and he threw up unhesitatingly all his prospects and hastened to volunteer for the Union army. He was the first man in Owen county to respond to the President's call for troops and assisted in the organization of the first company there raised. On April 18, 1861, he enlisted as First Sergeant in this company. It had been raised in response to the call for three months' troops, but, as the quota for Indiana was already filled, it was finally mustered into service for three years as Company H of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers. On the 10th day of July the regiment arrived at Fich Mountain, Va., and composed the reserve force during the battle next day at that place, joining in the pursuit of the Rebels after that successful engagement as far as Cheat Mountain, Va. The regiment remained there until October, 1861. In



David E. Reem

August, 1861, Sergeant Beem was promoted to First Lieutenant of his company. After having participated in numerous skirmishes, and having endured many hardships through the winter of 1861-62, the regiment was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, and took an active part in the battle of Winchester on March 23, 1862, where Lieutenant Beem received a severe wound in the chin. On a surgeon's certificate, he received a sixty days' leave of absence and returned home. At the expiration of his leave he rejoined his command, and in May, 1862, was promoted to Captain, which position he held until the expiration of his term of service in June, 1864.

After arduous and faithful service in the Shenandoah Valley, Captain Beem's command was transferred in July, 1862, to the Army of the Potomac, and from that date to the expiration of its term of service the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry participated in all the great battles fought by that army. At Antietam, Captain Beem's company lost, in killed and mortally wounded, just one-sixth of its number; and at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and many minor engagements, in all of which he bore a part, the Fourteenth Indiana fairly earned its reputation as a fighting regiment. In August, 1863, the regiment was sent to New York to aid in quelling the draft riots which occurred there at that time. The number of officers and men killed in battle, or who died from wounds received in battle in Captain Beem's company, was nineteen. Only two of this number were killed while the Captain was not on duty with and in command of the company. On his return from the service, Captain Beem resumed the practice of law at Spencer, in which he has continued until the present time.

Mr. Beem has been foremost in the business and local enterprise of his town. In

1870 he organized the banking firm of Beem, Peden & Co., and has been its managing member continuously to the present time. In 1873 he embarked in the pork packing business at Spencer, but the same did not prove to be a success as the business of summer packing resulted in destroying country packing houses, and the business was concentrated in the large cities. David E. Beem has held no public office of consequence, but has always been an active and zealous member of the Republican party. He served his party as chairman of its county central committee during three political campaigns. In 1880 he was a delegate from the fifth Congressional district in the Republican National convention, which met in Chicago, and after voting thirty-four times for James G. Blaine he finally cast his vote for James A. Garfield for the nomination for President.

In 1888 he was chosen Presidential Elector for his Congressional district, and in the electoral college voted for Benjamin Harrison for President. He was in 1886 a candidate before the Republican State convention for the nomination of Treasurer of State, but was not successful, although he received votes from sixty-three counties. He served for many years as School Trustee, and as such aided in organizing the graded and high schools of Spencer, now among the best in the State, and was largely instrumental in causing the construction of the high school building, which is the pride of the town.

In 1860 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been an active member ever since. He represented the Indiana Conference as a lay delegate in the general conference of the M. E. Church which met in New York May, 1888.

Captain Beem is proud of the fact that he was a soldier in the Union army, and takes great interest in the Grand

Army of the Republic. He is a charter member of the Gettysburg Post at Spencer, and was its first commander. He attends almost all of the department and National encampments of the Order, and has served as judge advocate of the department in Indiana.

He is now and for eight years has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Purdue University.

In 1862 he was married to Miss Mahala Joslin, daughter of Dr. Amasa Joslin, one of the pioneer physicians of Spencer. They have been blessed with three children, all of whom survive, to-wit: Minnie Montrose, now wife of Rev. Robb Zaing; Levi A. and David J. Mrs. Beem is a devoted and consistent member of the M. E. Church, and is active and useful in church, benevolent and charitable work.

GEO. A. H. SHIDELER.

No more popular appointment has been made in Indiana for years than that of Geo. A. H. Shideler as warden of the State prison at Michigan City. Mr. Shideler's first appearance in State politics was when, in 1897, he came as a member of the legislature from Grant county. Young, level headed and kindly natured, he made friends everywhere and those who first liked him simply as a good fellow soon learned to admire him as a man of sound judgment, high motives and keen intelligence. Mr. Shideler was born at Jonesboro, Grant county, November 23, 1863. His father, D. B. Shideler, is now one of the best known citizens of Indianapolis, having been for many years State Manager for the Equitable Life Insurance Society. His mother was Sarah J. Evison, a daughter of Elias Evison. Mr. Shideler's grandparents came from Preble county, Ohio, in 1836 and lived for fifty-two years in Grant county. His maternal grandparents were from Virginia. The young man was educated in the village

schools of Jonesboro, and at fourteen years came to Indianapolis to make his fortune. He found employment as a cash boy in one of the leading dry goods stores. Two years later he was promoted to the position of salesman. From here he went into the wholesale dry goods house of Byron & Cornelius, and at twenty became a traveling salesman for the firm. Four years later he assisted in the organization of the Marion Flint Glass Company, and was elected secretary of the corporation, a position which he still holds, though it is probable that his holdings in the company will be disposed of within a few months. Mr. Shideler was elected in the legislature in the autumn of 1896 and during his first session made a reputation that was State wide. He was chairman of the committee on prisons, and a member of the ways and means committee. He went into both subjects with great thoroughness. At the close of the session Gov. Mount appointed him one of the Trustees of the Reform School at Plainfield, and this led to a further study of prison matters upon his part. He returned to the legislature of 1899 fully equipped as one of the best informed men in either house on prison legislation, and it was largely due to his efforts that Indiana took very advanced ground in the treatment of her criminals. He also made a great fight for the medical profession in putting through both houses an act licensing physicians.

When, in August, 1899, Charley Harley, warden of the State prison, tendered his resignation, the board looked anxiously over the State to find the best man to succeed him. They elected Mr. Shideler and their selection met with universal approbation from both parties. A young man of clean character, unquestioned integrity and zealous enthusiasm, endowed with an enormous amount of sound common sense, nobody questions that he will make a model head for the great institution of which he is to have charge.

JAMES M. MCINTOSH.

JAMES MARTINDALE MCINTOSH, with one short term in the legislature, succeeded in making himself one of the most popular and influential young Republicans of Indiana. He was born at Connersville, Indiana, November 14, 1858. His father, James C. McIntosh, was an attorney whose fame spread throughout Southeastern Indiana. He was a man high up in the councils of the Methodist Church. He was a trustee of Asbury University (now De Pauw) and was twice a delegate to the general conferences of the M. E. Church. The young man was educated at Asbury University and began life as a clerk in the Citizens' Bank at Connersville. In 1882 he began the practice of law at Connersville, which he still continues very successfully. In 1892 he was chosen as cashier of the First National Bank of Connersville, resuming the practice again in 1895. He is also a stockholder and officer in various manufacturing concerns. He early began to take an active interest in the success of the Republican party and has been chairman of the Fayette county central committee for twelve or thirteen years. In 1886 he was elected Mayor of the City of Connersville and at the close of this term, in 1890, was made Clerk of the Fayette Circuit Court, in which capacity he served until 1894. In this year he was elected joint Representative in the legislature and there made a splendid record. He was one of the most efficient members of the ways and means committee that put the finances of Indiana upon a sound business basis and reduced the expenditures of the State to less than its income. It was he who succeeded in pushing through the legislature the educational tax bill which placed the higher educational institutions of the State upon an independent basis and provided for them an ample income without the necessity of lobbying in every legislature. He was married to Miss Anna L. Pepper

at Connersville in 1890 and they have four children. Socially, Mr. McIntosh is one of the most likeable of men. He is a member of a number of clubs and fraternities and counts his friends throughout Indiana by the hundred.

DAN WAUGH.

Happy is the man who so shapes his life that he can look back along its whole course and find there no blemish of word or deed, who knows that he has clung to his ideals of cleanliness, courage and manliness, and who at the end comes down the shady side of life safe in the affection and respect of all who have known him. Such has been the simple life story of Judge Dan Waugh, who, though a Republican or Republican in principle, has lived his life in the Democratic stronghold of Tipton county, and lived it so well that he counts among his friends and supporters men of all parties and of all conditions. Mr. Waugh was born in Wells county, Indiana, March 7, 1842, the son of Archibald B. and Nancy Waugh. His father was a farmer in fairly good circumstances, and he educated the boy at a private school in Wells county. His early life was spent in farming, teaching common schools, and studying law at such spare times as he could catch. Just as he was upon the threshold of life the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted as a private in Company A of the Thirty-fourth Indiana, where he served with courage and credit for three years. Returning home he resumed the study of law, was finally admitted to the bar, and began practicing in Tipton. He practiced law as he did everything else, exercising conscientious care, force of character and fidelity in handling his cases. In 1884 he was elected Judge of the thirty-sixth judicial circuit and served until 1890. In 1890 he was a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the old ninth district. He

was successful in one of the most memorable conventions the district has ever held. There was a large field of candidates when the convention met at Kokomo, and the balloting seemed endless. The quiet staying qualities of Judge Waugh and his unblemished reputation stood him well in need in this contest, and when the break-up came he was nominated by acclamation, and out of the whole field of candidates no other could have been chosen whose success would have caused such general satisfaction among his opponents. He was easily elected and made an excellent record in Congress. Two years later he was renominated without opposition and again elected, and this process might have continued indefinitely, but for the fact that he declined to stand for the third nomination, preferring to resume the practice of law. Mr. Waugh was married in 1870, at Tipton, to Miss Alice E. Grove, and they have a family of three charming daughters.

GEN. LEW WALLACE.

No name in American literature and few, if any, in American military and diplomatic history are better known than that of Gen. Lew Wallace. It is doubtful if any writer of the present century has won so wide a circle of readers in the various lands and languages of the earth, as has the author of *Ben Hur*. With the reverent touch of a master hand he has succeeded as no other man has in invading the precincts of our most sacred history and has written a story that has touched the hearts and held the attention of millions. It is but one man in thousands that succeeds in achieving high distinction in one line of activity, and when he does he is content to rest his reputation upon this achievement, but not so General Wallace. His name as a soldier in command of armies, and as a successful diplomat shines with a lustre scarcely less brilliant than his name as an author.

In the early days of Indiana, Brookville, now a little, sleepy old town among the hills of Franklin county, was one of the foremost centres of culture and refinement in the West. Here Lew Wallace was born April 10, 1827, and began a life of romance and success that would, if written in a novel, immediately be pronounced by the critics as preposterous and beyond belief. His father was David Wallace, one of the foremost men of the State, who, ten years after the birth of his son, was elected Governor of Indiana. His mother was Miss Esther Test, a daughter of Judge Test, whose name figures largely in the judicial and political history of Indiana. She died when her son was ten years of age and from that time on the boy impatiently threw off control or restraint of any kind. But endowed with the best blood of the State and a pure heart his unlimited liberty, instead of leading him into regrettable ways of life, simply gave freedom and scope to his boyish imagination and aspirations. He loved the woods and the fields. To him nature was an open book, a book of infinite variety and never ending interest. Though an omniverous reader in his father's varied and extensive library he was utterly impatient of the dull routine of the school room, and though he started into school time and again it is doubtful whether in his whole life he received more than two full years of school instruction. Nevertheless he prepared himself for college and entered Wabash, but found there the same unendurable restraint and his stay was brief. Yet it must not be thought that he grew up without education. Governor Wallace was a man of broad learning and culture and the boy was surrounded at all times with people of education and refinement.

After leaving college he came to Indianapolis and began the study of law in his father's office, but he had the artistic temperament and the law was drudgery. From early childhood he had shown a



Lew. Wallan

great aptitude for drawing and the ambition of his life was to become an artist. The flyleaves of his law books were covered, as had been those of his school books, with clever sketches and caricatures. But art in the West was in a crude state and fortunately there was no opportunity for him to cultivate his talent in this direction. Yet at odd times, during his subsequent life, he had returned to it merely for recreation and has produced a few pictures in oil that would readily have won him more than a local reputation as an artist, had this work not been so greatly overshadowed by his achievements in other fields.

When he was nineteen, and still engaged in the study of law in Indianapolis, the Mexican war broke out. The military instinct of his race was strong within him and he immediately dropped his studies and enlisted with the First Indiana. He soon distinguished himself and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant and later won promotion to a First Lieutenantcy. It was during his experience in the field that he learned from a comrade, whose home was in Crawfordsville, of the existence of Susan Elston, daughter of a banker at Crawfordsville, whose family was one of considerable wealth and distinction there. As described to him, Susan Elston was a beautiful girl of tastes that were almost exactly his own. An omniverous reader of books and a writer of no small talent she was one of the leaders in the cultured circles of the "Athens of the West." Returning to Indianapolis at the close of the war he sought the acquaintance of Miss Elston and found her to be all and more than he had dreamed of from his comrade's enthusiastic description. Their friendship soon ripened into love and three years later they were married and took up their residence at Covington. Here their only child, Henry Lane Wallace, was born. Shortly afterward they removed to Crawfordsville, where

they have since resided. General Wallace's marriage has proven one of those exceptionally happy ones, where the wife, with full and sympathetic understanding of her husband's nature and genius, has been his constant companion and helper. She herself has written much that is of a high order and her wonderful faculty of just criticism has been of inestimable value to him in his literary work.

It was during these years that General Wallace began the work upon his first novel, "The Fair God." During his campaigns in Mexico he had been an earnest student, not only of the lives of the people there, but of the religion and customs of the Aztecs and Toltecs, the most picturesque civilization the world has ever known. He was engaged at odd times for twenty years on the book and sometimes, when it lay for two or three years untouched, the faith that his wife had in its ultimate completion and success was one of the beautiful things that made his life serene and happy. He had persevered in the study of law and practiced in Crawfordsville with fair success. He participated somewhat in the politics of the day and was an ardent supporter of Lincoln and Morton in the campaign of 1860.

The call for troops to suppress the Rebellion found him away from home on legal business. Without returning home he rode across country on horseback to Indianapolis to offer his services to the Government. Indiana had no militia and Lieutenant Wallace was one of the few men in the State who had military experience as an officer in command of troops. Governor Morton commissioned him Colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers and asked him to serve as Adjutant-General of the State. This was in April. The speeches Wallace made to the raw youth of the State that were gathered at Indianapolis to enlist are remembered by many of them to this day. He told them flatly that in enlisting for the service they were giving up absolutely

their individuality, their control of their own destiny, their very lives and thoughts and aspirations to the service of the State. Henceforth they must be machines, not men; they must know no volition other than the command of their officers. These speeches served as an index of the sort of discipline he instilled among the new recruits and it was unquestionably due to his stern and unbending notions of military discipline that Indiana produced many of the best regiments that took the field. In August, the Eleventh Indiana, whose three months' term of service had expired, was reorganized with Wallace again as its Colonel and with it he went to the front. In the field, before he saw action, he displayed so much of military genius and ability that he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in February, 1862. This was before Ft. Donelson. At Donelson his services on the field won him the highest rank in the army, that of Major-General. He commanded the center with General John A. McClernand on his left and Charles F. Smith on his right. During the engagement McClernand's force was attacked and routed. Wallace brought the center to the rescue, reorganized the demoralized ranks and fought furiously for hours. Finally a white flag appeared in front of the enemy's lines and General Simon Bolivar Buckner, in command of the Rebel forces, a man whose personal guest General Wallace had been but two years before, sent in his surrender.

In his report of the battle of Donelson General Wallace neglected to mention the services of General Hillyer, a member of General Grant's staff, who had been on the line delivering orders from Grant. When the battle of Shiloh came a misunderstanding arose between Grant and Wallace that Hillyer and his friends made the most of, and the controversy lasted for some years. Wallace was lying at Crump's Landing when Grant sent him an order to go to the assistance of Sherman's army

“up the lower or river road.” The order was given verbally to an orderly who wrote it out on a slip of paper on his way to Wallace's Camp. The orderly had neglected to write the phrase, “Up the lower or river road,” and Wallace took his army by the shortest road. This disarranged Grant's plan of battle and in his report he charged Wallace with being a laggard in battle. It was more than two years before Grant and Wallace spoke and it was not until on his deathbed that General Grant did full justice to Wallace's courage and ability. In the meantime General Wallace's great exploit at Monocacy, where he massed 2,500 men, and, with this handful, gallantly held Jubal Early in check until the Capital could be reinforced and made safe and various other exploits, had made him famous throughout the country as one of the able generals of the war.

Shortly after Monocacy General Wallace was sent on a special mission to the Mexican border to investigate the operations of the French who were trying to place Maximilian on the throne. He was satisfied that the dream of Napoleon III contemplated not only the reign of Maximilian in Mexico, but the annexation of all that southwestern portion of the United States then in rebellion. It was through his judgment and advice that the United States massed troops on the Mexican border and served the curt notice upon Napoleon that ended this dream of empire and sent Maximilian to his doom. The full story of this diplomatic incident has not yet been told, but when it is written it will form one of the most thrilling and picturesque episodes of international history.

Returning from the secret mission to Mexico, General Wallace served upon the commission before which the assassins of Lincoln were tried and the decision of this commission, in condemnation of Mrs. Surratt, aroused bitter criticism in the South and among Southern sympathizers in the

North. Returning to Crawfordsville he resumed the practice of law and took up and finished "The Fair God." It was published in 1874 and created a distinct sensation in the literary world. The unpronounceable Aztec names it contained interfered not a little with its popularity among the masses of the people, but nothing could hide the fine genius, the sympathetic spirit and the romantic atmosphere of the book. Its production was a surprise to many of those who knew him best, and when a personal friend remarked to Mrs. Wallace that he never knew it was in General Wallace to write such a book the wife smiled serenely and replied calmly: "You have just made a discovery of what I have known for twenty years."

For some years before the publication of "The Fair God" the idea of "Ben Hur" had been growing in General Wallace's mind and in this connection it is interesting to look into the methods of his literary work. The Wallace home at Crawfordsville stands well back from the street in grounds large enough to form a small city park. Sloping off from the side of the house the ground runs to a natural depression and is covered with spreading beeches. Here it was General Wallace's habit to sit or recline in a hammock, for hours at a time, without communication with anybody. The characters of his great book were growing and he was getting acquainted with them. Scenes and incidents were developing in his imagination and impressing themselves upon his memory. He once remarked to the writer that before a line of "Ben Hur" had been put upon paper he was so well acquainted with his characters that he knew the individual sound of their voices. The work was produced very, very slowly. With his table on a little platform under one of the beeches, at a considerable distance from the house, he sat with pencil, paper and slate. Where there was a passage that

he was particularly anxious to have just right he wrote it on his slate, erased and wrote and erased and wrote again, until it was exactly to his mind, and then it was transferred to paper. When nightfall came, if he was in the spirit of work, he came into the library and often continued until daybreak. One morning, when he came to breakfast without having touched his bed, Mrs. Wallace asked with gentle sympathy how much he had succeeded in accomplishing during the night. "I wrote ten lines," he replied, "but I have just scratched them out." It is the old story: Nothing that will stand the test of ages is produced without infinite pains and patience.

In 1876 General Wallace was again called to official duty as a member of the famous returning board that settled the election of 1876 and gave to the world a remarkable demonstration of the fact that a great republic could go through such a crisis as a disputed election of its chief magistrate without violence or bloodshed. The next year he was appointed Governor of New Mexico and served four years. He found the Territory filled with an alien population and overrun by bandits and all sorts of cutthroats and criminals who had found there a refuge from the civilized law and order of the older States. The story of his administration of the Territory during these troublous times would fill an interesting volume, but his stern military notions, his sense of inexorable justice and a moral as well as physical courage that knew no fear worked wonders and at the end he left New Mexico the peaceful civilized Territory it has since remained.

It was while he was in New Mexico that the concluding chapters of "Ben Hur" were written under the roof of the old pueblo where he made his home. The manuscript was offered to the Harpers and accepted after three weeks of deliberation. Its success was immediate and within a year it had taken its place, not only as a



Geo. F. M. Culloch

classic, but as a book whose circle of readers in Christian countries was exceeded only by that of the Bible.

While he was still serving as Governor of New Mexico, President Garfield read "Ben Hur" and was so entranced with it that he was anxious to have General Wallace enjoy a residence near the Holy Land. He knew of the great diplomatic ability he had displayed in the Maximilian affair and offered him the post of Minister to Turkey. General Wallace accepted the mission and displayed a resourcefulness and tact that has since been the wonder of the diplomatic world. Notwithstanding the fact that there were many delicate questions arising between the American and Turkish governments, there was never the slightest breach of cordiality between the two governments during his term and he got into closer personal relationship with the Sultan than any foreigner had ever done before. He served in all four years and six months and at the close of his term the Sultan begged that he would ask for reappointment. This General Wallace declined to do and then the Sultan begged him to remain at Constantinople and accept any post in the Turkish army or diplomatic service that he might choose. Even in declining this great offer General Wallace retained and retains to this day the strong personal friendship of the Sultan. When the Greco-Turkish war began in 1897 it was very generally reported and believed throughout Europe that the Sultan had offered General Wallace the supreme command of the Turkish armies, but Wallace himself has never confirmed the rumor. A few years after his return from Constantinople General Wallace published "The Prince of India," a novel dealing with the last days of the Byzantine Empire, and, while it has not reached the wonderful popularity of "Ben Hur," it has been very generally regarded as one of the

great books of the century. Since then he has published a few poems and magazine articles.

Naturally the royalties on his books have made General Wallace a man of some wealth. Political honors and honors connected with the soldier organizations of the country have been heaped heavily upon him. Living quietly at his home in Crawfordsville and mingling occasionally in the society of Indianapolis and other cities of the country, he is rounding out his life in the Roman ideal of *otium cum dignitate*. Near the spreading beech, under which most of "Ben Hur" was composed, he has built for himself a home for his muse. Half temple, half library and study, he has called it "The Tent of Ben Hur." Here he continues his literary work in a beautiful building following somewhat Byzantine lines of architecture and washed in the rear by a small lake, where a marble balustrade leads to a boat landing, he is surrounded by a wealth of curios, souvenirs and relics that center in themselves much of the associations of his eventful life.

GEORGE F. McCULLOCH.

GEORGE F. McCULLOCH, ex-chairman of the Republican State committee, and one of the strong men of the Republican party in Indiana, was born of Scotch-Irish ancestry in Lancaster, Ohio, in September, 1855. His parents were James and Caroline J. McCulloch. His father was a native of Cumberland county, Pa., and a practicing physician, having graduated in 1849 from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He was recognized as a physician of ability and reputation. He died in 1877, aged sixty-four years. Mr. McCulloch's mother was the daughter of George D. Foulke, a practicing physician of Carlyle, Pa. She is still living in

Muncie, and, at the age of seventy-three, is active in the church, literary club and charitable life of the city. A year after the birth of Mr. McCulloch his parents removed to Muncie, Ind., where he has since resided. He has had a very active business career and has been largely identified with the development of the gas belt.

Mr. McCulloch has been a Republican all his life. In the early spring of 1896 he was elected a member of the State committee, and there his strength of character and force were so quickly recognized that upon the retirement of chairman Gowdy he was chosen as his successor. As the time for reorganization approached, in the spring of 1898, all elements of the party joined in asking him to serve again, but his health was such as to make this impossible and he retired.

Mr. McCulloch was married September 11, 1883, to Cora, only daughter of Arthur F. and Samantha C. Patterson, of Muncie. They have one child, a daughter, seven years old.

JOHN H. OSBORN.

JOHN H. OSBORN has been for a number of years one of the most valuable and substantial citizens of Evansville. His father, William Osborn, came to America in early childhood and settled in Rhode Island. There he married Miss Ann Burrel, a native of Glasgow. In 1849 they came westward to Illinois, then a frontier State, and settled in Boone county. Three years later they removed to Cannelton, Ind., attracted by the rapid growth of manufacturing industries there. John H. Osborn, the second of their six children, was born July 20, 1849, in Illinois, and was brought to Cannelton a babe in arms. He was educated in the common schools of that city and there learned the trade of a machinist. He was employed for about fifteen years in the Indiana Cotton Mills

at Cannelton, and later worked at his trade in various foundries and machine shops in Louisville and Owensboro, Ky. Coming to Evansville, in 1875, he was engaged as master mechanic in the Evansville Cotton Mills, a position which he held until 1884, when he was promoted to the superintendency and general management of the mills. In this capacity he is entrusted with the supervision of six hundred employes and has the care of vast financial interests. By natural acumen and thorough, practical training he has every quality for the proper discharge of this important trust. His enterprising public spirit and the general esteem in which he is held have frequently been attested by the people of Evansville. He is a director in the Business Men's Association, and few public affairs of moment are undertaken without consulting his judgment. Mr. Osborn has for years manifested an active interest in politics as an ardent Republican, but has never sought preferment. On the contrary he has frequently declined when solicited to serve in public office. He refused, in 1894, the nomination for Congressman, and, with the exception of a short term as Water-Works Trustee, has steadily declined to enter public life. Mr. Osborn is a director and member of the executive board of the Central Trust & Savings and a director in the Union Savings Company. He is a man of means and affairs and owns considerable property in Evansville. He is an active and helpful member in the Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., and the Elks. Mr. Osborn was united in marriage June, 1878, to Miss Mary A. White, and four children, John W., Charles A., Lillian, and Emerson M., bless their union. Strong, energetic, liberal and broad in his views of life, in all the essentials of good citizenship, Mr. Osborn is a man whom Evansville is proud to own.

WALTER M. SCHMITT.

The Republican party in Evansville is peculiarly fortunate in having among its leaders a number of very strong business men who are not ambitious for office, but who believe thoroughly in the principles of the party and are ever ready to devote time, money and energy to its success. Among the most prominent of these is Walter Mauren Schmitt. Mr. Schmitt was born in Evansville March 12, 1865, son of Carl and Charlotte Schmitt. Walter was educated in the common schools of Peoria, and after graduating at the high school took a course in the Cincinnati College of Chemistry. He commenced his business career in 1885 as bookkeeper for the Evansville Woolen Mill Company, and has steadily worked his way up to the general management of this great concern. He became a stockholder in the company in 1889, a director in 1890, and secretary and treasurer in 1892. In 1894 he helped to organize the Stoltz-Schmitt Furniture Company, and holds a large interest in that corporation, of which he is vice-president.

While Mr. Schmitt has never sought to hold office, he has been active and influential in Republican politics, and has been a delegate to all State and county conventions during the past six years. In making up the new county council, a few months ago of the most substantial citizens of Vanderburg county, the Judge of the Circuit Court appointed Mr. Schmitt a member of this body.

JAMES A. MOUNT.

JAMES ATWELL MOUNT was born on a farm in Montgomery county, Indiana, March 23, 1843. His father, Atwell Mount, was a Virginian who moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, with his family in 1828. In the unbroken forest they built a rude log cabin and lived the life of pioneers, amid scenes of toil and

privation. They were temperate, frugal, industrious people. They reared a family of twelve children. They were Presbyterians, and the father was elected elder in a log cabin when Bethel Church was organized, in 1831, serving until his death, which occurred in 1881. Mr. Mount himself has long been an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and holds a prominent position in the local, State and National councils of leading representatives of that denomination.

Jas. A. Mount's school privileges were meagre, his attendance being confined to periods of the worst weather in winter, when farm work was suspended. During his boyhood, until he entered the army, forty cents represented the total amount of money ever given to him.

His boyish enthusiasm was aroused in the campaigns of 1856 and 1860. He enlisted in the Seventy-Second Indiana Volunteers in 1862. He was a member of the famous Wilder Brigade, and of his courage General Wilder says he volunteered for the skirmish line twice during the bloody battle of Chickamauga, when to do so seemed to be tempting fate. The history of the Seventy-Second Regiment is authority for the statement that "Sergt. James A. Mount was the first skirmisher of Sherman's army to cross the Chattahoochee river, through which he charged at Roswell, Georgia, at daylight, July 9, 1864." In the winter of 1862, while suffering from the measles, he marched through two days of incessant rain, and waded swollen streams and rivers. For three years he did not miss a single march, skirmish or battle.

After the war he entered the Presbyterian Academy at Lebanon, Indiana, where in one year he performed the work of two academic years. Having exhausted his supply of money, he was unable to further pursue his course of study. Upon graduation from the Lebanon Academy, in 1867, Mr. Mount married Miss Kate A.

Boyd, of that place, and, without money, they leased a farm already stocked and supplied with implements. Three little rooms, poorly furnished, contained all their worldly goods.

At the end of nine years Mr. Mount purchased the farm he had leased, and paid for the stock and implements. He incurred a debt of \$5,000 in the making of this purchase, upon which he was obliged to pay ten per cent. interest. In 1895, twenty-eight years after he had begun as lessee, he had made enough money by farming to pay for 500 acres of land, and had built a farm home of modern beauty and convenience, costing over \$8,000. He had given his three children an aggregate of eighteen years in the best colleges of the land.

The remarkable success achieved by James A. Mount, and the fact that he was closely in touch with the common people, induced the Republican party to nominate him for State Senator in 1888 over his protest. He carried a Democratic Senatorial district by 600 majority, and served with distinction for a term of four years in the upper branch of the Indiana General Assembly. In 1890, although he was still a State Senator, he was urged to make the race for Congress in the then Terre Haute district. This was a Democratic district, and no one cared to make the race on the Republican ticket that year, as it was well known to be hopeless. Although he refused, when approached on the subject, the convention nominated him and he went down in the Waterloo of 1890. In 1891-92, when the Republican State committee was asked to send some one to represent the party upon the platform in joint discussion, where all parties were represented by chosen speakers, farmer Mount was selected. In those debates he proved himself to be the peer of the most gifted orators in the State and the experience brought him into still greater prominence as a natural leader of men.

His success as a practical, progressive farmer created a demand for his services as a lecturer before the various farm institutes of the State. He was constantly in demand during the winter season and met the farmers in every county in the State. He consented to be a candidate for Governor before the Republican State convention in 1896. There were twelve prominent and able Republican aspirants for this honor before the convention. It was the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held in the State. In the midst of the wildest enthusiasm, Mr. Mount was chosen on the seventh ballot. The fusion of Populists and Democrats made the canvass most exciting and the outcome somewhat doubtful. The danger of the farmers voting the fusion ticket caused no little anxiety. Mr. Mount was in demand in every part of the State. His remarkable canvass lasted four months. He made 130 speeches, seventy-six of which were delivered at outdoor rallies. He was elected by a plurality of 26,177, the largest ever given in Indiana to a Gubernatorial or Presidential candidate.

His faculty for quickly defining a situation and properly mastering it was again demonstrated in a remarkable manner after his nomination for Governor. Shortly after that time the sensational free silver issue was sprung by the opposition, and the effect was such as to cause astonishment and dismay in the Republican organization. The party leaders were not prepared for it, and men who, in many previous campaigns, were not found hesitating to take up the gauge of political debate, frankly confessed inability to cope with the issue without taking time for preparation. And so it happened that James A. Mount, whose nomination was regarded by many persons as having been made as a concession to the agricultural interests more than to any other cause, was found to be one of the few Republican speakers properly equipped for entering



James A. Mount

upon the arduous duties of combatting the free silver heresy and stemming the tide of public opinion, which was even then running in that direction with a degree of impetuosity that seemed almost irresistible. Mr. Mount grasped the subject with a clearness of conception that was on all hands conceded to be masterful, and, single handed, he was making a most brilliant and effective campaign long before other speakers were willing to admit their ability to intelligently defend the Republican position on the subject of finance or successfully combat the plausible arguments advanced by the enthusiastic champions of free and unlimited coinage. It was a great personal triumph for Mr. Mount, and the influence he exerted is shown in the vote he received at the election.

On the day before the election, November 2, 1896, former President Harrison, in an autograph letter to Mr. Mount, said: "I want to congratulate you upon a very remarkable and a very successful campaign. You took hold of the questions involved courageously at the beginning when others seemed to be timid, and I have heard but one report of your speeches—that they were clear and convincing, and that you were making friends wherever you went." On June 8, 1898, Hanover College, through its trustees and faculty, graciously conferred upon Governor Mount the degree of Doctor of Laws.

While the administration of Governor Mount was beset with the usual trials and severities to which all public officials are subjected, and while he has been called upon to deal with other unexpected issues, such as the Spanish-American War, it is quite generally conceded by all fair-minded persons that as chief executive of a great State he has acquitted himself with such tact, skill and diplomacy as to be assured of a favored place in history. True to his natural bent, he has insisted on economical administration of public

institutions, but it cannot be said that he carried this to the extreme of parsimony. His policy from the beginning was to make his a debt-paying administration rather than a debt-making administration, and how well he succeeded is shown by the gratifying fact that during the first two years of his incumbency the State debt was reduced \$1,320,000, thus saving to the people interest charges alone amounting to \$25,000 per annum.

Fortunately for Governor Mount, he had the training and experience of a soldier, hence, when there came a clash of arms between the United States and Spain, he was well equipped for the emergency. Under his direction the vast sum of money required for the mobilization and equipment of Indiana's quota of troops was paid out as an advancement to the General Government without embarrassment to the treasury, consequently there was no necessity for borrowing or interest paying. Indiana was the first State in the Union to notify the Washington authorities that its quota of troops was in camp and subject to the orders of the War Department. Approximately \$250,000 was expended by the State for this purpose, yet there was such an intelligent and strict accounting by Governor Mount's administration that the bulk of that sum was repaid by the General Government soon after the declaration of peace between the nations that had engaged in armed contention. He was the second Indiana "War Governor," and that he acquitted himself well has been effectually attested.

COL. ROBERT S. ROBERTSON.

COL. ROBERT S. ROBERTSON has long been a conspicuous figure, not only in the legal profession, but in the politics of the State. Robert Stoddart Robertson was born at North Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., April 16, 1839. His

grandfather, a native of Scotland, had emigrated in 1792 and settled here. His father, Nicholas Robertson, was a man of substance in the community and served as Postmaster of North Argyle for many years. The boy studied in the common schools and at Argyle Academy, and outside of school hours helped in his father's saw mill and grist mill. In 1859 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. James Gibson, at Salem, N. Y., and continued his studies in New York City under Hon. Charles Cray, being admitted to the bar in 1860. He had scarcely settled down to the practice of law at Whitehall, N. Y., when the war broke out, and he gave up his prospects in order to give his time and services to his country. He raised a company of men but they were consolidated with another company and he enlisted with them as a private in Company I of the Ninety-Third New York. He passed through the grades of Orderly Sergeant and Second and First Lieutenant. During the Gettysburg campaign he was acting Adjutant of his regiment. In 1863 he became an Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, then commanding a Brigade, now Commanding General, U. S. A. While on this duty he was twice wounded, at Spottsylvania and Totopotomoy Creek. The second wound was from a minie ball passing through his abdomen, and it was supposed that he was mortally wounded. After recovering from this wound he endeavored to go into the service again but soon discovered that he was disabled. For his gallantry on the field the President conferred upon him the brevet rank of Captain and the Governor of New York brevetted him Colonel. He has also been awarded the Congressional medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry. For the next two years he engaged in the practice of law at Washington, D. C., and during this period was married in July, 1865, at Whitehall, N. Y., to Elizabeth H. Miller, who died in 1896. The following

year he removed to Ft. Wayne, where he immediately became prominent, both in the legal profession and in the field of politics. In 1867 he was elected City Attorney for two years, and in 1868 was nominated for State Senator, and made an active campaign against overwhelming odds. In 1871 he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy and United States Commissioner. In 1876 he was nominated by the State convention, entirely without effort on his part, for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. In 1886, when Lieutenant-Governor M. D. Manson resigned, both parties nominated candidates for the office, upon the advice of the Attorney-General given to the Governor, that the place must be filled by election. The campaign of that year was one of the most memorable in the history of the State, and Colonel Robertson was elected. When he came to take his seat, however, the Democrats had determined to regard the election as unauthorized by law and as they had a majority of the Senate Colonel Robertson was forbidden by that majority to assume office. Attempts were made to obtain a judicial decision by means of two injunction suits, but these ended in the ruling of the Supreme Court that the legislature had exclusive jurisdiction. The second demand was made and both parties were fully prepared to maintain their position by force, and he was forcibly ejected from the Senate chamber. Colonel Robertson's view of the situation was broader and higher than a question of immediate advantage. It was patent to everybody that an effort upon his part to assume his seat by force would lead to riot and bloodshed. He believed that such an affair would bring indelible disgrace upon the name of the State and counseled that force should be abandoned and the question left to the arbitrament of the people of the State at the next election. This sacrifice upon his part unquestionably saved the fair name of the State. Since

then he has continued the practice of law with great success at Ft. Wayne and is regarded to-day as one of the most eminent lawyers of the State.

The field of his activity has not been confined entirely to his profession. His taste for historical and scientific research has caused him to give up much time to these studies and he has a collection of prehistoric relics, fossils and minerals of great value. He is a member of a number of literary, scientific and fraternal societies and has made many valuable contributions to current historical literature. President Harrison tendered to Governor Robertson the position of Judge of the Indian Territory. This he declined, and, in May, 1889, accepted the unsolicited appointment as a member of the Utah Commission, upon which he served until 1894. Colonel Robertson is a prominent member of the Loyal Legion, of the Grand Army, the Masonic Order, and a number of clubs and societies.

He married, in 1898, Mrs. Frances M. Haberly (*nee* Steinson), a lady well known throughout the State as a student and lecturer on art subjects.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

The most notable thing about the career of Senator Albert J. Beveridge is that his progress toward greatness, from the time that the boy following the plow dreamed and schemed out ways and means for obtaining a college education, has never paused. Those who knew him best and had observed his work for years believed that when he was elected to the United States Senate he would be content to rest upon his laurels, to pause for breath in the career of activity and success that had carried him at a remarkably youthful age from the humblest beginnings to a seat in the highest and most powerful legislative body of the world. He surprised them. Impressed not so

much with the honor as with the grave responsibilities of his new position, he took advantage of the months intervening between his election and the assembling of Congress to make a thorough and careful personal investigation of the two great questions that are now appearing upon the horizon of American statesmanship. His is a mind that knows not what rest is. Time and again in public speeches he has startled his audience by utterances that seemed almost prophetic, and yet when analyzed they were simply the result of clear and logical thought, based upon an absolute thoroughness of information, that would lead one to believe that he had spent the major portion of his life studying that one particular subject. The remarkable comprehensiveness of view he has so often displayed upon topics the most varied has been the result of indefatigable industry in obtaining full and minute information combined with the mental training that enables him to see facts in their true proportion, and so to set in order his knowledge of the situation that his conclusions are unassailable.

It was perhaps but natural that the election of Mr. Beveridge, a young man of thirty-six years, to the Senate of the United States, as a result of the memorable struggle of five strong candidates before the Indiana legislature of 1899, should have been regarded in some quarters outside the State as accidental, because it was unexpected. On the contrary his nomination by the caucus was the result of work and worth, and his election to this high office is one of the incidents, albeit one of the greatest, in a carefully planned career, pursued with wonderful energy and tenacity of purpose. Whatever there was of circumstance in his campaign was against him; one might go further and say that through his whole life whatever fortuitous chance has thrown in his way has been in the nature of obstacles to be overcome. Such triumphs as

he has enjoyed has been through opportunities that were open to all; he has simply recognized their value and made them his own. The greatest quality in his make-up is a fervid, everlasting, tireless industry, guided by an intelligence that is none the less cool and far-seeing because it is quick and decisive.

Fortune was unkind to him at the very threshold of life. Shortly after his birth, on a farm in Highland county, Ohio, his father returned from the Civil War and lost his property in the rapid fluctuation of values which followed the close of that great struggle. He removed his family to Illinois, and there the child attended country school in the winter and worked upon the farm in summer. At sixteen he was boss in a logging camp, working all day to earn the money and studying half the night to gain the knowledge that would take him to college. He understood the natures of the men with whom he was thrown in the logging camp as thoroughly as he has since understood human nature in other walks of life. A high type of physical courage has characterized his entire life and this was demonstrated among the loggers. On one occasion, when a fight started among them that was rapidly developing into a general riot, unable to make the fighting crowd listen to his voice, he sprang among them and laid about him right and left with such tremendous force and vigor that he soon compelled submission and restored order. In college, this fighting characteristic was frequently brought into play, and, although he was the most studious man in his class and kept the most regular hours, yet, whenever there was to be a row in which his friends were involved, they always secured "Bev," as they called him, to lead them. The same courageous characteristic was illustrated among the cowboys, who, for all the region round about, soon came to look

upon him as their leader and counselor. With some of these cowboys he keeps up his correspondence to this day. On the firing line in the Philippines the same quality of fearlessness, that has proved no small element of his leadership among the masses, was again demonstrated, and time and again he rode along the firing line and once with Lawton far ahead of it. He fearlessly went many miles beyond the American lines in Cebu and Sulu. But Senator Beveridge refuses to discuss all of these incidents and is, above all things, a man of peace and studious habits.

His ambition for higher education was not realized until he became twenty-one, when he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. He was the strongest man in college, physically, as well as mentally, and his industry was prodigious. Notwithstanding his long work and waiting, he had very little money, and maintained himself in college by working during vacations, and by capturing nearly every cash prize given during his course. He took enough prizes to pay his way in college for two years. Not only the class room, but college athletics, college politics, the debating societies, and the library afforded fields for ceaseless activity. He was the recognized leader of one faction in the fierce struggle of college politics. His faction won in every political college conflict because of Beveridge's thorough organization of his forces and the absolute obedience which he exacted from and which was enthusiastically granted by his followers. He was the successful champion of Asbury in the State and National intercollegiate oratorical contests. All that he had of oratory in the beginning was a clear and strong voice and a fine physique. The rest was the result of work and study. He went through many books, and then, as now, he did not merely read them, he

studied them. Before he had been graduated, he was making stump speeches for the Republican party.

He left college penniless. His total assets were the clothing on his back, a ticket to the West, a number of warm friendships, his education, and, most highly valued of all, the love of a young woman, poor in money as himself, but rich in brains, in ambition for his success, and in tactful, womanly qualities. He purposely sought employment on a Western ranch, knowing that a year of cowboy life, after the arduous, sedentary four years of student work, would make permanent the full measure of his inherited fine nervous and physical strength. So it did. His strong constitution and athletic habits have made him an entire stranger to illness or fatigue.

He went to Indianapolis in the winter of 1886-7 and began to study law in Senator McDonald's law office, but his scanty store of money soon ran out and many a day he went hungry. It became absolutely necessary to earn enough to buy bread while he studied. A Republican House of Representatives afforded him the opportunity he was looking for. He went after the position of Reading Clerk, and captured it. In sixty days he earned \$300, enough to sustain him as a law student for a year. He continued to study in the office of Messrs. McDonald & Butler, then one of the two great law firms in the city, and one of the greatest in the country. His industry and anxiety to work immediately attracted their attention, and before the year was out he was their managing clerk, at a good salary. He successfully conducted important cases for the firm in the State Supreme and Federal District courts. His first jury case was in the Federal Court with General Harrison on the other side. His first argument in the Supreme Court was on the constitutionality of a statute. In a couple of years he was doing so well that

he was able to marry Miss Langsdale the girl he loved in college. With the beginning of the year 1889 he opened an office for himself. He understood thoroughly the kind of clients he wanted, and has attached to himself, not only as clients, but as warm personal friends, many of the most substantial business men of his city.

In the practice of his profession he has met with remarkable success and it is this success that has afforded him more gratification than all his triumphs as an orator or in the field of politics. He has given to the law the very best of the wonderful brain force and industry that has brought him such prominence. Into every case that he ever undertook he dived with the fervid zeal that gave him absolute mastery of every minute detail of fact and of every principle of law directly or remotely connected with it. He has made a special study of constitutional law, and Indiana, the State of Benjamin Harrison, Joseph E. McDonald and Oliver P. Morton, has known no more thorough master of constitutional law than he. During the past decade he has handled possibly more questions involving constitutional law than any other lawyer of Indiana. And among these have been many of the greatest legal controversies that have engaged the courts during that period. He has the most valuable library of constitutional law and history in the State, and he knows its contents as very few know their books. Although a politician and a masterful one, as his organization of the party throughout the State in the campaign of 1898 and his management of his own campaign for the Senate proved, still he is above all things a lawyer. So absorbed had he been in the active practice of his profession that never, until his friends made him a candidate for the Senate, had he ever considered any official position for himself.

Throughout his entire life, even during the time when, in the logging camps twenty-one years ago, he foresaw the



Alfred J. Berwidge

period of expansion which is now upon us, his ambitions, purposes, and preparations have been for the larger and broader things in politics, in literature, in life; and this is true also in his profession. His mental atmosphere has always been serious. The trivial and incidental have never received the attention or the consideration of the young Senator.

Naturally it is his oratory that has brought his fame throughout the country. There is scarcely a large city in the Union that has not heard him talk, and it was his campaign tours of Indiana that gave him the prestige and acquaintance so necessary to success in his Senatorial campaign. But he is as good a lawyer as he is an orator, and his speeches are not composed of flowers of rhetoric, but of thoughts that live. On many notable occasions his words have carried great influence with immense masses of the American people. Mr. J. C. Shaffer, of Chicago, tells this story of one of his most notable triumphs as an orator:

"In 1896, a committee came to me from the Marquette Club and the National Republican committee to ask my assistance in securing a speaker for a great meeting at the Auditorium, to close the Republican campaign in the West, and to answer the New York speech of Governor Altgeld. They wanted General Harrison as speaker for the evening. I told them it would be impossible to secure him. Then they spoke of Beveridge, who had already spoken several times in Chicago. He was selected.

"Just one week from the date of the meeting Mr. Beveridge was waited on by the committee and asked to deliver the oration. And, remember, it was to be an argument showing that Mr. Cleveland had not usurped his constitutional right in sending troops to Chicago at the time of the riot. The speech involved the great constitutional issues raised by the Democratic platform and elaborated by Altgeld's

remarkable argument. It was the most difficult and delicate subject in the legal category.

"Well, Mr. Beveridge worked all week like a beaver, reading, thinking, making pencilled notes on detached slips of paper. On the morning of the date set for the meeting, he arrived in Chicago with his manuscript still in pencil form. The notes were dictated to stenographers, and rapidly typewritten. Mr. Beveridge then went to a hotel; in two hours had committed the speech to memory, and the copy was sent to the various newspapers. At the Auditorium in the evening Mr. Beveridge delivered the speech *verbatim et literatim*, as he had memorized it, the time of delivery occupying two hours and five minutes of rapid utterance.

"The address was delivered with Mr. Beveridge's usual white-hot fervor, and it set the audience wild. They cheered until hoarse. Sometimes the speaker stood silent for minutes at a time while the cheers rose and rose again. Contrary to the usual oratorical effort, the speech read as well in print as it sounded when spoken. Governor Altgeld was completely answered. The speech was telegraphed all over the land, and in addition millions of copies were printed and scattered broadcast. The issue was shifted to the maintenance of Nationality, and, for the last ten days of the campaign, fought out on that line. Invitations from almost all the large cities of the Union came to Mr. Beveridge to speak, and he at once leaped into National fame."

But even a more profound impression was made by his speech before the Bar Association of Pittsburg in January, 1898, on the "Vitality of the American Constitution," in which he took this view of the constitutional growth:

"And, so in order that neither the Nation nor the constitution may perish, it was necessary that they should be capable of uniform development. For, in

any event, the people will grow; in any event, problems undreamed of by the writers of the constitution will be evolved from changed conditions and unprecedented social and industrial situations. And if the constitution is not self-adapting to the march of history and the process of the people, revolution will rend the constitution to pieces. For the practical purposes of government, a constitution should be to the statesman what the mariner's chart is to the navigator—a guide by which he sails all seas and makes all ports, rather than a blockade shutting him from the ocean, activity, and life, and confining him within a dead and stagnant harbor. * * * And, so we must read it, not as we read a contract, but as the majestic expression of the Nationality of a free and independent people. Read it as a divine guaranty of National life to-day, and as a promise and a prophecy of larger, simpler National life to come. Read it as the sacred Scripture of God's chosen people. Read it as the supreme law of the whole land—not as a compact between sections of the land; as the fundamental law of the American people as a unit—not as an agreement between segregated communities of the American people. Read it as the great ordinance of a consolidated Nation, directly established by the people themselves. Construe it by this golden rule of constitutional interpretation: The constitution exists for the Nation, not the Nation for the constitution, and then the vital principle of implied powers touches the constitution into a living and an immortal thing. If the constitution is the people's charter of Nationality it follows that whatever may be essential to the development of that Nationality lies latent in its general terms, awaiting the people's necessity to call it into action."

The Bar Association of Pittsburg at once published the address separate from its other proceedings.

On April 27, 1898, a few days after the declaration of war with Spain, before a gun had been fired, and at a time when few of the American people knew or cared whether the Philippines were on the west coast of Africa or in the vicinity of the north pole, he made a speech before the Middlesex Club in Boston, published by the club and scattered broadcast, in which he spoke these words, which, in the light of subsequent events, seem almost prophetic:

"What should be the policy of this war? What will be its result? The geography of the globe answers the first question; the vigor of the American people answers the second. We are at war with Spain. Therefore our field of operations is not confined to Cuba. We are at war with Spain. It is our military duty to strike her at her weakest point before we strike her at her stronger points. Cuba must fall into our hands, but that will be only when Spain is conquered. Our warships to-day surround Cuba; our armies are massing for Cuba. And yet Cuba will be the last to fall. In the Pacific is the true field of our earliest operations. There Spain has an island empire, the Philippine archipelago. It is poorly defended. Spain's best ships are on the Atlantic side. In the Pacific the United States have a powerful squadron. The Philippines are logically our first target. And when the Pacific fleet of Spain is destroyed, not only is Spain beaten to her knees by the loss of the Philippines, which would necessarily follow, but San Francisco and Portland are at the same time rendered safe. It is not Cuba we must conquer—it is Spain. We must never lose sight of the main objective—to bring an early peace by conquering the enemy. We must strike the most vulnerable points of that enemy. We must sail to meet the enemy—not wait for her to come."

On many other notable occasions Mr. Beveridge has made speeches just as worthy of record as these. His industry since he left college has never relaxed. He has found time from his practice, his campaign oratory, and his social duties to travel, to perfect himself in equity, constitutional and international law, and to do an amount of reading in widely different lines that would appall the average man.

It looked to all the older heads of the party like a foolish thing when, a week or two after the election of 1898, the young man permitted his friends to announce him as a candidate for the Senate. It was true that he had opened the campaign with a speech which defined the issues where the platform had been indefinite and vague, and that this speech, under the title of "The March of the Flag," was at once adopted by the State central committee as the campaign document of the State, and hundreds of thousands of copies of it printed and distributed. It was true that this speech had announced the issues so clearly that its conclusions were afterwards adopted by the Republicans in New York, and the speech itself made the campaign document in many other States. It was true that Mr. Beveridge had been the life and soul of the campaign in Indiana, speaking sometimes four times a day to tremendous crowds and keeping up courage where the belief in Republican defeat was general. It was true that the candidates on the Republican ticket said that it was generally conceded that he was the principal single factor in carrying the State for the Republicans. But notwithstanding this, all practical political circumstances were overwhelmingly against him.

Judge Robert S. Taylor, of Ft. Wayne, and ex-Congressman J. Frank Hanly, of LaFayette, had been in the field two years, and two of the strongest politicians in the State, Congressman George W.

Steele, of Marion, and ex-Congressman Frank B. Posey, of Evansville, had been making preparations for six months to enter the race. Beveridge was supposed to know nothing of political organization or how to get votes. But more fatal than all these disqualifications was the fact that he was from Indianapolis, the capital city, always regarded with a jealous eye by politicians all over the State. It already had one Republican Senator with four years yet to serve, the Attorney-General of the State, the United States District Attorney, the Collector of Customs, and a candidate for Speaker sure of election. This geographical handicap, together with his youth and supposed ignorance of the art of organization, seemed to put Beveridge out of the hunt, and the other candidates did not seriously count him in the running until within three or four days of the caucus. They either did not know him or had forgotten his experience as a political leader in a college famous for its politics and they failed to take into account either his tremendous energy or his faculty for making warm and loyal friends.

Mr. Beveridge knew his ground thoroughly, and also knew the kind of men he needed for the fight. And they soon began to rally about him. Men of affairs, not usually interested in politics, as well as prominent Republican workers from various parts of the State, came to Indianapolis to work for his election, while the hustling young Republicans, as an army, rallied to his standard. Almost all of the business men of Indianapolis were active in his interests. These formed an organization and gave up their time day after day and night after night to personal work in his behalf. Their influence counted heavily. His sound position on the money question brought the gold Democrats to him. Another immensely strong factor in his cause was the local labor organizations in the city and over

the State. They not only adopted resolutions in his favor, but sent committees among the members of the General Assembly to work for him. The candidate himself was the life and soul of the organization, thus quickly built up and ramifying all over the State. He had perfected the closest organization ever seen in Indiana. The greatest surprise of the campaign was his development as an organizer, an executive, a practical leader of practical men.

During the contest an incident occurred which illustrates the most conspicuous of Mr. Beveridge's policies, his steadfast loyalty to friends. Mr. Frank Littleton, a member of the legislature from Indianapolis and a bosom friend and supporter of Senator Beveridge, was a candidate for Speaker. In view of the fact that Indianapolis already had the other Senator, the Attorney-General, the United States District Attorney, the Collector of Customs, etc., it was believed by politicians on every hand that if Mr. Littleton was elected Speaker it would largely dispose of Mr. Beveridge's chances to be elected Senator. Mr. Beveridge's political friends came to him and urged that he should have Mr. Littleton withdraw as candidate for Speaker. Mr. Justice C. Adams, of this city, tells of that attempt in the following language: "Several of us made up our minds that Mr. Beveridge could not succeed if Mr. Littleton was elected Speaker; and, as the Speakership was more important in comparison with the Senatorship, we resolved to get Senator Beveridge to have Mr. Littleton withdraw: I was at the head of the delegation which called upon him for this purpose. I shall never forget that scene. No sooner was the proposition made than Beveridge sprang to his feet full of anger and said: 'Not another word, gentlemen; not another single word. I won't hear it. Frank Littleton is my friend and he shall be Speaker no matter whether I am Senator or not.' We tried

to protest, but, smiting the table with his hand, Beveridge silenced everyone of us and dismissed the conference. I thought then that it was bad politics, but that it was magnificent character. I think now that it was both good politics and good character."

When the night of the caucus came Mr. Hanly started in with such an advantage of votes that it was a struggle of the field against him, and Mr. Beveridge was the only one of the field with supporters trained and thoroughly comprehending what they were to do. As a result his vote gradually grew, and fell back but once during the long balloting. Mr. Beveridge, in building up his support, had secured only such votes to begin with as were willing to stay by him even in defeat if necessary. He went so far as to refuse votes which would not pledge themselves to stay in the fight to the end.

And so the Beveridge men were a force which utterly refused to consider a combination with any other man. Speaking of their intense attachment to their leader, one of the managers of another candidate said: "I never saw such a set of men as these Beveridge men. They won't listen to reason. They won't listen to anything but the success of their man. They put me in mind of Mohammedans." Thus his solid phalanx of twenty votes became the crystalizing point for a finally successful result and made it impossible for the field to combine on any one except Mr. Beveridge. This was a piece of far-seeing political strategy. In addition to this, and as a part of the comprehensive plan, Mr. Beveridge's friends had utterly honey-combed the support of every other candidate with second choices, many of the latter being so strong that they were practically the same as first choice. Therefore at no time, from the moment the first ballot was taken, was any other outcome of the struggle possible than that which was finally achieved.

The people of Indianapolis were awaiting the result that did not come until after midnight, and in every city of the State interest in the close contest had grown to such a pitch that the bulletin boards were surrounded by eager crowds. The result gave universal satisfaction to the Republicans throughout the State. They were convinced that they had sent to the Senate a man of high ability, destined for a long and great career, and his course since then has more than satisfied them that they were right. Mr. Beveridge recognized the fact that the American Congress during his term would have three all important questions to deal with. First of these was the establishment of the currency of the country upon an impregnable foundation and this he had studied with such thoroughness that he was familiar with it in all its phases. Another was the disposition of the Philippine archipelago, and another, more remote perhaps, but of ever-weaning importance not only to the United States, but to the whole world, was the future of China, the first home of history and civilization, that great leviathan among the nations of the world that has held dominion of a continent since the dawn of history, and now seems on the verge of disintegration. Information to be had upon either of these two great questions at home, while sufficient to satisfy the average thinker or member of Congress, was all too meagre for this man accustomed to knowing to the minutest details every subject that came in touch with his life. There was no hesitation upon his part as to what he should do. As soon as he could put his affairs in order he crossed the Pacific and gave two months of his time to the Philippines. They were days of unceasing toil. In the Island of Luzon he was in the saddle at daybreak, and one day found him on the firing line with Lawton, while another found him in the council chamber with Otis or the Philippine commissioners. He traveled over

the archipelago and visited among the American soldiers at Iloilo, Cebu and other points. Leaving the Philippines he spent another two months in Japan and China, still actively at work seeking reliable information from every possible source. Upon his return to America he was besieged by newspapers and magazines for his views and the results of his investigation. The American people then learned for the first time that his talent for silence was no less remarkable than his talent for oratory. When the President of the United States invited him to Washington, he went and gave the executive the full benefit of all the information he had acquired and returned home to his law practice, and when this great question comes before the American Congress it stands to reason that he will be a powerful factor in its disposition, for he is the only man in that body possessed of sufficient information upon which to base correct conclusions.

Mr. Beveridge is in perfect health, uses neither liquor nor tobacco, is remarkably simple in his diet, and has habits of thought and work that are likely to give him long life. Mr. Beveridge properly regards his entrance to the Senate as the beginning, rather than the end, of his career. Along with his Republican principles, he is an ardent advocate of a sound currency, based upon a solid gold standard, and he was talking eloquently of the duty of the Anglo-Saxon race in civilizing the waste places of the world long before the terms "expansion" and "anti-expansion" were discussed.

In his social intercourse he is vivacious and good humored, generally managing in his conversation to draw out all that is brightest and best in the man or woman with whom he is conversing. He gives valuable aid to the charitable work of the city and State, in which he always takes great interest. Younger men have gone to the Senate, but it is doubtful if any

man has ever entered that body with larger possibilities of greatness before him. Mr. Beveridge has ambition, intellect, caution, tact, and good judgment, united with splendid physical and mental strength, and will win a worthy place in history.

JAMES ALEXANDER HEMENWAY.

JAMES ALEXANDER HEMENWAY, universally known and respected as one of the most successful political leaders of the State, has contributed more than any other man to the political revolution that has transformed the first Congressional district into a safe Republican stronghold. Nobody recognizes this fact more thoroughly than do the Republicans of the first district, and the leaders there never think of taking any step in State affairs without the benefit of his counsel and advice.

Mr. Hemenway was born at Booneville, Indiana, March 8, 1860. His father was William J. L. Hemenway, a descendant of Ralph Hemenway, who was a merchant at Booneville. The young man was educated at the public schools of Booneville and worked at any labor he could find while studying law, during such hours as he could snatch after the day's work was done. It was a long and hard struggle for he had no means of going to college and had to dig out his education as best he could without guidance. Thus it was not until he was twenty-four years old that he was able to be admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. He opened an office in 1884 and soon had what was accounted a very successful practice for a country town. He was endowed with that quick understanding of human nature, ready sympathy and kindly disposition to help that inspired not only the esteem but the warm regard of all with whom he came in contact. Shortly after beginning the practice he was elected City Clerk of his native town, and the light duties of

this office he administered well without permitting his law practice to suffer. Then he was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney of the second judicial circuit, which had always theretofore been overwhelmingly Democratic. His race was regarded as a forlorn hope, but so great was his personal popularity that to the surprise of everybody he was triumphantly elected, being the first person to carry the circuit. He served a term as county chairman and showed such remarkable aptitude for organization that in 1892, at the regular organization of the party, he was chosen as district chairman and member of the State committee. From that time forward his influence has been paramount in the district and very great in the politics of the State. At his first appearance in the State committee his colleagues realized that here was a young man, quiet and conservative, who, when he rose to his feet had something to say, said it to the point and said it in such a way as to carry the conviction that he was right. In 1894 he was nominated for Congress after a long struggle in the convention, and was elected by a good big majority. In Congress he was given second place on the river and harbor committee and was responsible for the act placing United States Marshals and District Attorneys on salary, thus saving vast sums to the Government. He was re-nominated and re-elected in 1896, and in 1898 his constituents sent him for the third time to Congress. While he seldom speaks on the floor his opinion in the committee room and among members is very potent. A man with lofty ideals and endowed with force of character, practical common sense and the courage to fight actively and unceasingly for the right, Mr. Hemenway has already made a strong impress upon not only the people of Indiana, but the Nation at large, and it goes without saying that the future holds for him great things.



James S. Dodge

JAMES S. DODGE.

JAMES SHAW DODGE is descended from ancestry noted for steadfastness of purpose and sterling worth. On his father's side the stock was Scotch, earnest, genuine, reliable, while his mother was a descendant of the pious, benevolent Pennsylvania Quakers, and was a Quakeress herself. He was born August 24, 1846, in Morrow county, Ohio, one of the five children of Charles and Malissa Shaw Dodge. Two years later the family removed to Elkhart county, Indiana, and settled on a farm. In 1850, when only four years old, the death of his mother deprived him of the care and tenderness, love and sympathy which children so much need, but never find in any other person but a mother. Six years later his father died, leaving him an orphan indeed at the age of ten. For the seven years following he lived with relatives in Ohio, working on a farm and obtaining the rudiments of an education in the common schools. In June, 1863, two months before reaching the age of seventeen, he enlisted as a recruit in the Third Ohio Cavalry. It was the time when war meant serious business. The flower and the pride of the Rebel Army, under General Lee, had invaded Pennsylvania; Vicksburg was holding out against the assaults of Grant's army; Hood and Johnson were having their own way in Tennessee. It was the period of doubt and foreboding for the Union cause. The situation called for brave men imbued with patriotism. Young Dodge, a boy in years, but a man in courage and inflexibility of purpose, reached his command in the field near Chattanooga only two days before the desperate battle of Chickamauga. He knew nothing of discipline, nothing of tactics, nothing of army life, but he did know the issue that depended upon the gauge of battle, which had been accepted as the arbiter. He knew that the integrity of the Union was threatened; that patriotism was engaged

in the conflict against treason. So he entered the battle with the spirit of a soldier and the awkwardness of a recruit, and came out with a little saber cut, scarcely dignified with the name of a wound. From that time on until the close of the war he was with his regiment in camp, on the march and in battle, never missing a roll call or shirking a duty. Snake Creek Gap, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and other historic fields found him among the fighters. He was with Kilpatrick on his famous raid in the campaign of Atlanta, and with "Pap" Thomas in the battle of Nashville and the pursuit of General Hood southward. He was at Selma, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., aiding in liberating the last of the Union prisoners of Andersonville and in the capture of Jeff Davis when fleeing in disguise. When the last battle had been fought, and the last Rebel army had surrendered, he was mustered out at Nashville with the rank of Orderly Sergeant, which he had held during the closing year of the war. He returned to Elkhart in September, 1865, attended the high school for a few months, in order to qualify himself for teaching, then taught a district school during the two winters next ensuing, and studied medicine in the summer with Dr. Haggerty. In the fall of 1867 he entered the University of Michigan, where he pursued a professional course for two years, attending the lectures and receiving his diploma as a doctor of medicine in 1869. He began practicing in Elkhart, where he remained until 1876, and then removed to Bristol, in the same county, continuing to practice medicine and surgery until 1884. Two years before that time it became evident to him that he would be obliged to abandon the practice on account of the recurrence of rheumatism, which he had contracted while in the army at Gravelly Springs, in 1864. He thereupon began to study law, and in 1884 was prepared to accept clients

instead of patients. On his admission to the bar in that year he returned to Elkhart, which has been his home ever since. He later graduated at the University of Notre Dame with the degree of L. L. M. He is a strong lawyer and a forcible advocate. Mr. Dodge has never held political office, though he has always been active in politics. By natural selection, education and association he is a Republican. His voice has been potent on the stump in every campaign since he attained the age of thirty. His style of public speech is argumentative, earnest and convincing. His appeal is effective. In voice, language and manner he is eloquent. His services are sought by the State committee, and freely rendered at the sacrifice of personal comfort and private interests. In 1892 he received the nomination of his party as candidate for Congress in the thirteenth district. It was the year of reaction and surprises—a Democratic year, characterized by one of the memorable periodical landslides or tidal waves that serve to emphasize the varying moods of electors in a government by the people. It was a Waterloo for Republicans, followed by temporary banishment and exclusion from the official table. Mr. Dodge was simply one of the victims of the unwholesome atmospheric conditions. It was not a personal defeat but a partisan disaster. His followers in the district fought as valiantly as any, but could not resist the tide. The result affected neither his temper nor his party fealty. In 1894 he was fully equipped for campaign service and entered the field with his accustomed zeal. He is a man of large proportions and impressive personality, pleasing address and courtly manner. He is capable of entertaining the company drawn together by comradeship or fellowship, as well as the popular assembly. He has at all times taken a deep interest in promoting the Grand Army of the Republic; was a charter member of the Harrison Cathcart Post, No. 96,

at Bristol, and served four years as Post Commander. His present membership is in Elmer Post, No. 37, of Elkhart. He has frequently served as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Department Commander of Indiana; is Past Department Commander. He is a member and senior warden, as well as a regular attendant on the services of the Protestant Episcopal church at Elkhart, Ind., of which the members of his family are communicants. Mr. Dodge was married May 12, 1875, to Miss Jeanette J. Peck, daughter of Charles H. Peck, of Elkhart. Their children are Jamie Sayre, born July 2, 1876; Berenice Frances, born June 1, 1884. His tastes and affections are strongly domestic. His highest social pleasure is found at home in cheerful and happy association with his interesting family.

CHARLES EMMET WILSON.

CHARLES EMMET WILSON has long been a prominent figure in Indiana Republican politics, but he insists that he is not a politician, preferring to be known and accepted as a newspaper man. Although he has written much aside from his voluminous contributions to the press, he contends that he does not claim a place in the literary galaxy, because he simply writes as a means of enabling him to live and not for glory nor for mutual admiration purposes. At an early age he began his newspaper life with the *Patriot*, at Lebanon, Indiana, where his father was a merchant and contractor. He was a member of a literary society which had its origin in the old Lebanon Presbyterian Academy, in which James A. Mount had several years previously been a conspicuous debater, and became one of the editors of a fraternity newspaper. This gave him a taste for real newspaper work, and soon thereafter he began to learn the trade of printer, having secured a position with David E. Caldwell, who



Chas. E. Wilson.

was at that time owner and editor of the *Patriot*. Here he developed a natural penchant for writing and was encouraged and helped in many ways by Mr. Caldwell. The two remained closely associated for several years, working together on various journals at Indianapolis, Atlanta and Richmond. At the latter place, at the age of eighteen, Mr. Wilson succeeded Mr. Caldwell as editorial writer on the *Daily Independent*, and the greater part of his life since then has been energetically devoted to that class of work. At one time he was telegraph editor of the *Evansville Courier*, and later served the *Richmond Free Press* in the same capacity, writing editorial paragraphs also. From Richmond he went to Greenville, Ohio, where he became identified with the *Times* of that city. He then returned to Lebanon and to the *Patriot*, finally purchasing the property.

He was elected City Clerk of Lebanon, serving one term, and was subsequently appointed Postmaster by President Hayes, through the influence of the late Hon. Godlove S. Orth. After disposing of the *Patriot*, Mr. Wilson took service with the *LaFayette Comet*, a weekly illustrated humorous and satirical journal. Its career, like its name, was brilliantly meteoric, and, although it did not long survive, it was freely quoted from one end of the United States to the other. After the *Comet* had run its erratic course, Mr. Wilson accepted a position as director of the literary features of the Republican State central committee. Here he inaugurated a system of supplying newspapers with special matter, and he thus became one of the forefathers of the latter day "literary bureau." It was at this time he also compiled and published a "Political Handbook of Indiana," which was a model of its kind and had a large sale, more than five thousand copies being disposed of. He also wrote a number of political pamphlets and originated many

campaign features which were copyrighted and sold to committees in nearly every State in the Union. After the close of the campaign of 1886, Mr. Wilson, without solicitation, was appointed Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, and later made a tour with James Whitcomb Riley, poet and reader, acting in the capacity of business manager.

In 1887 Mr. Wilson became managing editor of the *LaFayette Daily Courier*. The paper already had the prestige of a splendid past, it having been given National prominence as a result of the virile editorial utterances of Hon. W. S. Lingle, who was its ruling spirit for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Lingle and Mr. Wilson had been intimate, confidential friends for years, and, when the former died, the latter, knowing full well his old friend's policy, his ambition, his hopes and his heart, assumed charge of the paper, well equipped to take up the thread where it had been so ruthlessly snapped asunder by the inevitable decree of nature. During a period of nearly ten years, Mr. Wilson remained at the helm of the *Courier*, finally resigning, in 1897, in order to accept the position of Private Secretary to Governor Mount, which position was voluntarily tendered him.

During the National campaign of 1896, the *Courier* attained unusual prominence because of the fact that it was one of the most aggressive champions of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for President, and special editions were printed for circulation in Indianapolis and elsewhere throughout the State. After the St. Louis convention, when Western headquarters of the National Republican committee were established at Chicago, Mr. Wilson was solicited to take charge of the newspaper bureau. Under his direction the committee furnished a vast amount of campaign matter to the press, and his work was so well done that he was personally and cordially complimented by chairman

M. A. Hanna and other members of the National committee. It was generally understood that President McKinley was cordially disposed to give substantial recognition of Mr. Wilson's services, but he was not ambitious for office, preferring to remain with the *Courier*. However, in casting about for a Private Secretary, Governor Mount voluntarily solicited Mr. Wilson to accept that position. There were many applicants for the place, backed by strong political influences, but the Governor decided to make his own choice, regardless of petitions and importuning. After two or three weeks' deliberation, Mr. Wilson finally decided to accept the generous proffer, and thereupon entered the service of the State as the confidential friend and helpmeet of the Chief Executive. He was also appointed and commissioned military secretary, with the rank of Colonel. Under ordinary circumstances, this office is ornamental and honorary, rather than useful, but the beginning of the war with Spain invested it with unusual interest and importance. He was therefore called upon to give his personal attention to the multiplicity of details incident to the organization and equipment of an army, in addition to directing the regular routine and correspondence of the Governor's office.

Mr. Wilson was one of the organizers of the Indiana Republican editorial association and for several years was its secretary. In 1896 he was elected president of that association and subsequently declined a second term because he had temporarily retired from active newspaper work. In connection with Hon. J. N. Huston, chairman of the Republican State central committee, Mr. Wilson, as secretary, organized the Lincoln League in Indiana, which proved to be an important factor in deciding the State election in the memorable campaign of 1886 and is yet a potent force in politics. He is one of the charter members of the LaFayette Social

Club, a member of the Columbia and Press Clubs of Indianapolis and an ardent Mason. He is also a member of the Typographical Union and affiliates with the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Atha May, is the daughter of Samuel Rodefer, a prominent and successful business man, whose home is at Lebanon, and over whose household she still presides, her mother and an elder sister having died while Mrs. Wilson was in her infancy. They have no children.

WILLIAM J. HENLEY.

WM. J. HENLEY, one of the youngest men that has ever occupied the bench of the higher courts of Indiana, is known throughout the State as one of the ablest jurists within its borders. Sound in his judgment and thorough in his knowledge of the law, his clear and concise opinions have become known as models of judicial excellence.

Away back in the turbulent times of the "Roundhead" and "Cavalier," the ancestors of Judge Henley, while dissenting from the Established Church and declining to support the Catholic tendency of the Stuarts, were among that peaceful sect known as Friends. His grandfather crossed the Atlantic with William Penn, and his father, Thomas W. Henley, first migrated to North Carolina and afterwards, in 1832, settled at Carthage, Rush county, Indiana. Here he married Hanna Williams, daughter of Jason Williams, one of the early settlers of Henry county. Their son, the subject of this sketch, was born at Carthage, October 15, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Carthage and the Friends' Seminary. In 1880, at the age of sixteen, he began the study of law in the office of Melette & Bundy at Newcastle, and remained with them two years. He then spent a year in the office of George C. Clark at Rushville, and formed a partnership in that city with Benjamin L. Smith. His high native

ability and industry brought him success from the start. While very ambitious for advancement, he understood thoroughly that success in the law is not won without excellence and his first aim was the mastery of his profession. After four years this partnership was dissolved and the firm of Henley & Guffin was formed, which lasted nine years, until Judge Henley took his seat upon the Appellate bench.

The young lawyer's services were soon in demand, not only by clients, but by the Republican party managers, first of Rush county and then of the State. He gave his party the benefit of his abilities whenever his professional work permitted and soon attained considerable influence in the party councils. He was frequently chosen a delegate to State conventions and as frequently offered political nominations, all of which he declined until 1896, when he was nominated by the State convention for the Appellate bench. His youth militated against him somewhat, but he did not lack for able lawyers in the convention who knew of his abilities and were ready to assure the delegates that they could make no mistake in his nomination. The event more than justified their assurance. He was elected with the ticket and his work on the bench was such that when the life of the Appellate Court was prolonged, and it became necessary to nominate men for it again in 1898, he was re-nominated without opposition.

In 1885 Judge Henley was married to Miss Sallie Monroe, of Nashville, Tennessee, a granddaughter of Gen. Pleasant A. Hackleman, the only General from Indiana that fell in action during the Civil War. Their comfortable home at Rushville is brightened by three children. As a man and citizen, Judge Henley's kindly good nature and sterling worth have won him wide popularity, while as an advocate and jurist he is held in the highest respect and esteem by the bench and bar of the State.

UNION B. HUNT.

At the close of the War of 1812, Col. John Hunt, of the American army, took up land in the wild frontier State of Kentucky and cleared there for himself a home. His son, Joshua Parker Hunt, was born in 1805 and grew to wealth and prominence in Kentucky as a dealer in stock. He migrated to Indiana before the war and contributed his sons to the Union army. While one of these lay languishing in Andersonville prison another son was born and the father called him Union Banner Basil Morton Hunt. Basil was an old family name and the Union Banner and Morton were tacked on through the patriotic influence of the father.

Union Banner Hunt was born on his father's farm, in Randolph county, September 2, 1864. He attended the common schools and early displayed the same studious habits and indefatigable industry that have won him his way so handsomely through life. While his father had come to Indiana a man of means, yet he had met with heavy losses through the endorsements of the paper of friends and the close of the war found the family in straightened circumstances. They removed to Illinois in 1868 but returned to Randolph county in 1876 and settled on the farm. The boy continued to attend school in the winters and worked on the farm during the summer. It was in his mind to study law but the way to the attainment of this end was devious and rugged. By working as a common laborer on farms and in a tile factory, as a clerk in a general store, and as a teacher of a common school, he succeeded in making a living and saving up a little money and with this he entered the office of Watson & Watson to study law. In time he was admitted and began the practice. In 1888 he was appointed special expert in the census bureau and did his work well. The following year he formed a partnership with John R. Wright, but ill health compelled him to give up



Union B. Hunt

the close confinement of an office and he purchased a half interest in the *Winchester Herald*, a weekly paper which he edited. After his health was restored he sold the newspaper and entered into a law partnership with Messrs. Hutchens & Hutchens. He was successful at the bar not only through his industry and study but through his eloquence as an orator. He is peculiarly gifted in oratory and many years before he thought of aspiring for political office his services were in demand as a speaker by county and State committees and he had thus acquired a very wide political acquaintance throughout the State when in 1898 he stood for the nomination for Secretary of State. Two other very able gentlemen, John C. Chaney and Charles F. Coffin, were aspirants for the same nomination, but Mr. Hunt was nominated on the first ballot. As the head of the ticket he made an active and vigorous campaign, speaking every day for over a month in a tour that spread all over the State. He was elected triumphantly and is still administering the office with credit to himself and to the State.

Mr. Hunt is a member of many clubs and societies, but his chief attention in this line has been given to the Knights of Pythias, in which organization he has participated with great prominence for a number of years. He became a member of the Order at Lynn, Indiana, September 7, 1887, and was largely instrumental in the organization of Modoc Lodge, in which he became the first presiding officer. Entering the Grand Lodge of Indiana in 1891 he participated prominently in the election of James E. Watson, Grand Prelate, and took up the fight of the weaker lodges against the increase of the initiation fee. So eloquently did he urge their cause that he carried the day. In 1895 he was appointed the Grand Instructor. In 1896 he was elected Grand Vice-Chancellor and in 1897 was chosen a Grand Chancellor.

Mr. Hunt was married October 9, 1891, to Miss Mary Myrtle Hinshaw, of Randolph county, and they have one child. Mr. Hunt is essentially a home man and all the time he can spare from his official duties is spent in the quiet of his library with his wife and child.

FREDERICK A. JOSS.

SENATOR JOSS, of Indianapolis, stands among the foremost of the prominent young Republicans of Indiana. His services to the party, especially in the vicinity of Marion county, have been efficient and valuable and have been in part rewarded by his election to his present office as State Senator. Few men take a more active part in all campaigns and few accomplish more in their work for the success of Republican principles. Mr. Joss is a man of strong character and of great individuality. His opinions are the result of individual thought and the resulting actions are independent.

Frederick Augustus Joss was born at Centerville, St. Joseph county, Michigan, May 5th, 1867. His father, John C. Joss, was a manufacturer and was for sixteen years Clerk of St. Joseph county. John C. Joss was born at Antwerp, Belgium, of German parents, who were forced to live there for political reasons. He was a student at the universities of Halle and Heidelberg and came to this country just before the outbreak of the Civil War. He served four years in the Union army and was during that time promoted from private to Captain, losing his left leg on the third day of the Battle of the Wilderness. He had been definitely settled upon by the Garfield administration for the Consul-Generalship to Frankfort-on-the-Main, when he was killed in a railroad accident at Niles, Michigan, the point where he left the cars upon coming to America before the war. He left his family a considerable estate. The mother of Senator Joss,



Frederic Kayoss

Mary Moore Merrell, belonged to the well-known Beardsley and Norton families of New York State, and was an educated and cultured lady, whose chief aim and purpose in life was the education of her sons.

Mr. Joss received his early education in the common schools and high school of Centerville and the Ann Arbor High School, the Preparatory Department of the University of Michigan, where he was president of the senior class of 1885, and entered the University of Michigan in the fall of the same year. He was a member of the Chi Psi Fraternity.

After spending a year in a mining venture in Canada, Mr. Joss visited his college friend, Hon. Braden Clark, of Frankfort, Indiana, who is now a member of the Lower House of the legislature of Indiana. At Frankfort he read law in the office of Hon. S. O. Bayless, now assistant general counsel for the Big Four Railway Company. Later he formed a law partnership with Mr. Clark and continued in the practice at Frankfort until June 12, 1892, when he came to Indianapolis on an offer of employment by his present law partner, Hon. Ovid B. Jameson, for whom he worked until January, 1895, when the present law partnership of Jameson & Joss was formed.

Mr. Joss was elected to the Indiana Senate in 1898 from the counties of Marion and Morgan and is recognized as an able and conservative representative, being thoroughly satisfactory to all his constituents, regardless of politics. He has held many prominent positions in his party organization and besides is a leading member of many organizations and clubs of Indianapolis, being chairman of the elections committee of the Columbia Club, ex-secretary of the Marion Club, a thirty-second degree Mason and Mystic Shriner, and member of the University Club. Mr. Joss was married in 1891 to Mary Q. Hubbard, of Wheeling, W. Va., and is the

father of two children, Mary Hubbard and Lucianna Hubbard Joss. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of America.

Mr. Joss is one of that constantly-increasing body of young, well-educated Republicans, who believe that the perpetuation of the Republic depends upon every intelligent and enlightened citizen interesting himself in politics and that such interest will have most influence if exercised through the medium of a political organization. So believing, he has taken an active and loyal interest in the affairs of the Republican party in this State with pronounced success.

An intimate friend of the Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, he was one of the first to realize his availability for the United States Senate and was prominently connected with the successful movement that resulted in his election. He was untiring in his efforts to that end and was the acknowledged leader of the Beveridge forces in the caucus. He also made the speech nominating Mr. Beveridge in the Senate, which received much favorable mention. He was also foremost in the movement among the younger Republicans of Indianapolis which culminated in the nomination of Charles A. Bookwalter as the Republican candidate for Mayor, the success of which movement undoubtedly marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Republican party in Indianapolis and Marion county.

E. D. CRUMPACKER.

EDGAR DEAN CRUMPACKER, one of the wisest and most influential members of the Indiana delegation in Congress, was born May 27, 1852, at Westville, Indiana, the son of Theophilus and Harriet Emmons Crumpacker. Both parents were natives of Virginia, the father being of German extraction and the mother Scotch. The boy was educated at the common schools



Alfred M. Glossbrenner

and the Valparaiso Academy. He worked on his father's farm with no extraordinary incident until twenty-two years of age, when he began the study of law and was later admitted to the bar. He has been in practice at Valparaiso for twenty years. He early displayed an active interest in politics and was made chairman of the Republican county committee in 1882. In 1884 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney and served until 1888. In March, 1891, he was appointed Judge of the Appellate Court by Governor Hovey and served very ably in that capacity until the expiration of his term, January 1, 1893. In 1896 he was nominated for Congress in the tenth district after a most memorable contest in the Congressional convention, in which he defeated J. Frank Hanley, of LaFayette, by one-half a vote. He was elected by a large majority and two years later was renominated without opposition and re-elected. Judge Crumpacker was married on April 20, 1879, to Miss Charlotte A. Lucas at Westville, Indiana, and they have three sons, Owen L., Fred C. and Maurice E. Mr. Crumpacker holds undisputed sway as the leader

of the Republican party in his district and his record in Congress has earned him very general respect and admiration in that body.

ALFRED M. GLOSSBRENNER.

Among the young Republicans of Indianapolis none is regarded with more confidence than Alfred M. Glossbrenner, whose sagacity and business judgment make him valuable in the councils of his party, and whose unflagging energy commands results. His whole life is an encouraging example of the rich rewards to be gained by perseverance, industry and self-respecting integrity. Mr. Glossbrenner has just passed thirty, yet he is second in authority in one of the largest business concerns in the State, has served with honor a term in the legislature, is gladly received in the best clubs in the city and his opinions are eagerly sought in business and political affairs.

Mr. Glossbrenner was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, August 15, 1869. With the exception of six years in the public schools, he is entirely self-educated. His family removed to Indianapolis, in January, 1882, and there he found employment first as a newsboy, then as a cash boy in a large store. The boy was ambitious to better his condition and lost no opportunity to pick up knowledge by the wayside. His evenings were spent in the study of book-keeping and accounting and the common school branches, the study of which he was not permitted to pursue at school. After he had been in Indianapolis a year he secured a minor position in an office, and at the same time spent five nights in the week in the study of commercial law and other branches calculated to fit him for a business life. At the age of eighteen he secured a position as bookkeeper and general office man with the printing house of Levey Brothers & Co., which had removed from Madison to Indianapolis, and started the printing business in a small way. He at

once made himself valuable to the concern by directing his whole energy to the improvement of its business. His advancement was steady and at the present writing he is Secretary and Treasurer of the company whose business has grown to great proportions, and to whose large success his own skill and industry have contributed in a very substantial way. His business life has been characterized by aggressiveness, sagacity and strict integrity.

He exhibited an early interest in politics, and his political activity has been characterized by the same qualities which made him successful in business. His influence in the councils of the Republican party had grown to such an extent that in 1898 the legislative nomination was tendered to him without his seeking, and at the earnest solicitation of his friends he accepted it, although at the cost of sacrifice to his business. He conducted a good campaign and was elected to the Sixty-first General Assembly. During this session of the legislature he was known as an active, careful and influential member, noted for his steadfastness of purpose and rigid adherence to his convictions. His influence, gained by quiet, moral force, was felt in the promotion of many good measures, as well as in the defeat of measures promoted by selfish interests. Mr. Glossbrenner is credited with being the first to suggest Albert J. Beveridge as an available candidate in 1899 for United States Senator, and he assisted very materially in organizing and directing the campaign which terminated in the election of Senator Beveridge.

Personally, Mr. Glossbrenner is modest and retiring, but withal cheerful and genial in companionship and has a host of friends in every walk of life. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Commercial Club, and belongs to the Marion and Columbia and other



D. D. Pratt

Republican Clubs. He has never been smiled upon by good fortune, and has found many obstacles in the way of his progress, but his aggressive spirit and tenacity of purpose have advanced him steadily, until, at the age of thirty, he enjoys a place in the business and political life of the city of Indianapolis, which few men enjoy, and, besides, has the universal respect of his friends.

Mr. Glossbrenner was married November 14, 1894, to Minnie M. Stroup, of Waldron, Indiana, and has one child, Daniel Independence, who was born July 4, 1896.

DANIEL DARWIN PRATT.

DANIEL DARWIN PRATT was born at Palermo, Me., October 23, 1813, and died at Logansport, Ind., Sunday, June 17, 1877. His father was a physician, and son of David Pratt, a Revolutionary soldier, of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

His mother, Sallie Rogers Hill, was a most remarkable woman, a Baptist of the deepest piety, and exceedingly gifted in prayer and exhortation. While Mr. Pratt was an infant the family moved to Venner, Madison county, New York. The venerable old farmhouse is still standing, where over sixty years ago Dr. Pratt commenced life. It is needless to say that Mr. Pratt's early years were years of severe toil. At twelve years of age he gave such promise that it was resolved to educate him. Accordingly, in 1825, he entered the seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., then under the charge of Dr. Porter, and, in 1827, the freshman class of Hamilton College, where he graduated in 1831 the valedictorian of his class.

Fifty years ago a college course was an entirely different thing from what it is now. The freshman studied Murray's English Grammar, Pike's Arithmetic and Morse's Geography. The Greek of the course was all contained in that unrivaled text-book, "Græca Majora," containing over one thousand pages of solid Greek text, with notes all in tough Latin. Expenses were on a scale of Spartan simplicity—board, one dollar per week; tuition, seven dollars per term.

Directly after his graduation, Mr. Pratt, then eighteen years old, was called from the harvest field to take the place of a professor in Madison University. Among his papers is a scrap, brown with years, signed by half a dozen now eminent Baptist Doctors of Divinity, then students, expressing their complete satisfaction with his labors as a teacher. With the funds so acquired he read law at Cazenovia, N. Y.

Mr. Pratt returned home after using up, in three months' study of Blackstone, the wages so earned by teaching. One morning he woke up, and overheard a conversation between his father and mother, in which the father said that the \$500 he had paid educating his son had

been all lost, and he was not going to amount to anything. Stung to the quick by the remark, young Pratt resolved to leave home and never return until he had more property than his father. But he was too proud to ask for help. So, he, a boy of eighteen, shouldered his ax and marched out into the woods, chopped cord wood, and, as soon as spring came, plowed the fields and planted corn, until in May, 1832, he accumulated \$30, when he threw down his hoe and set his face Westward. The only communication Westward in those days was by the Erie canal and great lakes. At Chillicothe, O., his money ran so low that he could no longer afford the luxury of canal travel. Leaving his trunk with the boat, he footed it to Cincinnati. Shortly afterward, he drifted down the Ohio river to Lawrenceburg, where he arrived without a penny in the world. For the next two years he taught school in this place and in Rising Sun, his first wife (then Miss Sophia James) being one of his pupils. In 1834, hardly twenty-one years of age, he reached Indianapolis. Noah Noble was then Governor. Taking a fancy to the youth, he made him his private secretary. Meantime, Mr. Pratt entered the office of the then great law firm of Fletcher & Butler, and diligently applied himself to legal study. Hon. Simon Yaudes was, for a time, his fellow student. Mr. Pratt offered himself in 1836 as a candidate for Assistant Secretary of the House. After a most exciting canvass on his part, the election came on. The vote stood thus: George P. R. Wilson, 51; Daniel D. Pratt, 30; Joel O. Boggs, 18. This defeat killed Mr. Pratt's political aspirations for the next fifteen years. In 1836 Mr. Pratt left the capital for Logansport, then a small Indian trading post upon the Wabash at the mouth of the Eel river. Here is a vivid picture of Indiana, as it was forty years ago, from his pen:

"When I came here, in 1836, I found I had been preceded ten years by adventurers to this part of the Wabash valley; yet, it was a goodly place to begin life in. Half the States and many European countries had their representative in its motley population. A long swath had been cut as with a scythe through the wilderness, that stretched from the State line southwest, for a canal that was to connect Lake Erie with the Wabash at a navigable point of the river, and for a hundred miles the narrow belt was covered with shanties, and hundreds of men were busy in clearing off the ground, scooping out the great artificial channel, throwing up embankments and building locks. But in the main, the country was a vast wilderness, covered with a heavy growth of timber. Could an outlook have been had from a balloon a thousand feet up, a brown forest would have met the eye, extending hundreds of miles on every side, with occasional dots here and there where clearings were begun, save in the west, where, at a distance of thirty miles, the eye would have rested upon an arm of the Grand Prairie, stretching far away into Illinois, like an open sea, having an irregular forest boundary on the east, with many an indentation of prairie and headland of timber. This vast forest growth was veined by many a creek and river, shining like molten silver in the somber surroundings, seeking the sea through the trough of the Wabash. It was a grand country, that upon which the early settlers looked—a country of great expectations, full of the element of wealth, of the combined soil, timber, quarry, and water-power almost unlimited."

Almost any "old settler" will recognize the truth of the following remarks about the roads of Indiana fifty years ago:

"Indiana, in the past, was regarded as the headquarters of profanity, which, for variety and strength of expression, had then been equalled nowhere, except

perhaps in the Southwest. For this widespread evil and wickedness, I think the roads of this State, more than any other single cause, were responsible. I have seen men stand mute with rage, violently gesticulating because they could not on the spur of the moment, find 'cuss words' sufficiently strong to express their feelings."

In the fall of 1836, Mr. Pratt opened a law office at Logansport. As a lawyer, his ability won success from the start. In a few years after his arrival at Logansport, the whole of Northern Indiana rang with the fame of the eloquent young advocate, and what was more, that fame was founded upon a solid basis of integrity and ability. Mr. Pratt never resorted to any cheap devices of superficial men to secure notoriety; there was no sham about his rise or standing. He made himself a necessity to every man who had a complicated law suit, or was unjustly accused. When, in 1869, he was elected to the United States Senate, he was considered the ablest lawyer in Northern Indiana. Others might have excelled him in some particulars, as, for example, the analysis of the law issues, or the logic of a case, quickness of perception, or mastery of the great art of cross-examination of witnesses, but when the argument to the jury came, there he was easily the leader. Although a man of somewhat slow mental processes, yet his reach of facts and grasp of principles, when he came to a conclusion, was wonderful. He was of indefatigable industry. His motto was "Look at this case from the other side!" When employed in time, he was never surprised or defeated. He would explore every phase of both law and fact, involving the rights and duties of his clients. He was a born orator of commanding presence, and unlimited endurance, and with the most eloquent of words he would sway a jury almost at will. It was wholly impossible to resist the magnetism of his eloquence. For

twenty-five years he was without a rival in Northern Indiana before a jury. He was the safest of counselors—always sound and conscientious in practice. He always advised the best that could be done with a bad case, and when he had the right side he was absolutely irresistible. His sense of justice was so great that when his client was in the wrong, the adverse side was sure of a fair settlement. He was rigidly honest; so much so, that for years all over the Wabash Valley, when an attorney made an overcharge, the client's plea would be, "Why, that is more than Dan Pratt would charge." He was often heard to say: "The smith who shoes my horse spent as much time acquiring his trade as I did acquiring my profession. He will work ten hours for a dollar. Why should I charge over ten or twenty times as much for a day's work?" The result of all this was that he had an overwhelming practice, and was in universal demand. When a law suit was impending, it was a race between litigants as to which should first reach Pratt's office.

Mr. Pratt had that subtle something, which is the life-long envy and despair of those to whom it is denied, and which, for want of a better word, we will call presence. Of massive proportions—six feet four inches in height, and often weighing over three hundred pounds, his splendid forehead, in later life flanked with iron gray hair, with eyes in which the humor danced like sunshine upon a spring of clear water under a shady oak, but which, when aroused, would darken with anger or light up with sympathy or hope—he was a man to command and lead men. One could no more meet him than he could meet General Jackson without a sense of leadership and power.

Of course, such merits as he possessed could not escape public notice. In 1847, then a young man of 33, he was nominated for Congress in Schuyler Colfax's old district, but was defeated by Charles

Cathcart. In 1848 he was one of the Presidential Electors. In 1851-53 he was elected to the State legislature, and in both terms became the leader of his party in the House, the most difficult of all places to fill. In 1860 he was secretary of the convention in Chicago that nominated President Lincoln, and attracted great attention by his magnificent voice and presence.

In 1866, while busy in his office with a law suit, he received the unanimous vote of his party, then in the minority, for United States Senator. The next day he tried his case before the justice of the peace.

In 1868 he was nominated for Congress in his district and elected by a large majority. That practically closed his professional life. He turned the key in his office and made a characteristically thorough canvass of his district. The legislature, in January, 1869, without any solicitation on his part, promoted him to the United States Senate. It is doubtful whether he was aware of his nomination. It is certainly true that he did not come near Indianapolis until several days after his party had unanimously elected him to succeed ex-Governor Hendricks and to become a colleague of Oliver P. Morton.

It was extremely fortunate for Mr. Pratt that he entered the Senate so unexpectedly and so late in life. He was fifty-six years old, and, except two terms in the State legislature, sixteen years before, he had no public training. He never took kindly to public life. His modesty was such that the artificial restraints at Washington hampered his splendid oratorical talents. Had he succeeded in 1847, in his race for Congress with Cathcart, he would have made one of our most solid statesmen. His massive mind would have accomplished what it accomplished in the forum. He was, however, one of the ablest men, although the most modest of that body. He made comparatively few

speeches, always speaking with diffidence, but those he did make were sound and comprehensive.

Among his papers is found the following letter from Frederick Douglass, a distinguished representative of the colored race in America, expressing the gratitude of both the writer and his race for the speech of Mr. Pratt, in favor of the Civil Rights Bill, delivered in 1874. Its reference to the work of the Republican party, as well as to Mr. Pratt, makes it appropriate, and we print this letter in full:

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 23, 1874

SENATOR PRATT:

It was not my good fortune to hear your speech in favor of the Civil Rights Bill, but I learned from one who did hear it, that it was a noble effort, and judging from the reference to it in yesterday's debate, it was a nail in a sure place.

I write, however, only to thank you in behalf of the colored people of the country for your part in the passing of the bill. No larger measure of justice has ever passed the Senate. It is a blow at the last vestige of the barbarism left to us by slavery, and a vast advance toward a higher civilization. If the Republican party should disband to-morrow, its name would be immortal. No political organization, in a career so brief, ever accomplished more beneficent and enduring results for the country.

Yours truly and with great respect,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Possessed of a singularly graceful and strong pen and excellent judgment, Mr. Pratt was the chosen authority of the Senate in the extremely important matter of claims. For six years, he was a member of both claims and pension committees, the last four years chairman of that on pensions. Millions of dollars were allowed and appropriated in the Senate on his simple recommendation. His word here was a finality to his brother Senators. Several large volumes of reports were the product of his industry. Had he been in the least dishonest, he might have made himself and his friends millionaires. So

conscientious was he that on one occasion Senator Sumner remarked to Wendell Phillips that Pratt was the most absolutely honest man he ever knew.

The writer recalls an illustration of his conscientious honesty. Hon. D. H. Chase, the Judge of the Cass County Circuit Court, asked him to try a case upon change of venue. He did so, and the Judge drew an order for ten dollars, and the County Treasurer paid it. About a year afterward Pratt returned the money with the remark that he had taken it thoughtlessly, but was satisfied that his salary of \$5,000 as United States Senator precluded him from taking pay for any public service whatever. So conscientious was he that he was never known, during his official term at Washington to accept a railroad pass.

At the expiration of his term of office in 1875, while at Logansport he was solicited, without previous knowledge or request, by President Grant, to take charge of the Internal Revenue Department. At that time, the war against the whiskey ring was beginning and Pratt was selected, as the man of all others, to fill the place. For eighteen months he was Secretary Bristow's right-hand man.

Too intense application to the duties of this office brought on the disease of the heart, of which he died. During the whiskey war of 1876 he never left his post, but toiled at Washington all through the intense heat of July and August. In 1876 he was solicited to announce himself as the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana. He had only to say so, and the nomination was assured, but he declined in a well known letter. His reason was the disease of which he died twelve months afterward.

He was twice married; in 1839, to Miss Sophia J. James, of Rising Sun, Indiana, by whom he had four children, only one of whom, a married daughter, survives; and in May, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Jane D. Warren. In all his

family relations, and both marriages, he was supremely happy. His delight was to be at home with his wife and daughter.

Literary honors came to him. In 1872 Hamilton College conferred upon him her honorary degree of LL. D. He was often solicited to address literary societies, but uniformly declined. Nothing could have been more unfortunate, for he was such a master of the English language that anything from his pen always attracted attention.

From one of the newspapers of the day we extract the following account of Mr. Pratt's death, which, although it has often been told, will bear repeating.

He had just finished dictating to his daughter a sketch of his early manhood, of which the following is a copy:

“Every one starting out in life is anxious to possess himself of the secret of success. I propose to treat of one such secret in this paper, and to record my experience in proof.

“In my last, I spoke of my arrangement with Mr. Fletcher, who was largely a collecting lawyer. He acquired his extensive business by promptly collecting and paying over money belonging to others. That was the secret of his success in that line. The old State Bank was chartered in 1834, and until its arrangements for remitting money had been completed, Mr. Fletcher's practice was to send his collections by private hand as the opportunity offered. It was late in the fall of 1835 that, having collected for different mercantile firms in Cincinnati about \$20,000, he sent me on horseback, by the Lawrenceburg road, to deliver to the several parties interested the moneys so collected. As I was passing the Branch Bank, then recently established, on the morning of my departure, the cashier hailed me and brought out some bundles of bank bills folded up, and stored them away in my saddlebags, and handed me letters to the banks to which the packages

were to be delivered. He stunned me by saying that they amounted to \$20,000. I suppose my friend, Thomas H. Sharp, has forgotten the circumstance, but he was the officer of the bank who delivered the treasure. The matter had probably been arranged between him and Mr. Fletcher, but it was a great surprise to me to be intrusted with the charge of such a sum of money. Surprise soon yielded to a different sentiment, when I came to think of the responsibility I had incurred.

“The road I traveled was the main road leading through Shelbyville, Greensburg and Lawrenceburg. Every tributary road on the route furnished its contribution of hogs, so that I was rarely out of sight of detached parties of well-fatted porkers, all traveling with a happy unconsciousness to the common doom. It might be imagined what an appearance they and their drivers presented; it was that of a fresh bath in fluid mud.

“Nearly every house on the road was a house of entertainment in those days when the gainful spirit had no other form of manifestation, but there were certain ones of established reputation and most frequented. My first day's ride carried me to one of these—'Hawkins Tavern'—twenty-nine miles out of Indianapolis, and six miles this side of Shelbyville. The house was filled and running over with hog drovers. I slept in a room containing four beds. My great concern was with my saddle-bags, containing \$20,000 of paper treasure. To take special care of them was to invite attention. Of course, there was no safe or other place of deposit. The only way was to throw them down in a common pile of baggage, and do nothing to excite suspicion that they held anything beyond what was common for travelers to carry in the way of personal baggage.

“For four days, for four watchful nights, I was on that miserable road, tormented with the possession of so much

wealth. I never spent a more unhappy period. I once stood in a small room in the Treasury department set apart for the deposit of United States bonds by the National banks as security to their bill holders, and for the Government deposits with them. There were within my reach bonds calling for \$400,000,000. I thought that a heavy responsibility rested on the consciences of the men charged with their safe custody; but it was nothing in comparison with the sense of responsibility I felt, for the Government had provided these men with every conceivable means to make their trust light.

"There was a moment, a supreme and critical one, when the voice of the tempter penetrated the ear. It was the same old tempter that sung in the ear of Eve. It was when I reached the crown of those imperial hills that overlook the Ohio river, when approaching Lawrenceburg from the interior. This noble stream was the great artery of commerce at that day, before a railroad west of Massachusetts had been built. What a gay spectacle it presented, flashing in the bright sunlight, covered with flatboats, with rafts, with gayly painted steamers, ascending and descending and transporting their passengers in brief time to the Gulf of Mexico, the gateway to all parts of the world. I had but to sell my horse, go aboard one of these with my treasure, and I was absolutely beyond the reach of pursuit. There was no telegraph then flashing intelligence by an agency more subtle than steam and far outrunning it. No extradition treaties requiring foreign government to return the felon. The world was before me, and at the age of twenty-one, with feeble ties connecting me with those I left behind, I was in possession of a fortune, a great fortune for those early days. I record the fact that this thought was a tenant of my mind for a moment, and for a moment only. Bless God, it found no hospitable lodgment any longer. And, what think you,

gentle reader, were the associate thoughts that came to my rescue? Away over rivers and mountains, in a humble farmhouse on a bench, an aged mother reading to her boy from the oracles of God"—

As he came to the last words, "the oracles of God," his voice choked and his emotions overcame him. "We will finish this another time, Julia; read over what you have written." He put his head back on his chair, and in a moment afterward expired without a struggle or a groan. He was the victim of heart disease. The action of that organ, excited, no doubt, by the emotion caused by these words and the recollections of that childhood scene, ceased, and instantaneous and painless death followed.

Any sketch of a public man that is not truthful in alluding to his faults, as well as his virtues, is unreliable. As the lawyers say: "*Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.*" Mr. Pratt's mistake in life was the exclusive and exhaustive manner in which he gave himself to his profession. From the time he became of age until just before he was elected to the United States Senate, in 1869, he read nothing to speak of except his law books. After ten or twelve hours of daily toil at his office his mind would be so exhausted that he had only vitality enough left to read for amusement.

In his religious belief, Mr. Pratt was a Unitarian. He believed in God and in a religion of deeds, instead of creeds. He had the rare faculty of speaking well of everybody, and of never intruding himself and his personal affairs upon the attention of his friends. In all of his life, he never solicited any honor, office or preferment of any kind. He held in the utmost abomination the doctrine of eternal punishment. His creed was to do right. He directed that his tombstone should have no other words upon it than his name, age, and date of death, and the words, "He Tried to Do His Duty."

A. F. KNOTTS.

In writing the biographies of the "successes" in the different vocations, we write for future as well as present readers, and they will ask, "Why Successful and How?" In answering this question it is but necessary to tell something of the career of A. F. Knotts.

He was born in Highland county, Ohio, February 29, 1860, a son of Frank D. and Margaret (Bell) Knotts, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. The paternal grandfather was of German descent and was a soldier in the War of 1812, while the mother's people were from the Isle of Erin.

A. F. Knotts was left motherless when quite young, but continued to make his home with his father at Medaryville, Pulaski county, Indiana, where his father still lives. Mr. Knotts has two brothers, Thomas E., of Hammond, and Emory D., of Francesville, Indiana, and two sisters, Mattie, wife of R. S. Gleason, of South Dakota, and Laura, wife of R. C. Goff, of Frankfort, Indiana; also a half sister, Nellie, and a half brother, William, who are still at home with their parents at Medaryville.

A. F. Knotts was the oldest of the family of children and until sixteen years of age labored continuously, summer and winter, with his father on the farm and at various other manual labor. Previous to his seventeenth year he had never attended but a few days at school, and did not even know the multiplication table, but this state of affairs was by no means pleasing to a youth of his ambitious and enterprising disposition, and he finally entered the primary grade of the Medaryville schools. He was a big, awkward, bashful country boy, and felt the humiliation very keenly of being placed in classes with boys not half his age, and was often made fun of by those of his own age. He worked hard, however, and advanced rapidly during the three months of that

school term. During the following summer he studied at home, and when he became "stalled," as he called it, in arithmetic, he would send the number of the problem to his former teacher, Frank Nichols, or to George Faris, now Congressman from the Terre Haute district, but who was then teaching at Medaryville, who would work the problems and send them to him in the country, Mr. Knotts not being allowed by his father to visit the town. And it is said that from Mr. Faris and his encouraging words Mr. Knotts received much of his early ambitions.

Thus he kept working during the vacation, many times taking his books to the field where he was at work. The next winter he received the advantages of five months' schooling, and the following five months more, making thirteen months in all, at the end of which time he succeeded in securing a license to teach a country summer school, where he taught, clad in jeans pants, a hickory shirt, and a common straw hat only, no coat, vest or shoes, but he taught so well that he remained in the same position at the coming winter term and could have stayed there indefinitely so far as the patrons were concerned, but he never remained long on the same round of the ladder, for the next winter he was almost unanimously elected at a town meeting as principal of the Medaryville schools where he had but four short years before entered the primary grade as a pupil; and now, pupils that were far above him in grade when he entered school became his pupils, and it is said that the people of that community never tire of relating as a matter of historical gossip to themselves and as an example to their children the hardships and adverse circumstances under which A. F. Knotts secured his early education.

At this time he and his assistant boarded in a family where the head of the same was said to have indulged too freely in drink, and frequently quarreled with his



A. F. Knotts

good wife. The wife related her sorrows to the young sympathetic teachers and they at once undertook to assist her. There had recently been a case in the community, where friendly (?) neighbors, later called whitecaps, had administered summary justice with good results, and so young Knotts and his assistant resolved to follow their example; so masked, and under cover of darkness of a dark night, they awaited the late return home of their erring landlord. He was seized, taken to a creek at the edge of the town, and there several times immersed in the icy water and given a good thrashing with a larger branch of a tree than the father in his severity had ever used upon A. F. After making the man promise not to again abuse his family, he was permitted to go. He knew the parties, however, and it was soon the talk of the town. Mr. Knotts resigned his position and started away for college.

This incident in Mr. Knotts' history is told because I, as well as himself, considers it as having a greater bearing upon his life than any other. He was then in charge of the second best school in the county, was considered by all of his acquaintances as well educated, and, worse of all, he thought so himself. He admits that he then thought there was but little more for him to learn, and that had it not been for that, then unfortunate incident, he might never have put in the succeeding six years in severe and persistent work in college, as he afterwards did; and further, it illustrates his sympathetic and impulsive nature that still actuates his life.

It was on the 9th of December, 1879, that he left his school at Medaryville and entered the college at Valparaiso, and without a cent to start with, worked his way through that school, graduating in the business, engineering, scientific and classic departments. In the latter part of 1883 he went to Ladoga, Indiana, and took charge as president of the Central Indiana

Normal School and Business College, over which he had control for two years, and many of the students who attended that institution at that time are now leading successful business and professional lives in Indiana and adjoining States, and all of them, so far as the writer of this sketch has been able to learn, as well as the writer himself, attributes no small share of their success to instruction and inspiration by word, deed and example received from Mr. Knotts.

He resigned his position in that school in 1885 and entered the law school at Valparaiso, from which he graduated May 30, 1887. He was president of his class during its school history and was unanimously selected by the class of 1889, the alumni and faculty, to deliver the annual address of that year, which he did with much credit to himself and to the school. It is said that men of National reputation had theretofore been selected and that Mr. Knotts was the first graduate of that school who had ever received such honors.

While studying law at Valparaiso he was elected County Surveyor of Porter county (in 1886), in which capacity he served for eighteen months when he resigned and went to Hammond, where he has since practiced his profession with more than ordinary success.

As a lawyer, as in everything else, he is a thorough, conscientious and tireless worker. That he is regarded as the leader of the bar in his county is evidenced by the fact that he has for several years last passed been unanimously elected president of the Lake County Bar Association.

The recent history of Mr. Knotts is well known to every man, woman and child in Lake county and throughout the entire States of Indiana and Illinois; he is well and favorably known by all familiar with the progress and growth of the city of Hammond. He has always been thoroughly alive to the interests of the entire people of his county, and on account of

his wide knowledge, pleasing and persuasive address and persistent and fireless work, he has frequently represented his people before committees in Congress, the legislature and before the courts, and in fact everywhere, and always when the people want their interests watched and advanced. He is loved and admired by the common people who know him, and it is not a few, on account of his understanding, appreciating and sympathizing with them in their struggle for better conditions. It is said no poor man ever appealed to him in vain. Among the laboring men he is looked upon as their champion. He has always represented the laboring men of his community, both as individuals and in their organizations. He defended, before the United States courts, all those arrested on account of the railroad strike in 1894 and succeeded so well that he either cleared the men before the jury or else so effectually touched the tender heart of Judge Baker in their behalf that he suspended sentence during good behavior.

In political battles, as at the law, he is an open and fearless fighter, and while he is very radical, it is said and believed that he can get more Democratic votes than any other man in his county. His popularity and strength with the voters is a puzzle as well as a source of annoyance to what is known as political bosses, and their unsuccessful efforts to thwart his purposes and control his actions only make him more popular with the people. He is a forcible and convincing speaker upon the stump and at the bar.

He was the leader of the Landis forces in the memorable Landis-Johnson fight in the tenth district, and it was his eloquent appeal that turned the tide at that long-to-be-remembered convention. He was a member of the Indiana legislature in 1899 and served with credit to himself, with satisfaction to his constituents, and with annoyance to would-be leaders and bosses.

He was married in 1885 to Miss Mary Hennessy, of Holly, Michigan, and has an interesting family of three daughters, Anna Frances, Mary Eugene and Margaret Ophelia.

He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and an active member of the Hammond Culture Club, a local study and literary society. He is, and has been for many years, a great reader and is well versed in history, science and literature, as well as the law.

He has an opinion of his own upon every subject to which he has given any thought and is never afraid to express it. He has a fine law practice and the respect and confidence of those who know him.

His life has not been illustrious, with startling incidents or striking contrasts, but it has shown how a laudable ambition may be gratified when accompanied by pure motives, persevering industry and steadfastness of purpose. His career points its own moral. In youth he was inured to hard work, and his labor brought him into direct contact with the children of toil. His life has been one of toil and sympathy for those who toil. The reward is as it always has been and ever must be—success.

ALBERT W. WISHARD.

ALBERT W. WISHARD was born April 22, 1854, at Greenwood, Johnson county, Indiana. His father, William H. Wishard, has been in the practice of medicine at, or near Indianapolis for about sixty years. His grandfather, John Wishard, moved to Johnson county, Indiana, from Kentucky in October, 1825. His mother has been a resident of Indianapolis and vicinity since 1828; her maiden name was Harriet Newland Moreland. Her father, John Moreland, was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis for several years and until his death in 1832. Mr. Wishard's ancestry on both sides of

his family were Scotch-Irish people, coming to the United States from the north of Ireland during the last century.

Mr. Wishard attended Wabash College, graduating there in 1856. He afterwards read law with the firm of Test & Coburn in Indianapolis, and was admitted to practice in 1858. Success came early as the result of industry and intelligent handling of his cases and he has had an excellent law practice in Indianapolis. He has, at different times, served on the Republican city committee of Indianapolis and the Marion county central committee, having been vice-chairman of both committees, and was a member of the State executive committee in 1899.

Mr. Wishard served as Probate Commissioner of the Marion Circuit Court from August, 1880, until February, 1884. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for joint Representative to the legislature from Marion, Shelby and Bartholomew counties. At that election he was one of the only three candidates that received more than 100 majority in Marion county.

One of the most interesting circumstances in his life was his identity with the street car strike in Indianapolis in 1892. He represented the employes in their controversy with the street car company. This strike was the most notable labor trouble that Indianapolis has ever experienced.

In 1892 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the district of Marion and Hendricks counties. At this election he was the only candidate on the Republican ticket in Marion county that was elected. The electoral ticket and the Republican county ticket for Governor were both defeated in the counties of this district, while Mr. Wishard received 190 majority. While in the Senate he took an active part in all matters of legislation, and in 1895 was chairman of the Republican caucus in the Senate. He

was also the chairman of the committee on the affairs of the city of Indianapolis and chairman of the committee of legislative apportionments. It was in the session of the legislature of 1895 that the law was passed placing the management of State charitable and benevolent institutions under bi-partisan rather than partisan management. Mr. Wishard favored the bi-partisan management of these institutions and he was given charge of the fight in the caucus in favor of the bi-partisan management. He made the motion, and the only argument in favor of it that led to the adoption of the law by which all of the charitable and benevolent institutions of the State are now managed. The controversy among the Republican members of both branches of the legislature in regard to the bi-partisan management of the State institutions was animated and lasted for several weeks. By agreement of the friends of bi-partisan management, Mr. Wishard was selected to make the argument in favor of that method, and it was carried by a good majority in a legislative caucus attended by one hundred and ten members. This was the largest caucus in point of membership that either party ever had in the Indiana legislature.

On March 22, 1897, Mr. Wishard was appointed by President McKinley, United States Attorney for the District of Indiana. He is now serving very acceptably in that position.

The friendship between United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks and Mr. Wishard is of long standing, and at the time Senator Fairbanks was a candidate for Senator, Mr. Wishard had charge of his campaign.

He has two brothers and two sisters, Dr. William N. Wishard, a well known physician of Indianapolis, and George W. Wishard, of the firm of Thomas C. Day & Co., who is located at St. Paul, Minn.



R. A. Brown

His sisters, Harriet J. Wishard and Elizabeth M. Wishard, are well known young ladies in Indianapolis, and are prominent in religious and charitable work.

For nearly a decade now, Hon. Albert W. Wishard has been a power in Indiana politics. As the Republican leader in the Senate of 1891, he began the organization of the party's forces that finally put it in such handsome trim for the great victory of 1891. Full of resource and indefatigable in his work, he is recognized in both the legal profession and the fields of politics as one of the strong and able men of the State.

ROBERT A. BROWN.

None of the younger leaders of the Republican party in Indiana has quite so wide an acquaintance or so very general a personal popularity as Robert Allen Brown, Clerk of the Supreme Court. Mr. Brown was born November 27, 1858, on the farm near Franklin, Indiana, the son

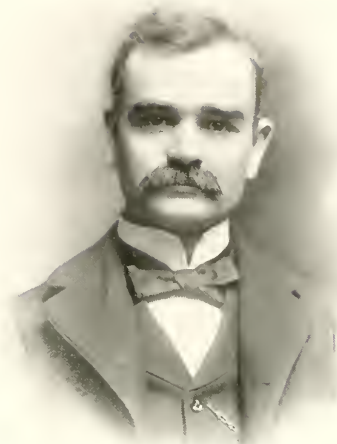
of Isaac Shepherd Brown and Mary Margaret Brown. His paternal grandparents had come to Johnson county from Virginia in 1838, and his maternal grandparents were Kentuckians of Dutch ancestry, and were early settlers in Johnson county. The father was a fairly well-to-do farmer, with a rather large family of sons. Robert was educated at the common schools, and sent to Franklin College, where he graduated in 1884, and began bravely the struggle of life, turning his hand to anything honorable that he could find to do. He taught in the Franklin High School for two years, and spent his summers as a machine expert with the McCormick Harvester Company. Then he was a newspaper reporter with the *Franklin Republican*, later with the *Indianapolis Journal*, and later with the *Logansport Journal*. In 1889 he bought the *Franklin Republican*, which he edited for four years.

In 1890 he was married to Anna Jane Smith, and they have one daughter. In that same year he was elected Township Trustee of Franklin township, and served in this capacity four years. In 1894 he made a canvass for the nomination for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and made a magnificent fight among the field of seven or eight candidates, staying in the race until the last and ending the closest second in the most memorable struggle in the convention of 1894. The next year he sold his paper at Franklin and served for two years as City Engineer of Franklin. In the session of 1895 he was chosen Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives by the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus. In 1896 he was offered and accepted the post of Deputy Secretary of State, where he served until 1898. In 1898 he was again a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court and was nominated on the second ballot, among a field of strong candidates, being elected with the ticket.

It is but natural that a man of such engaging social qualities should be a member of various social organizations, and Mr. Brown is a member of the Century, Columbia and Marion Clubs, of the Masonic Order, and of the Knights of Pythias. In this latter organization he has risen to great prominence, having held a number of positions with the Grand Lodge, and being at present a member of the Indiana Grand Tribunal.

CHARLES F. REMY.

CHARLES F. REMY is a striking illustration of the fact that in order to attain high political success, a young man need not swerve an inch from the strictest influence of right and propriety in political matters. There is an impression that a politician with such ideals does not accomplish much, but experience has time and again demonstrated that a clean-cut young man, endowed with ability and common sense, can make his way much better than the man who goes into politics on the theory that it is a profession of trickery and deception. Mr. Remy was born on a farm in Bartholomew county, February 25, 1860, near the town of Hope. His father and his grandfather before him were farmers, in Bartholomew county, as was also his grandfather on his mother's side, Thomas Essex, who was for many years a leading Democrat of Bartholomew county, having represented the county in the legislature three times, and been Mayor of the city of Columbus twice. Mr. Remy was educated at Franklin College, where he graduated in 1884, and subsequently took the law lectures at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1888. During the two years intervening between his graduation at Franklin and his entrance to the University of Michigan, he taught Greek and mathematics in the Southern Normal College, at Lexington, N. C. On January 1, 1889, he formed a law partnership with



Charles F. Remy

Judge Marshall Hacker, at Columbus, and this partnership continued until June 1, 1897. On November 25, 1894, he was married at Columbus to Miss Deborah Henderson, and they have one child, Wm. H. Remy.

From his first establishment in law practice, Mr. Remy began to take an active interest in political affairs. He served upon various local political committees, and made excellent speeches throughout his county and district during campaigns. In 1894 he accepted the nomination for Representative on the Republican ticket, generally supposed to be a forlorn hope, as were all of the Republican nominations in Bartholomew county. A part of the Republican county ticket pulled through, Mr. Remy leading them by 245 votes.

He was the first Republican Representative ever elected from the county. During the session of sixty days he succeeded in making a splendid reputation. When he spoke it was always to the point and always in behalf of a worthy object. It

was due very largely to his ability and effort that the educational tax law was passed, and the higher educational institutions of this State placed upon a permanent and independent basis. He was also very active in putting through a law that placed the State benevolent institutions under nonpartisan control. In 1896 he was a candidate before the State convention for the office of Reporter of Supreme Court, and so great was his popularity that when he entered the race nearly all the other aspirants withdrew their claims and he was nominated practically without opposition. He was elected with the rest of the ticket, and is now conducting the office to the utmost satisfaction of the Court and the attorneys of the State.

JOHN MORRIS, JR.

One of the most popular young Republicans of the twelfth district is John Morris, Jr., of Ft. Wayne, junior member of the well known law firm of Breen & Morris. He is recognized by the bar of the State as a brainy, honest and careful lawyer, whose opinions have great weight with the party leaders of his district, and whose aid in the campaign is valued. Although he takes an active interest in Republican politics, he is more a lawyer than politician, who has closely pursued his profession and has made himself felt in it. He is the son of John Morris, one of the most eminent jurists Indiana has ever known. He is a man of strong character, very keen sense of honor, and extremely loyal to his friends.

Mr. Morris was born in the city of Ft. Wayne, March 24, 1860, being the fifth of six children. His remote ancestors came from Wales to Virginia, whence some of them drifted to Pennsylvania, and some to Ohio. Among the latter were his immediate ancestors who settled in Columbiana county. They were all farmers. His grandfather, Jonathan

Morris, besides being a farmer, had a limited practice of law, and was a Justice of the Peace for many years. John Morris, Sr., studied law in Ohio and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1842. In 1844 he moved to DeKalb county, Indiana, where he practiced law and acted as Judge of the Common Pleas Court, to which position he was elected in 1852. In 1856 he removed to Ft. Wayne, and has since practiced law, with the exception of the two years he acted as Supreme Court Commissioner. He is now retired. While in the practice he was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Indiana.

On account of poor health in early years Mr. Morris did not attend the public schools but was for the most part educated at home. He attended the high school a few months, however, and successfully passed the final examinations of the senior year. He entered the University of Michigan in 1879, from which institution he graduated, well up in his class, in 1883. He had a fondness for mathematics while in college, and is still a student of the subject in leisure hours.

Immediately after graduating, he entered the law office of Coombs, Morris & Bell, at Ft. Wayne, and there studied law until 1886. In 1884 he was appointed by Noble C. Butler to be Deputy Clerk of the United States Courts in that city, and in this capacity he served until 1893. Wm. H. Coombs, of the law firm under which he studied, took great pains in fitting Mr. Morris for the practice of law. His legal ability rendered him an invaluable aid to the young student. In 1886 Mr. Morris was admitted to practice in the State Supreme Court and the United States Courts, and immediately after admission formed a partnership with Charles H. Worden, son of Judge J. L. Worden, at one time a partner in law with John Morris, Sr., so that the firm name was the same as that under which their fathers had practiced for many years, Worden &



John Morris Jr.

Morris. In a short time the firm had established a very profitable business. In May, 1893, William P. Breen offered him a partnership, which Mr. Morris accepted, and he has since been associated with Mr. Breen in the practice of law, under the firm name of Breen & Morris. The firm has an extensive and profitable practice, having figured prominently in all the more important litigation in their district. Mr. Morris is a lawyer of high standing and is highly esteemed by the prominent members of the bench and bar of Indiana.

Mr. Morris is a 16th degree Mason. He has always been a Republican and has always taken an active interest in Republican politics. He has been a delegate to all the State conventions since 1890, and has always devoted as much time to party work as a large and pressing business would permit. Mr. Morris is not an office seeker, and would not give up his practice for any office within his reach.

A. A. YOUNG.

In 1896 the leaders of the party in Indianapolis were not a little surprised to find A. A. Young's name mentioned as a possible candidate for chairman of the Republican county committee. Mr. Young had been a member of the City Council and had been one among a large field of candidates for County Clerk in 1894, but none of the leaders thought he would be able to accomplish much in county politics. They were vastly surprised then to find, after the primaries had been held, that two-thirds of the number of the new county committee were for Young. From that time forward Mr. Young has taken and held a very prominent place among the party leaders at the capital.

Archibald Alexander Young was born on a farm in Johnson county, April 5, 1852. His grandfather, Jesse Young, came from Ohio to Indiana in 1823 and

settled in Johnson county. He was of Scotch-English Presbyterian ancestry, who had settled near Baltimore in 1680. He was one of the early pioneers of the State and carved for himself and descendants a home in the wilderness. His son, Jesse Young, followed the occupation of a farmer. His wife was the daughter of Judge Demaree, a family of French descent. Their son, Archibald, was educated in the common schools and attended Franklin College for two years. He then clerked in a dry goods store in Franklin until 1872, when he came to Indianapolis. Here he was connected with the People's Store for five years and was for fifteen years with L. S. Ayres & Co., finally working up to a position of large responsibility. In 1893 he organized the firm of Young & McMurray and is still the senior partner of this firm. Mr. Young has always been a patriotic Republican and was active for many years without thought or any aspiration for office. In 1891 he was sent by the Republicans of the third ward to the City Council and served there four years, making for himself such a reputation for unapproachable integrity and sound judgment that his friends insisted upon putting him forward as a candidate for County Clerk in 1894. While he made an excellent showing in this contest he was defeated, and his next appearance before the public was as a candidate for county chairman with such success as has been above noted. Mr. Young went on the theory that the best business methods would apply to politics as well as to merchandising or manufacturing, and it was the thorough way in which he organized his forces for this contest that brought him success. Never was a more important campaign fought in Marion county than that in 1896, and never were the forces more ably handled. Mr. Young had not only the friendship but the unquestioning confidence of every element of the party, and displayed executive ability

of a very rare order in conducting the campaign. In 1897 he was appointed Surveyor of Customs for the port of Indianapolis, a position which he still holds and administers with great ability. In 1898 he again had occasion to display his genius as an organizer in managing the campaign for Congressman Overstreet for renomination and re-election. He has succeeded no less in business than in politics. The firm of Young & McMurray is one of the most prosperous in the city and Mr. Young is interested in various other enterprises, notably the Indiana Insurance Company, of which he is a director. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, Knight of Pythias, a member of both the Columbia and Marion Clubs, and is prominent in the work of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church. Mr. Young was married in Franklin, Ind., in 1877, to Miss Georgia A. Sloan, and of this union three sons survive. Mrs. Young met an untimely death in 1893. Three years later Mr. Young was married to Miss Sarah J. Thomas, of Madison, Ind.

NOBLE C. BUTLER.

Few men have been more closely identified with the political, social and judicial life of Indiana than has Noble C. Butler, Clerk of the Federal Court for the District of Indiana. A man of broad human sympathies and the widest culture Mr. Butler finds a warm welcome among all circles, and his active influence has been felt in the rapid development of higher civilization in Indiana.

Noble Chase Butler was born at Salem,* Washington county, Indiana, February 21, 1844, the son of John H. and Mary Chase Butler. He has one brother, Charles H. Butler, Clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. His ancestors on his father's side were Quakers in Philadelphia, West Chester and Chester county, Pennsylvania, where many of the family still reside and are prominent. William

Butler, Sr., is United States District Judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; Thomas S. Butler is a member of Congress; William Butler, Jr., is one of the Judges of Chester county, and Samuel Butler has served as Treasurer of the State. His mother was a native of Indiana. Her ancestors were also Quakers, living in and near Newport, R. I.

Mr. Butler was educated in the schools of Salem, including the Washington County Seminary and the Salem Academy. In 1860 he went to Hanover College, where he remained until the completion of his junior year, but subsequently enlisted as a private in Company H, Ninety-Third Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and served until he was honorably discharged in the fall of 1865, the greater part of his service being at the headquarters of Gen. R. P. Buckland, Gen. A. L. Chetlain and Gen. George H. Thomas, where he was detailed for special duty. After being mustered out of the army he became a student in the law office of his father at Salem. He shortly afterwards removed to New Albany and formed a law partnership with General Walter Q. Gresham, and he continued his legal studies at New Albany and in the Louisville Law School. He was admitted to the bar and became a member of the firm, which was thereupon known as Butler, Gresham & Butler, and had a large practice in the State and Federal Courts. In 1867, on the nomination and recommendation of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, he was appointed by Judge David McDonald, of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, Register in Bankruptcy at New Albany, and held that position until the bankruptcy law was repealed. As Register in Bankruptcy he transacted more business than any similar officer in the State outside of Indianapolis, and many of his decisions are reported in the National Bankruptcy Register. Bissell's

Reports, Federal Cases, and other legal reports and publications. He was also Master in Chancery of the United States Circuit Court at New Albany.

He was married May 27, 1868, to Miss Annie Browning, of Lexington, Ky., whose family is an old and influential one in that State. Some of its members migrated to Illinois, and one of them, Orville H. Browning, was Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of Abraham Lincoln. Seven children were born of this marriage, three sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom, John A. Butler, is secretary of the Indiana Trust Company, at Indianapolis.

After the retirement of Judge Butler and the appointment of General Gresham to the Federal bench he continued alone in the practice of law at New Albany until June, 1879, when he was appointed by Judges Drummond and Gresham Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Indiana, and still holds that position. As clerk he has had charge of the funds of the court and received and disbursed large sums of money, amounting in a single year to three-quarters of a million dollars. He has also been Special Master in Chancery at Indianapolis in a number of important cases.

In August, 1891, he was appointed by agreement of parties and on their request, receiver of the American Wheel Company and the Kentucky Wheel Stock Company, with seventeen manufacturing plants and a warehouse and salesroom, located in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Massachusetts, and two thousand employes. The business of manufacturing at these plants was continued by him as receiver for more than a year. He was engaged altogether a year and eight months in conducting the business and distributing the funds of the two receiverships, and within that period received and disbursed two millions

of dollars in money. He sold the property for the additional sum of \$1,130,000 in notes, and paid three dividends—the creditors of the American Wheel Company being paid their debts in full.

He is a member of the American Bar Association, and has been one of the executive committee and secretary and treasurer of the State Bar Association of Indiana. He is also a member and has been president of the Indianapolis Literary Club, and is a member of the Contemporary Club and the Columbia Club of Indianapolis.

O. H. MONTGOMERY.

OSCAR HILTON MONTGOMERY, one of the most prominent and popular attorneys of Southern Indiana, is still a young man, and judging by the political honors he has declined in the past there is much in store in his future in the way of party leadership. Mr. Montgomery was born on a farm near Seymour, Indiana, April 27, 1859, the son of Theophilus Wylie Montgomery and Susan Harriet Montgomery. His paternal grandparents were from Glasgow, Scotland, and those on his mother's side were from New York. The young man attended to ordinary farm work while he was going through the common schools, but was ambitious to go through college and take up the legal profession. He graduated at Hanover in 1881, and taught a common school while studying law. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1884, and located at Greenfield, but in the following February he returned to Seymour and has since practiced there. He has been active in politics from the beginning, and has for some years now been recognized as the strongest among the Republican leaders in Jackson county. In 1892 he served as chairman of the county committee, and in 1896 was a delegate to the National convention, while he has served as a delegate to numerous State and county conventions. The

only public office he has held has been that of City Attorney for Seymour, an office that he has administered with great ability and credit for the past ten years. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Columbia Club, Knights of Pythias, the Masonic Order, and in all these organizations his kindly social qualities have made him deservedly popular. He was married at Seymour in 1886 to Miss Ida E. Harding, and they have four children.

HON. WILLIAM DEFREES FRAZIER.

HON. WILLIAM DEFREES FRAZIER, one of the most substantial and successful lawyers of Northern Indiana and now National Bank Examiner for this State, was born November 26, 1849, at Warsaw, Ind., the son of James Somerville and Caroline DeFrees Frazier. His father was a man of Scotch descent whose ancestors came over doing the Revolution. His mother's ancestors were French Huguenots. The father had a good practice and gave his son an excellent education, sending him to Wabash College and taking him into the practice in his own office after graduation. Success came to him from the first and his great abilities, industry and sterling integrity have built up for him a large clientele.

In 1881 he was sent by his county to the legislature and re-elected in 1883, making an excellent record during both terms as one of the leaders of the Republican minority. In 1890 he served as member of the State committee from the thirteenth district and proved an active and efficient organizer. In 1898 he served as chairman of the county committee and Kosciusko county never has had a better organization than it had during that year. For years he has headed the Kosciusko county delegation in Republican State conventions, and has been influential in the making of nominations and platforms. In March, 1899, he was appointed National

Bank Examiner for the State, and is now administering the office with an efficiency and integrity that is winning for him golden opinions. He has been energetic in the development of his own city and for years has been president of the Warsaw Gas Light & Coke Company. Mr. Frazier was married in 1876 to Flora C. Ristie, of Crawfordsville, thus crowning a romance of his college life, and they have two sons.

Honored and respected by all who know him, Mr. Frazier has gone along quietly in the world winning success and substantial honors by the manly qualities that bring content with achievement and leave no pain behind.

M. A. CHIPMAN.

About the year 1700 John Chipman migrated to America from England and married Hope Howland, who, as a babe in arms, had crossed the ocean in the Mayflower. The family thrived in New England and furnished many a heroic patriot in the War of the Revolution and in the War of 1812. One branch of the family settled in Vermont and later migrated to New York. A descendant of this branch, Dewitt C. Chipman, came west to Noblesville in 1847, where he located and entered upon the practice of law with good success. Here he married Cassandra Clark. Their son, Marcellus Augustine Chipman, was born in Noblesville, September 7, 1852. He was educated at the common schools of Noblesville and graduated from the law department of the State University at Bloomington. In 1870 he began reading law in the office of his father who went that year to Anderson. He was admitted to the bar just before coming of age and has been steadily engaged in the practice ever since with the exception of two years that he served on the bench. In 1889 he was appointed Judge of the Madison Circuit Court by



M. A. Chipman

Gov. Hovey and was nominated for re-election at the close of his term, but was defeated with the party. Judge Chipman has always been an active and earnest Republican and has served frequently on the county committee of Madison county, and has been for about twenty years a member of the executive committee of the State Republican League. He is a member of the Columbia Club, of Indianapolis, and is prominent in the Odd Fellows fraternity, having served one term as Grand Master. On June 22, 1875, he was married to Miss Margaret Belle Buskirk, of Paoli, Indiana, and they have two children.

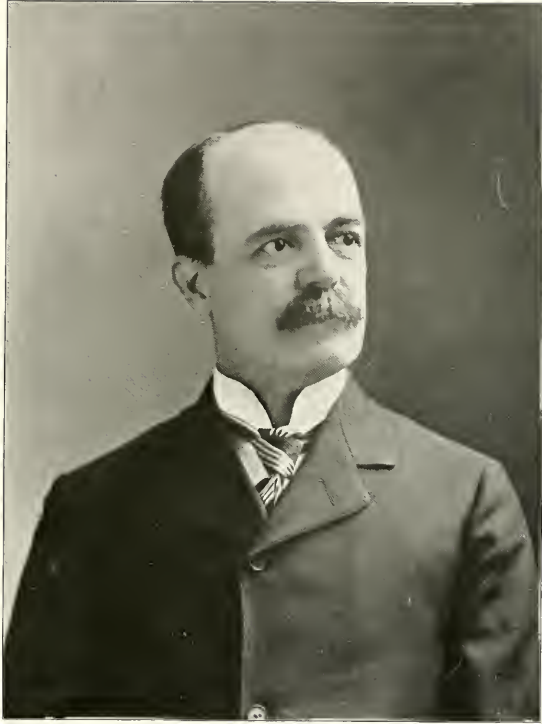
HON. WILLIAM D. OWEN.

People of the "holier than thou" sort are fond of saying that political success in America is incompatible with the higher virtues. Like a good many of their theories this one is not borne out by the facts. Indiana has furnished many examples of political success won by men of pure minds and pure hearts, men whose records are unsullied, either in aspiration or in method, and none of these examples have been more striking than the high success attained in the field of politics by Hon. W. D. Owen, thrice elected Congressman and twice elected Secretary of State.

William Dunn Owen was born September 6, 1846, at Bloomington, Ind., the son of William D. and Pricilla Owen. His father was a man of Welsh parentage who followed the occupation of a carpenter. His mother was one of the old cavalier families of Maryland, whose father had impoverished himself by liberating his slaves and moving to the free State of Indiana, where he settled in 1826. The boy was sent to the common schools of Bloomington, but after reaching the age of thirteen was compelled to maintain himself. Then followed years of such a

struggle of education as few men have undergone. He got a little position as clerk in a store and seized what time he could to pursue a course of reading. He read every night until midnight, and for two years kept a policeman in tobacco in order to have him awaken him at five o'clock in the morning that he might have two hours for reading before the store opened. His clerkship barely paid for his board and clothing and in order to pay his entrance fee in college he worked in a brick yard at forty cents per day. By such persistent efforts he won his education and graduated with honors. Upon leaving college he entered the ministry and was in the pulpit for ten years, earning widespread fame as one of the most eloquent and persuasive ministers of the Christian Church. However, his health gave way under the strain and he turned from the pulpit to literature. His first effort was a volume entitled "Genius of Industry," of which 30,000 copies were sold.

From early boyhood Mr. Owen had been the ardent supporter of Republican principles and now that he was out of the pulpit he saw no reason why he should not devote as much of his talent and energy as he cared to to the support of the party. He resided in Logansport at this time and the Republicans of Cass county welcomed his vigorous intelligence and clear logical eloquence in support of their work. In 1880 he was made a Presidential Elector, and in 1884 was elected to Congress from the old tenth district, and was re-elected in 1886 and again in 1888. He was prominent and influential in much of the best legislation of the period. He had given particular attention to the subject of immigration and its effect not only upon the wages of workmen, but upon the character of our National life and development. He was made chairman of a special committee on immigration and



H. D. Owen

conducted an inquiry on its effects, making a report covering 1,200 pages. This report was one of the most valuable documents ever issued from the Government printing office, and was used by Lord Roseberry as the basis of his report on immigration to the British Parliament. As a result of this work Mr. Owen was the authority of the present immigration law which changed the control of immigration from the State to the Federal Government and restricted the incoming of undesirable foreigners. He retired from Congress two months before the law was to go into effect and was appointed by President Harrison Commissioner of Immigration to inaugurate the new law. He devoted two years of the most active and exacting work to this duty and to the precedents set by him, as much as to the law itself, are due the excellent results it has attained. After a brief sojourn at his home in Logansport he was nominated by the Republican State convention of 1894, among a very large field of candidates, to lead the ticket as nominee for Secretary of State. He was elected by the largest vote ever given to any man in the history of the State and was renominated without opposition and re-elected in 1896. He retired from office in January, 1899, and has since devoted his energies to the control of large business affairs in which he has become interested, being president of the Mexican Coffee & Rubber Company, of the Uvero Plantation Company, of Indianapolis, and the W. D. Owen Terra Cotta Lumber Company. In all the relations of life as minister of the gospel, as statesman, as business man, as husband and as loyal friend, Mr. Owen has displayed the spirit and the purpose which has excited not only the admiration and respect, but the gratitude and love of every one who has come near him.

WILLIAM H. SCHMIDT.

Undoubtedly the most efficient leader of the Republican party in Marion county is W. H. Schmidt. Young, aggressive and positive in his political views and opinions, Mr. Schmidt is remarkably popular, and even when he makes a mistake it is readily forgotten, for everybody understands that his motives were perfectly honest and his intentions were of the best. William Henry Schmidt was born at Madison, Indiana, September 21, 1857. His father was William Frederick Schmidt, a native of Wuertemberg, Germany, and migrated to America at an early age. In New York city, in 1845, he was married to Maria E. Feiertag, a native of Bavaria. Three years later they moved to Edinburg, Indiana, and finally to Madison, where they resided until 1868, when they moved to Indianapolis. Mr. Schmidt was a butcher and in fairly comfortable circumstances. The son was educated in the common schools of Madison and Indianapolis in 1871, and entered the wholesale drug house of Kiefer & Vinton as an errand boy. By constant industry and intelligence he worked himself up through every department of this great concern until he became a partner in the business with a large share in its management.

Mr. Schmidt took an active interest in politics as an uncompromising Republican from the time he was old enough to vote, and though he was not an orator he was always liberal with his contributions of money and work to help the party. He served for a number of years as treasurer of city and county committees, and in 1894 his friends insisted upon his standing for the nomination of County Treasurer. He still had his interest in the Kiefer Drug Company, and after a sharp contest was nominated and elected by about 3,500 majority, running fully 1,500 votes ahead of the ticket. In 1896 he was renominated without opposition and elected by a



C. D. Page

majority of 5,800. He has administered the office not only with absolute integrity, but with great judgment and wisdom.

Mr. Schmidt was married February 9, 1898, to Miss Sarah Curry, and they have an elegant home in Indianapolis, where they entertain hospitably. He is a member of the Columbia and Marion Clubs and is very prominent in the Shrine and kindred Masonic bodies.

JOHN CHARLES RICHTER.

JUDGE JOHN CHARLES RICHTER, of LaPorte, has earned the distinction of having carried as a Republican the rock-ribbed Democratic county every time his party has nominated him for office. Mr. Richter was born in LaPorte, May 29, 1865, of German ancestry. His father was a merchant in good circumstances and the young man, after going through the public schools of LaPorte, entered the University of Michigan and graduated in 1886. After graduation he located in Kansas, where he practiced law for a year. This was just about the time of the collapse of the Kansas boom and business in all lines of profession was dead. At the end of the year he returned to LaPorte and opened a law office and there success met with his efforts from the start. He displayed ability and conscientious care in working up his cases and soon acquired not only a large clientage, but the active good will of everybody with whom he came in contact. Quiet and unobtrusive in manner, liberal with help to those who needed it and with a kindly sympathy for everybody, it was not surprising that the Republicans should find him a man valuable to their party. In 1892 he was nominated for the legislature and elected, despite the fact that Cleveland carried the county by 1,155. In 1894 he was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney and again carried the county and again in 1896 was re-elected. In 1898 he was nominated for

Judge of the circuit bench and there was no break in his long line of political victories. During his term in the legislature he was known as one of the most level-headed members of the Lower House. He was seldom on the floor, but when he arose to his feet he had something to say that was to the point. Endowed with ample courage and a high sense of personal responsibility as legislator, as prosecutor and as judge, he has done his whole duty without fear or favor and it is this independent courage that has contributed more than any other quality to his popularity and success. Judge Richter is not married. The same qualities that have made him popular in politics have made him the leader in the various societies in which he is affiliated.

W. D. PAGE.

In William D. Page, of Fort Wayne, the Republican party has an active and practical, though a quiet and extremely modest worker, in whose rise to his present standing and condition the youth of the country may take a valuable lesson. Mr. Page rose from a "printer's devil" to the ownership of the *Fort Wayne News*. In the campaign of 1896 Mr. Page rendered valuable services to the Republican cause in the twelfth district, although local Democratic success was practically certain, and, on recommendation by Senator Fairbanks, was appointed Postmaster at Fort Wayne, in 1897, by President McKinley.

William David Page was born August 16, 1844, at Monroe, Michigan. His father, Rev. William Page, was a Presbyterian preacher, well known in religious reform and missionary circles. He was an intimate friend of William Lloyd Garrison, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Ward Beecher, Harriett Beecher Stowe, John G. Saxe, and other noted reformers and religious men of those times. The ancestry in America of Mr. Page dates

back to 1660, when Luther Page, an English army officer, came to the wild and unsettled America of that date, and from whom descended the New England branch of the Pages, many of whom are still living, and others yet well remembered in that section of the country. The grandfather of W. D. Page was David Page, a prominent Vermont manufacturer of a century ago, and his grandmother was Elizabeth Minot, of the famous Minot family, of Boston. The mother of Mr. Page was of French Huguenot parentage, her grandparents having been driven from France in the religious agitations of early French history.

After a few years' residence with relatives on a farm at Belvidere, Illinois, he went to Adrian, Michigan, at the age of ten years, to learn the printer's trade, working on the *Adrian Expositor*. Later, he graduated at the West Rockford (Illinois) High School. He was a member of the class of 1867, at Hamilton College, though not a graduate, having left to go into the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. Returning to Adrian, he resumed his labors on the *Expositor*, and in 1865, at the age of 21, he became the editor and half owner of that paper. He was connected with the job department of the *Toledo Commercial* from 1869 to 1871, at which latter date he came to Fort Wayne, and was identified with the *Gazette*. In 1874 he established the *Daily News*, and is still its owner and proprietor.

Mr. Page was prevented from active service in the Civil War through his youth. However, early in 1860 he enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment of Infantry, and took part in quelling the well remembered bank riots in the streets of Milwaukee. He continued with his regiment until June of that year, when he was mustered out as being too young.

Mr. Page is connected with many of the largest charitable organizations and institutions of the State. He is a director

in the Hope Hospital Association, a director in the Allen County Orphans' Home, and a director in the Associated Charities, whose work in charitable lines is well known. He is chairman of the advisory committee of the Ladies' Relief Union. Mr. Page was appointed by Governor Claude Matthews a Trustee in the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, and has been twice reappointed by Governor Mount.

Mr. Page was married at Adrian, Michigan, in 1866, to Miss Chloe Elizabeth Warner, and has two daughters, Mrs. George B. Willey and Mrs. Thomas B. Wright, both of Fort Wayne. He is a member of Sion S. Bass Post, G. A. R., Sol. D. Bayless Lodge, F. & A. M., Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Order of Ben Hur. He was president of the Morton Club, of Fort Wayne, at the time of that club's greatest prosperity.

CHARLES BEANY LANDIS.

HON. CHARLES BEANY LANDIS is known throughout the length and breadth of the land as the brilliant young Congressman from Indiana, who knows what he thinks and is not afraid to say it under any and all circumstances. He is a young man to whom the average American citizen takes as a duck does to water, and not only the people of his own district, but those of the whole State delight in honoring him whenever opportunity affords. Courageous, loyal to his principles and loyal to his friends, good natured and affable, unostentatious and happy natured, he is a man who is invariably liked on his acquaintance and intensely admired as one comes to know him better and understand his rugged honesty of purpose and high ideals.

Mr. Landis was born in Milville, Ohio, July 9, 1858, one of a large family of sons. He is of German-Swiss ancestry. His father, Dr. Abraham H. Landis, was a well known physician and surgeon, but, when the war broke out, he went as a

regimental surgeon to the front and gave up a lucrative practice. All he could do for his boys was to give them a good home education that would fit them for the battle of life. Charles was educated at the Logansport public schools and sent to Wabash College. When he finished college he did not sit down and bewail the fate of the educated unemployed, but started out in the good American way to "hustle for a job," ready and anxious to take anything that might offer in the way of honorable work that would afford a livelihood. In the summer he worked as a common hand in the field on a farm, and for a few months hauled gravel as a laborer on the streets of Logansport. In time, however, he secured employment as a reporter on the *Logansport Journal* and his ability and industry soon won him an excellent newspaper reputation and many warm friends. When, in 1887, there was an opportunity to purchase the *Delphi Journal*, he embarked in business for himself, and anyone who has grubbed and worked and struggled to make a country newspaper pay will understand what Landis went through during the next few years. But he stuck to it and won success, and at last found himself the owner of a paying property and thoroughly respected by the people he had loved and worked among. Naturally, in conducting a newspaper at a county seat, the young man mingled a great deal in local politics and was from the start connected in various capacities with the county committee. He always participated in State and other conventions of his party, but never sought public office in his own behalf. His field of activity widened and it was not long before he was known as a factor in the politics of the State.

In 1894 Carroll county was in the old tenth district, and the young Republicans of the district insisted that Landis should make a fight for the Congressional nomination. He entered the race reluctantly,

but once he was into it made the most surprising canvass the district has ever known. His opponent for the nomination was Judge William Johnson, of Valparaiso, recognized as a leader of the bar in Northwestern Indiana. The contest for the nomination covered a period of two months and before its close attracted the attention of the whole State. When the delegates met in convention at Hammond they were almost evenly divided, but the friends of Mr. Landis, by a narrow majority, controlled the organization of the convention. The tension was so high that the convention split and the followers of Judge Johnson withdrew. Mr. Landis was nominated and two weeks later the friends of Judge Johnson met again at Hammond and placed him in nomination. Thus two candidates in the field and factional lines forming throughout the district endangering party success. Mr. Landis withdrew from the race and suggested the calling of a new convention and the naming of a new candidate who had not been identified with the former contest. This suggestion was followed and Dr. Jethro A. Hatch, of Kentland, became the party candidate, both sides giving him loyal support. Mr. Landis took the situation with cheerful philosophy, never sulked a moment, gave up three months of his time to the State and district committees and made daily speeches up to the close of the campaign.

Two years later the State was redistricted for Congressional purposes and Carroll county, the home of Mr. Landis, became a part of the ninth district. His new associates took kindly to him and at the first Republican convention held in the new district Mr. Landis was nominated for Congress with little opposition.

Though the district was a very close one politically, he was triumphantly elected, and in 1898 was renominated by acclamation and again elected. In Congress his record has earned for him a

National reputation. When he attacked the inconsistencies and petty mistakes of the Civil Service system he struck a popular chord throughout the Nation. While he believes in the Civil Service principle, in so far as it seeks to secure the best service and weed out the incompetent, he was keen enough to pick out many of the follies and incongruities in its administration and hold them up to merciless ridicule. He has been active in all the successful legislation of the past four years, and has fought fiercely and efficiently for the right.

He was married to Miss Cora Chaffin, of Logansport, in 1887, and has a family of charming children.

MARTIN M. HUGG.

SENATOR MARTIN M. HUGG is recognized as one of the ablest of the young lawyers of the Indianapolis bar and has made himself a positive force in the politics of Marion county and the State. Though his legal and oratorical ability is of a high order, there is nothing showy about Mr. Hugg or his methods, either in his profession or in his political methods. His success and his great personal popularity, as demonstrated by the way he ran ahead of his ticket in 1896, have been due more to his unquestioned sincerity of purpose, capacity for hard work, loyalty to his friends and indomitable courage than to any other qualities.

Mr. Hugg was born in Indianapolis, March 17, 1858. His father, Joseph Hugg, a native of Baden, had joined in the German revolution of 1848. He was wounded in 1849 and upon the defeat of the revolutionary forces fled to America. Here he found employment of various kinds and was employed in the State armory at the time of his death in 1864. The boy was educated in the Indianapolis public schools and learned the trade of a bookbinder. He was employed by the old

Sentinel Company and not only earned a livelihood for his mother and himself, but saved up some money and this, with a small inheritance that fell to his mother, enabled him to take the course of law lectures in the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1879. It was those years of hard struggle and close economy that taught the boy the self-reliance and pluck that have since stood him in such good stead. He read law in the office of McMaster & Boice and from 1882 to 1885 was employed as a law clerk in the office of John M. Judah. He then began the practice of law for himself and was appointed by Prosecuting Attorney W. N. Harding Deputy Prosecutor in charge of police court cases. He served with ability in this capacity until November, 1886.

In December, 1886, he formed a law partnership with Hon. Joseph B. Kealing and the firm enjoys a very wide reputation and lucrative practice.

An ardent and unswerving Republican, Mr. Hugg participated more or less actively in local politics from the beginning of his legal career and has held many positions in the city and county organizations of the party, served as delegate to numerous conventions and has given his services as a speaker in many campaigns. He has never sought office, but in 1896 accepted a nomination for the State Senate when it was given him by acclamation. He was elected, running ahead of his ticket, and in the Senate made a reputation not only as a man of force and ability, but as a man who carefully and earnestly looked after the interest of the people without any demagogic display of what he was doing. He was made chairman of the committee on affairs of the city of Indianapolis and as such made the famous fight against the street railroad corporation that was claiming perpetual rights to the streets of the city and incidental to this struggle he introduced the



U. Martin W. Hegg

famous three-cent fare law. But his most valuable bit of work in the interest of the people was the contributory negligence bill which he introduced and fought for until it became a law. By its provisions, in damage suits for personal injuries, the defendant must prove contributory negligence instead of the law presuming it and requiring the plaintiff to disprove it.

Mr. Hugg is as popular socially as he is politically. He is a valued member of the Marion and Columbia Clubs, of the Scottish Rite and Knights Templar.

SILAS D. COFFEY.

JUDGE SILAS D. COFFEY, one of the most eminent jurists and scholarly men that ever graced the Supreme Bench of Indiana, was born on a farm in Owen county, February 23, 1839. His father, Hodge R. Coffey, was a Tennessee farmer of Irish descent who had migrated to Indiana some years before. The boy was reared on a farm, received such education as the common schools of the country then afforded, and entered the State University, at Bloomington, in 1860. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted in the three months' service on the 19th day of April, 1861, but when his company reached Indianapolis it was ascertained that the call for three months' troops was filled. His company, with others enlisting under similar circumstances, were at once mustered into the State service for the service of one year, but upon the first call for three years' troops they entered the United States service for that period, as the 14th Indiana Regiment, and he remained with them until June, 1863, when, owing to ill health, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, where he remained until the next year. While serving in the army he carried a copy of Blackstone in his knapsack and perused its musty pages when time in the camp hung heavy. After

returning home he pursued his legal studies diligently and soon opened an office at Bowling Green, then the county seat of Clay county, this State. In 1865 he made an unsuccessful race for Prosecuting Attorney of his district, but was defeated by John C. Robinson, of Spencer, the district being Democratic and he being a Republican. The district was then composed of Green, Clay, Owen and Putnam counties. He had a partnership at Bowling Green with Hon. Allen T. Rose, a very successful lawyer, and one widely known. No railroads extended through this town, and for many years there was an agitation to move the seat of justice to Brazil, an enterprising town lying on the Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad (usually now called the "Vandalia"). In 1877 this was accomplished, and in the same year Judge Coffey moved to Brazil, where he has ever since resided. He and Wm. W. Carter formed a partnership in the year 1868, which continued until the former ascended the bench. In 1873 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Judge of his circuit, being beaten with his party, his opponent being Judge Solon Turman. In 1881 Governor Porter appointed him Judge of the thirteenth circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Solon Turman. In 1882 he was nominated for this position and elected by 665 majority, though the circuit had at least 600 Democratic majority. In this race he ran 1,218 votes ahead of his party in his own county. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republican State convention for Judge of the Supreme Court and elected. He took his seat January 7, 1889, and served until January 7, 1895. While on the Supreme Court bench many grave constitutional questions came before the court. The legislature of 1889 was Democratic, although the State had gone Republican on the general ticket. Necessarily not the best of political feeling existed between the legislature and the executive branch of the government, and in this

tacit hostility the judiciary did not escape. A Supreme Court Commission was created, and the members of it appointed by the legislature. The court found itself compelled to declare it unconstitutional, and in this the bench was united, although one of them was a Democrat. Statutes were passed to secure control of cities whose administration was then in the hands of the Republicans. The validity of these statutes came before the court and were declared invalid, because an invasion of that local self-government secured by the constitution. Not content with the patronage allowed it in appointing officers to serve it, the legislature sought to wrest from the hands of the executive the power to appoint a State Geologist and a State Statistician. This, Governor Hovey resisted, and appointed persons to fill the vacancies, notwithstanding the fact the legislature had passed a law over his veto and itself filled such vacancies. This necessarily brought on a strife between the several appointees, and resort was had to the courts to settle the controversy. The Supreme Court decided those statutes invalid, and held that the vacancies should have been filled at the last general election instead of resort to the appointing power of the Governor. The effect of these many decisions was to create an intense political feeling in the Democratic ranks, and in the State platform of that party for 1890, Judges Coffey, Olds and Berkshire were denounced by name and charged with having rendered partisan decisions. It is scarcely necessary to say that this was untrue, and time has amply refuted the charges. In 1891 the legislature gerrymandered the State in an outrageous manner. The validity of the statute was attacked, and the court declared it unconstitutional. Judge Coffey, writing the opinion. This opinion called down on him the maledictions of the Democratic party. The validity of the statutes providing for the "Australian ballot" system of voting was

attacked, and Judge Coffey, in an exhaustive opinion, held it valid. In the construction of this statute and the method of voting, he rendered an opinion which is regarded as one of the leading opinions in the United States, being cited in many courts. The fee and salary law, passed by the legislature of 1891, came before the Supreme Court in several different suits, and Judge Coffey prepared the opinion that held the law valid. The decision was rendered in January, 1894, and in the State convention the following spring the county officers' organization, then a very powerful one, succeeded in compassing his defeat by a fortuitous circumstance that threw the nominations for the Supreme Court as the last upon the ticket to be decided at about three o'clock in the morning, when most of the delegates were out of their seats. Even then the best following of the State regarded this defeat as an outrage and this sentiment has grown ever since. Judge Coffey was married in November, 1864, to Miss Caroline L. Byles, of Baltimore. They have one son and three daughters. Since his retirement from the bench he has pursued the practice of law and lived quietly at his home in Brazil, safe in the admiration and respect that come to a man who has the ability to see what his duty is and the courage to perform it fearlessly.

JESSE WILLIAM WEIK.

Among the shiploads of German exiles that were expelled from the fatherland after the famous but unsuccessful revolution of 1848 was Louis Weik. He was a baker by trade, clear headed, determined and enterprising in business, and a man of great force of character. Driven from his native land on account of his political influence, he came to Cincinnati in 1848 and removed to Greencastle, Indiana, in 1853. At Evansville he met and married Katherine Schmidt, daughter of Philip

Schmidt, an educated German, who came to America at an early day and settled in Southern Indiana. The latter was an agnostic, who held Thomas Payne one of the brightest stars in his intellectual firmament. He was an enthusiastic Abolitionist and helped many a negro slave northward to liberty. He was a great friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and this admiration cost him his life. A few days before the election of 1860 he suffered an injury to his leg, which confined him to his bed, but on election day he required his sons to carry him on a stretcher to the polls in order that he might cast his vote for Lincoln. A week later he died from this exposure on election day. Louis Weik, after settling in Greencastle, opened a bakery and conducted it with success.

His son, Jesse William Weik, was born here August 23, 1857. He was sent to the public schools of Greencastle and went through Asbury University, working in his father's bakery during such hours as he was not in school or college. His graduation took place in 1875. Three years later, after studying law in the office of Hon. Thomas Hanna, at Greencastle, he was admitted to the bar. The most interesting work of his life, however, has been in collecting and arranging data concerning the life and personality of the great Lincoln. To him more than to any other investigator is due the knowledge that we have of Lincoln's personality, of his early life in Southern Indiana and his struggles in Illinois before he became famous. In 1888, in collaboration with W. H. Herndon, who was for twenty years Lincoln's law partner, Mr. Weik published a Life of Lincoln that has had a more or less extensive circulation. He has likewise contributed generously to the magazines on the same subject. He has prepared and delivered on many occasions a lecture on Lincoln that is universally conceded to be one of the most interesting, true and entertaining

essays on the life and character of the martyred President that has been put forth.

With such ancestry and environment it is but natural that Mr. Weik should have been an ardent Republican from the start, and he has from early manhood been active in the management of the party in Putnam county. He served a number of years as member of the school board of Greencastle, and during the Garfield administration was State Examiner of the United States Pension Bureau. Under General Harrison he served as a Postoffice Inspector. For many years he has always been on the delegation from Putnam county to State conventions, and in 1896 was chosen as one of the delegates to the St. Louis National convention. In December, 1890, Mr. Weik was married to Miss Frances A. Hayes, of Portland, and they have two charming children.

FRANK B. POSEY.

No man in Southern Indiana has been more prominent in the politics of the State during the past decade than Hon. Frank B. Posey, of Evansville. An orator of most unusual ability, a lawyer of great eminence and a man with numerous qualities of popularity, he has easily taken high rank as a leader. His father, John W. Posey, was a native of South Carolina and came to Indiana in 1804, an infant in arms. His parents settled in Pike county. There he married Sarah Blackburn, a native of Kentucky, and their son, Frank B. Posey, was born April 28, 1848. He attended the district schools of the county and entered Asbury University, but did not complete his course. In 1869 he graduated from the law department of the Indiana State University and in February of the same year was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law and met with success from the start. In 1872 he was



A. B. Peay

appointed by Governor Baker District Attorney for the Court of Common Pleas of Pike county. He was very active in the politics of the county and his influence soon spread throughout the district. In 1880 he was named as one of the Presidential Electors and elected. In 1884 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National convention at Chicago. Four years later he was nominated for Congress and came within twenty votes of being elected in a district where the Democrats had a clear plurality of 1,500 votes. A few months later he was nominated to fill a vacancy in the Fiftieth Congress, caused by the resignation of Governor Hovey, and was elected for the short term over the same competitor by 1,270 majority. In 1896 he was a candidate for Governor and polled a very strong vote in the convention, and in 1898 the Republican members from Southwestern Indiana gave him a large vote in caucus for the Senatorial nomination. His reputation as a lawyer grew to such proportions that in 1892 he removed from Petersburg to Evansville, where a wider field for his talents was afforded. There he has practiced law with great success, but has always devoted a large measure of his time in each campaign to a speaking tour of the State in behalf of the party. It is doubtful if there is a Republican in Indiana who has a larger number of personal friends throughout the State than he.

JOHN W. LOVETT.

JOHN W. LOVETT, of Anderson, is known in politics, in the law and in business as one of the most enterprising and influential citizens of Indiana. His work in developing the gas belt, his work in sustaining the Republican party in Indiana when it most needed strength and support, his untiring efforts for the betterment of his fellow men in philanthropic measures, would fill an interesting volume.

David Lovett was one of the pioneer citizens of Indiana, a very successful business man and widely known throughout the southeastern part of the State. He was the founder of the Citizens' National Bank, of Greensburg, and presided over its destinies until his death, in 1892, at the ripe old age of eighty-three. He had carried the bank through every panic from that of 1857 without the loss of a dollar to depositors, and the credit of his bank was a monument to his integrity and good judgment. He married Miss Hannah Wood, a daughter of John Wood, one of the earliest pioneers of the State. Their son, John Wood Lovett, was born near Greensburg, September 22, 1847. He was educated in the common schools of Greensburg, but his course was early interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War. He was but fifteen years old when the call for troops came, but he enlisted in the 134th Indiana and served with it through the war. Upon his return, in 1865, he entered Asbury University and graduated in 1869.

During his course in college he acquired a reputation as an orator of great ability and delivered the junior oration in 1868, acquitting himself so well that he received a remarkably complimentary note from Senator Henry S. Lane, who was in the audience. At the close of his college course he began newspaper work in Indianapolis, as the staff correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and here he displayed marked ability as a journalist. Newspaper correspondence then was a very different thing from what it is now. The *Gazette* was the Bible of the Republicans of the Ohio Valley, and Mr. Lovett's letters were confined to political reviews of a quasi-editorial nature, and they displayed not only a thorough knowledge of the situation, but cool judgment and a broad grasp of the drift of events. After two years of this work, Mr. Lovett accepted a Government appointment in

Washington, and while there attended the law lectures of the Georgetown University, graduating in 1872. He resigned his office and returned to Indiana, and was married in 1872 to Miss Ella Cumbback, daughter of Hon. Will Cumbback, then one of the most prominent figures in the Republican party of Indiana, and later Lieutenant-Governor.

The following year Mr. Lovett formed a partnership with Judge Milton S. Robinson, which continued until Judge Robinson was appointed to a place on the Appellate bench. He has continued the practice of law ever since, and is now the senior member of Lovett & Holloway, of Anderson, one of the best known law firms in the State. He has been eminently successful in the practice of law, preparing his cases with conscientious care and industry and displaying remarkable ability as an advocate. Upon the discovery of natural gas, Mr. Lovett at once saw the great possibilities that it opened up for Anderson and that whole section of the State. He devoted much of his accumulations and much of his time and energy to the development of the city, bringing in new industries, and to platting new additions. His investments were made with sound judgment, and he has profited from the development of the gas belt. One of the handsomest business buildings in Anderson is the Lovett building, at Eighth and Main streets, and among others of his properties are the Anderson Hotel, the Robinson & Lovett block, the Iron block, and the Madison building. In addition to his large real estate holdings he is a stockholder and director in a number of prosperous manufacturing concerns.

It was the most natural thing in the world that a boy, whose patriotism impelled him to enlist in the war at the tender age of fifteen years, should be an ardent Republican, and Mr. Lovett has devoted ability and money to the cause of Republicanism ever since he started out in life.

In 1890 he was the candidate for the party for Attorney-General, and made a vigorous and active campaign, but it was the year of a Democratic landslide, and he met defeat with his party, though he led the ticket by more than a thousand votes. His services are always in demand, not only in Indiana, but in a number of other States, when the campaign is on, and his persuasive logic is always worth thousands of votes to his party.

HAROLD C. MEGREW.

MAJOR HAROLD C. MEGREW, though more prominent in military circles than in politics, has long been one of the influential younger Republicans of the State. Mr. Megrew was born in Indianapolis, March 16, 1859, the son of Willis H. and Elizabeth Carr Megrew. His ancestry came from Ireland and Scotland. He was educated at Howard's Military Institute of Maryland, and after graduation was one of the proprietors and editor of a weekly paper, called the *Weekly Guide*. While the paper was yet very young it was burned out and its existence ended. Mr. Megrew studied law, but preferred the more active life of a man of business and served for many years as manager of the Masonic Mutual Insurance Company. He was in the Government service, in various capacities, for eight years. He has been very active and popular in the organization of the Sons of Veterans and served in 1899 as delegate at large to the National convention at Detroit, and was unanimously elected a constitutional life member of the Commandery-in-Chief, the highest honor the order can confer. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, and was one of the board of officers of 1898. By special appointment he served on the staff of Governor Foraker, of Ohio, at the inauguration of President Harrison, and in the same way he served on Governor Bushnell's staff at the inauguration of McKinley.



Hambro Wegrow

He served upon the staff of Governor Mount, as Inspector-General and Chief of Staff with the rank of Colonel. In 1899 he was elected a member of the City Council from the sixth ward. His tastes have always run very largely to military matters, and when the 161st Indiana Regiment was organized during the Spanish war he was commissioned Major in its organization. During almost a year of service in the tropics he proved a good soldier and a very competent and efficient officer, and helped very materially to win the reputation that this regiment had as the best of those on garrison service in Cuba. Major Megrew was court officer of the regiment, and was twice appointed President of the General Court Martial by Division Commanders Generals Hubbard and Barclay. Major Megrew was married in Wisconsin in 1892, and has two children, Harold C. Megrew, Jr., and Dorothy.

FRANK L. JONES.

FRANK LEONARD JONES, who is now so ably serving the State as Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born February 25, 1872, in Howard county, this State. His father, John H. Jones, was a farmer and nurseryman in comfortable circumstances, whose ancestors had originally come from Wales, migrating to North Carolina and thence to Indiana. His maternal ancestors were originally from Germany, but had migrated to Pennsylvania, Virginia and thence to this State. The boy was precocious and unusually ambitious to obtain a thorough education. While attending the common school he worked on the farm and earned money enough to start to college when but fifteen years of age. He began teaching at sixteen, and attending during vacations the Northern Indiana Normal School. He finally accumulated enough money to carry him through Butler University, and later took a special course at the Chicago

University and the Indiana University. He taught in the Kokomo High School and went from there to be principal of the Noblesville High School. Thence he came to Indianapolis as a teacher in the Industrial Training School, and was later Superintendent of the Tipton city schools. In 1892 he was married to Miss Gypsy L. Lillard, at Kokomo, and they have one child. In 1898 he was a candidate for the nomination for Superintendent of Instruction, and though he did not exert himself much in the canvass, his excellent record as a teacher brought him the nomination. He was elected with the ticket, and his able administration of the office has more than justified his selection.

LINCOLN H. BEYERLE.

LINCOLN HAMLIN BEYERLE, proprietor of the *Goshen Daily Times*, is one of the best known Republicans of Northern Indiana. His services on county and State committees have been valuable and efficient, and the same is true of his career as a public official.

Mr. Beyerle was born at Syracuse, Indiana, May 14, 1860. His ancestors were of German descent, his grandparents coming originally from Landau, Bavaria. His father, Doctor H. J. Beyerle, now retired in Goshen, emigrated to Indiana from Pennsylvania, finally removing to Goshen, where young Beyerle attended the public schools. His education was completed by a short term at Earlham College, and the young man began his struggles for a livelihood, reading law in the office of Hon. H. D. Wilson, in Goshen. After an experience of a year at reading law, he concluded that that profession was too slow for his youthful blood, and removed to Chicago. He secured a position as shorthand writer for an insurance office in that city, and later advanced into good positions with manufacturers at Moline, Illinois, Dixon, Illi-



L. H. Bayard

nois, and Racine, Wisconsin. Having acquired some little capital by this time, he returned to Indiana, bought the *Piercelton Independent*, and converted it into a Republican paper. Later he bought an interest in the *Goshen Times*, starting a daily edition, and is now the sole owner of that paper.

Mr. Beyerle served as Postmaster of Goshen under the Harrison administration, and so efficiently were his duties performed that he was one of the seven Postmasters called to Washington to perfect a system of county seat visitation. He was chairman of the Elkhart county Republican central committee in the campaign of 1894, and was a member of the State advisory committee during the campaigns of 1894 and 1896. He is a member of the Indiana Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32nd degree, and was married, in 1881, at Piercelton, to Miss Della M. Ryerson, and has two daughters, Misses Irene L. and Nellie E., and one son, Henry J., Jr.

JACOB J. TODD.

JACOB J. TODD, who has been one of the representative members of the bar at Wells county, and is one of the leading Republicans of Northeastern Indiana, earned his prominence not by any sudden stroke of fortune, but as the reward of thorough-going ability, steady industry and native force of character.

Jacob Jefferson Todd was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1843, the seventh child of Jacob and Jane Thomas Todd. His father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances and the family migrated to Indiana in 1851, locating in Wells county. The young man was educated in the district schools, Roanoke Seminary and Fort Wayne College. During the following five winters he taught in the district schools. In August of 1861 he enlisted in Company A of the

34th Indiana, but was rejected on account of ill health. In April, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, 137th Indiana Infantry, and served at Tullahoma, Duck River Bridge, Tenn. In March, 1865, he was appointed Assessor of his township, and held the position for one year. He began the study of law in April, 1865, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in January, 1868, at Bluffton, where he has since resided. He has a large clientage and a successful practice. He is at present associated in business with his son, Nelson K. Todd. In 1867 he served as Deputy Revenue Collector of Wells county, and in March, 1868, was elected Clerk of the corporation of Bluffton, serving as such for one year. He is well known in Masonic circles. He was made a Mason in April, 1864, and has been Worshipful Master of his Lodge and High Priest of his Chapter; is a 32d degree member of the A. A. Scottish Rite class of March, 1881; was first Eminent Commander of Bluffton Commandery Knights Templar; was Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, in 1884-5, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in 1890-1. He is a charter member of Lew Dailey Post, No. 33, G. A. R., was a delegate to the National Encampment at Detroit in 1891, and is a Past Post Commander. Since boyhood he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for more than a quarter of a century has been an officer of the church, either as Trustee, Sunday School Superintendent or Steward, and was one of the lay delegates to the General Conference in May, 1884, at Philadelphia, Pa. In politics Mr Todd has been identified with the Republican party. He was appointed alternate delegate to the National convention at Philadelphia, in June, 1872, and was a delegate to the National convention at Chicago, which, in 1880, nominated Garfield and



Arthur. In 1886 he was favorably mentioned as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, but did not allow his name to be brought before the convention. President Harrison, in May, 1890, tendered him the appointment of Town-site Commissioner of Oklahoma Territory, which he declined. In February, 1890, he was appointed by Gov. Alvin P. Hovey, a member of the Board of Commissioners to construct and furnish the Asylums for the Insane at Logansport, Richmond and Evansville, and served as such until the work was completed. In October, 1890, President Harrison tendered him the appointment of Commissioner to allot lands in severalty to the Indians in Puyallup Reservation in the State of Washington, but on account of other engagements he was obliged to decline. He has been

connected with the militia of the State since 1889, and has for four years served as Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment, I. I. L. He was a member of the staff of Governor Chase with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In June, 1894, he was nominated for Judge of the twenty-eighth judicial circuit, composed of Blackford and Wells counties, but was defeated in a strong Democratic district by only fifty-six votes. In 1896 he was a candidate for the nomination of Governor before the Republican State convention.

Mr. Todd has always been at the front to advocate all measures which might add to the prosperity, morality and intellectual advancement of the community. He took an active part in securing the necessary encouragement and aid in building the Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville, and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroads through Wells county. Mr. Todd was first married April 17, 1866, to Miss Rachel J., daughter of the late Nelson Kellogg, of Bluffton. By this marriage he has one son, Nelson K. Todd, who married Miss Jeannette, daughter of Capt. R. D. Patterson, of Decatur, Ind. He is associated with his father in the practice of law. August 22, 1876, Mr. Todd was married to Mrs. Mary J. Klinck, widow of Dwight Klinck, deceased. Mrs. Todd is the daughter of Hon. John and Rebecca (Angel) Studabaker, of Bluffton. She is the mother of four daughters by her first marriage: Maggie, who married D. A. Walmer, and died leaving one child, Maggie Klinck Walmer; Bessie, who married James W. B. Sale, and died leaving one child, Bessie Klinck Sale; Lucy, now Mrs. Chester Thorp, and Mattie, now Mrs. Luster E. Roush. Mr. and Mrs. Todd's family now consists of their daughter, Mary, their son, Ralph Studabaker, and their granddaughter, Maggie Klinck Walmer.

JOHN B. CONNER.

JOHN BYRD CONNER, the subject of this sketch, was born in Jennings county, April 28, 1831, on his father's farm, near Vernon. Willoughby Conner, his father, was a native of Prince William county, Va., but while a young man came to Ohio, and was a resident of Cincinnati when it was but a small village, having many of the first log cabins of the early settlers. He married Miss Rachel Johnson, of Clinton county, Ohio, and in 1820 entered and bought Government land, where he made a farm, in Jennings county, Indiana. Phillip Conner, the father of Willoughby Conner, came from England to this country at about fifteen years of age, in the days of the Revolutionary War, and joined the armies of General Washington, and, after the war, settled near the Potomac river, in Prince William county, Va. Hating the institution of slavery, he removed to Kentucky, and afterward to Ohio.

John Byrd Conner received his early education at the district log schoolhouse, located two miles from his father's farm, where he attended during the winter months, there being but three months of such schools per year in those days. Subsequently he took a short course at the Vernon Seminary, the high school of the times, and so grew up on the farm. He was a resident of Madison, Indiana, at the time the old Madison & Indianapolis Railway was completed to Indianapolis. In 1855, he and a younger brother bought the *Vernon Banner* which had been established many years before. As editor of that paper, he warmly advocated the election of John C. Fremont, in the political campaign of 1856, having inherited hatred of the institution of slavery from his father, who was a Henry Clay Whig. Jennings had been a strong Whig county, and the nomination of Filmore for President, a few weeks before the organization of the Republican party, and Fremont's



John B. Conner

nomination caused pretty nearly the downfall of the *Vernon Banner* which refused to support the old Whig nominee. The leading Whigs of the county were about to establish a new paper in the support of Filmore for President. Mr. Conner plead with them to wait till the Fremont convention met; that they would see their mistake; that the slave interests of the South dominated the old Whig party and dictated the nomination of Filmore for President; that the time had come when the further domination of slavery and its extension must cease. And so, after Fremont's nomination, the Whigs of Jennings county fell into line and supported his nomination, and the *Vernon Banner* had no Whig opposition. Mr. Conner saw some service during this period on what was called the "Underground Railroad," which pointed to the north star and Canada for many a poor black man escaping from slavery south of the Ohio river. As editor of the *Banner* he strongly advocated the election of Lincoln, in 1860, and had the year before been elected Recorder of his native

county. In 1862, during the dark days of the war for the Union, he resigned the office of County Recorder, and helped to recruit a company for the three years' reorganization of the 12th Indiana Regiment and became First Lieutenant of Company A, and subsequently its Captain. He was at the siege of Vicksburg and in the battle of Missionary Ridge, at Chattanooga, his regiment being a part of Sherman's 15th corps.

In 1878 Captain Comer was elected a Representative of Marion county, and served in the House during the regular and special sessions of 1879. It was his bill, passed by the General Assembly of that year, which created the Indiana Bureau of Statistics, of which he served as Chief during 1881 and 1882. He was appointed by Governor Mount as Chief of the Bureau, in 1897, to fill a vacancy, and was nominated for the head of the Bureau by acclamation, by the Republican State convention of 1898, and was elected by nearly 20,000 plurality, and is now serving as head of that department.

Captain Comer was married to Miss Ann Marie Weidman, of Cincinnati, in 1852. He has resided in Indianapolis for about twenty-five years. With the exception of his service in the army for the Union, and two or three years on a farm in Northwestern Indiana, he has been connected with the State press since 1855, and is still the president of the Indiana Farmer Company.

THOMAS H. ADAMS.

THOMAS H. ADAMS, of Vincennes, is a fine example of American manhood and that perseverance and grit which overcome all obstacles and wins its way to independence and honor. Endowed in the beginning with brains, force of character and the courage of his convictions, he has, while still young, attained an enviable position of commanding influence, not only in his community, but throughout the State.

Thomas Henry Adams was born July 19, 1860, at Grand Rapids, a little hamlet on the Auglaize river, in Paulding county, Ohio. His father, Josiah Adams, the son of an English farmer (who had been taught the trade of a saddler), early developed such religious fervor that he was ordained a minister in the Methodist Church. In 1850 he married Elizabeth Wykes, daughter of James Wykes, a squire in Northamptonshire, and they emigrated to America. In 1865 Rev. Adams died in the service of the Northern Ohio Conference of the Methodist Church at Edgerton, Ohio, leaving his widow poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith and in ambition for the future of her boy. She succeeded in sending him through a country high school at Elmore, Ohio; later he entered the Wesleyan University, but straightened circumstances soon forced him to leave school to provide for himself.

The boy first earned his own livelihood working in a factory, and subsequently learned the printer's trade. At the age of sixteen he undertook the publication of a small weekly at Edwardsport, Indiana. Then he moved to Lancaster, Ohio, and published the *Lancaster Free Press and Republican*. Here he was again successful, and in 1881 he purchased the *Vincennes Commercial*, and has since made Vincennes his permanent abode. The paper was a weekly, but he soon changed it to a daily, with weekly and Sunday editions. His energy, aggressiveness and able management in a short time made the *Commercial* a strong and influential paper, and for years it has stood as one of the model newspaper properties of the State. Later he turned his attention to the field of magazine work and began the publication of the *Ladies' Ideal Magazine*, which enterprise he has made both successful and profitable. With good judgment and rare discernment he has invested advantageously in several mercantile,



Thomas H. Adams

manufacturing and mining enterprises, and to-day may count success as fairly won.

In October, 1879, Mr. Adams married Miss Irene Willis, daughter of J. Thornton Willis and granddaughter of Major Clark Willis, and they have two interesting children, a bright young man of eighteen and a daughter fourteen years old.

As an ardent Republican and publisher of one of the most influential Republican newspapers of the State, Mr. Adams has naturally taken a leading part in political affairs. He has been connected with the Knox county committees in various capacities for a number of years. He served as a member of the State committee from the second district in the years 1888 to 1890, and as a member of the State advisory committee in 1896 and 1898. He has usually led the Knox county delegation in State conventions and has been prominent in the conventions of the second district. Though he had not sought office, and had always refused to be a candidate, preferring rather to work for and support others, in 1899 he yielded to his friends' demands and accepted his first public office, when President McKinley appointed him Postmaster of Vincennes.

Aside from his business and political activities, Mr. Adams has found time to promote the civilizing influences of his community. He is a trustee of the Vincennes University and of the Methodist Church, and is an active and valued member of various local clubs and societies.

L. P. NEWBY.

The administration of General Harrison marked the outgoing of many of the older leaders of the party of the State and the incoming of a new generation of Republican leaders. Prominent among these was Senator L. P. Newby, of Knightstown, and during the past decade none have been more prominent in the councils of the party than he.

Leonidas P. Newby was born on a farm near Lewisville, Indiana, April 9, 1855, the fifth child of a family of seven. His father had removed to Greensboro, this State, from North Carolina, eighteen years before, and engaged in the merchant tailoring business. When the child was but twelve the father failed in business, and he was compelled to earn his own livelihood. He continued at school, earning enough to board and clothe himself by acting as janitor of the school building, helping out his slender store by working on a farm during the summer. At sixteen he removed with his parents to Knightstown, where he alternately attended and taught school until he graduated from the Knightstown High School in 1875. After graduation he studied for two years under Professor Hewitt, devoting three hours a day to study and three hours to assisting the Superintendent. In the meantime, however, he had taken up the study of law in the office of Butler & Swaim, and there put in all the time he had out of school hours. In 1875 he entered the law office of J. Lee Ferguson, remaining there until 1877. January 1, 1878, he formed a law partnership with Walter B. Swaim, and they practiced together a year, since which time Mr. Newby has practiced alone.

In 1880 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the eighteenth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Henry and Hancock, an office which he held for nearly four years. One of his first law cases was the famous Foxwell murder case at Rushville, where he appeared for the defendant. It won him his spurs as a lawyer, and the ability he there displayed gave him no little reputation. In 1886 he was the leading counsel in the celebrated Anderson murder case at Williamston, Kentucky. There he met the greatest lawyers at the Kentucky bar, and his closing argument made him famous throughout the blue grass State. He has

been engaged since that time in many of the important legal controversies of Indiana and neighboring States, and his reputation as a lawyer has grown from the first. In 1892 he was elected to the State Senate, running 207 ahead of the Presidential ticket in his district. In the Senate he showed himself a ready and logical talker, and was soon recognized as the leader of the Republican side at the close of the session, and was the Republican nominee for President of the Senate for the succeeding two years. During the session of 1895 he was the chairman of the judiciary committee of the Senate, president *pro tem.* of that body and president of the joint Republican caucus of the two houses. He had charge of most of the political legislation, and that session he was the leading figure in the Senate. In 1896 he was renominated by acclamation and ran about four hundred ahead of the Presidential ticket in his district. During the sessions of 1897 and 1899, he was again chairman of the judiciary committee, and very prominent in the work of the Senate. Outside of the Senate he participated actively in the politics of the State. In 1894 he was a member of the State executive committee, and has since been prominent among the advisers of the State committee.

Senator Newby's varied activities have not been confined to the law and politics. As a man of affairs he has been fully as successful as in the other walks of life. He is president of the State Bank of Knightstown, president of the Natural Gas Company, treasurer of the Electric Light Company, and of the Conserve Company, of Knightstown, the Hoosier Coal Company, of Linden, all of them enterprises of considerable capital.

In 1877 Mr. Newby was married to Miss Mary Breckenridge, daughter of Robert B. and Julia Breckenridge, of

Knightstown. They have two children. Senator Newby has a beautiful home at Knightstown, where culture and refinement are in evidence on every hand.

PETER F. POIRSON.

PETER F. POIRSON, a highly respected citizen of Ft. Wayne, is one of the most prominent and influential Republicans of the twelfth district. He is a man who has obtained all he possesses in worldly goods and position by hard effort and persistent diligence. At the present time he is a successful real estate and loan broker.

Peter Felix Poirson was born December 7th, 1863, in Allen County, Indiana, and is of pure French descent. On his father's side his grandfather was Bernard Poirson, of Foux, France. On his mother's side he is descended from Napoleon Nicholas Pevert, of Chavois, France. Bernard Poirson and family emigrated from France to this country in 1830, landing in Buffalo, New York, where a son, Charles F. Poirson, father of Peter F., was born. The family removed to Washington township, Allen county, Indiana, in 1832, settling on a farm three and a half miles north of Fort Wayne, which afterward became very popular with travelers of that period and was known as "French Mary's Tavern," a favorite resting place. Nicholas Pevert emigrated from Chavois, France, to Aboit township, Allen county, in 1846, and Charles Felix Poirson and Eugena Margaret Pevert, daughter of Nicholas Pevert, were married in 1854. To them were born six children, of whom Peter F. was the fifth.

Mr. Poirson received his education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen he became unable to work on his father's farm through sickness and started a general store at Wallen, Indiana, in 1880. Later, in 1882, he removed from



Peter F. Coirson.

Wallen to Arcola, Indiana, where he engaged in the same business for about two years. In 1884 he disposed of his business in Arcola and accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Summit City Soap Company of Ft. Wayne, resigning in 1886 to accept a position with Capt. James B. White, who was later a member of Congress, in what is commonly known as the White Fruit House. He remained with Capt. White until 1889, when he obtained a position in the Ft. Wayne post-office under the Harrison administration. In September, 1893, he entered the real estate and loan business, in which he has been successfully engaged since, taking a prominent part in business and political affairs.

Mr. Poirson has ever been a thorough worker in the Republican ranks. In 1886 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Captain James B. White, who was afterwards elected after an exciting contest, for Congressman from the twelfth district. He was a delegate to the State convention that nominated Gov. Hovey in 1888, and has attended numerous county, city and township conventions. In 1896 he was appointed on the county finance committee and in 1898 was one of the county executive board.

On May 3, 1898, Mr. Poirson was elected to the City Council of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where he has served the city with great credit, introducing several of the most beneficial laws thus far passed during his term. Nothing shows Mr. Poirson's popularity and the confidence the people have in him better than this election. The second ward, from which he was elected, has usually a Democratic majority of about 350, but Mr. Poirson carried the ward over his opponent by 27 votes. The ward is located in the center of the city and represents the business portion of Ft. Wayne. In the council he is a member of the finance and several other important committees.

In 1899 he was instrumental in securing the passage through the State legislature of a law in reference to street improvements, securing to the people the right to designate the kind of material they desire to have on their streets, and also providing for competitive bids on the different kinds of material.

Mr. Poirson was a member of the Lincoln Club, organized at Wallen, Indiana, and also a member of the Morton Club, of Ft. Wayne. In 1896 he was elected vice-president of the Soldiers' Sons' and Citizens' Republican Club, of Ft. Wayne, and in 1897 was elected president, serving until 1899. He is now serving his second term as chairman of the executive committee of the Tippecanoe Club of Ft. Wayne, one of the most influential Republican clubs in the county.

JAMES R. HENRY.

JAMES ROBERT HENRY was born in Cleveland, Tennessee, November 22, 1844, the son of James M. and Zina Henry. His father was a native of Virginia and a successful farmer. The young man was educated in the common schools of his native village and worked on the farm, but he felt in him early the stirring of a destiny that called him to a higher and broader field in the affairs of men. He clerked in a common store until he could save money enough to go to Chicago, and there he entered a business college, where he fully posted himself upon theories of business. He believed that the North offered a better field for his genius and activities than the South, and located at Gosport, Indiana. He had scarcely got settled when the War of the Rebellion broke out, and he promptly enlisted with the Union troops. He saw hard service for four years and a half, part of the time with the Twenty-first Indiana Infantry and the rest with the First Heavy Artillery. He emerged with the rank of

Captain, having worked his way up through various grades of gallantry on the field of action. His war record is something that Captain Henry seldom mentions, but few men have served their country with more courage and nobility than he.

Returning to Gosport at the end of the war he became connected with the Gosport Bank, a connection that has lasted for more than thirty years. In time he accumulated a considerable amount of land, and still conducts a large farming interest. President Harrison appointed him National Bank Examiner for the State of Indiana, a position in which he served with distinguished ability for four years.

At the close of his term as examiner he helped to organize the State Bank of Indiana, at Indianapolis, which he still manages as cashier. The bank has been a success from the start, and its able and conservative management have given it rank as one of the most substantial financial institutions of the State. He is also connected with the Riverside Construction Company, the Bethany Assembly, and various other enterprises. In politics Captain Henry has always been a patriotic Republican. He served four years as treasurer of the State central committee, and during his term the accounts of the committee were as clean and accurate as those of his bank.

Captain Henry was married in 1869 to Miss Laura Montgomery, of Gosport, Indiana. She died before a child had blessed their union.

Since the organization of the State Bank at Gosport he has made his residence in Indianapolis, where his genial personality and broad culture have made his companionship much sought. He is a member of the Columbia, Country and Marion Clubs, and of the Scottish Rite Masons.

ALBERT GALLATIN PORTER.

Probably no man in Indiana has ever had quite so firm a hold upon the popular heart as had Governor Porter. The story of his early struggles for knowledge—nay, almost for existence—and his steady rise to the highest rewards in the legal profession and to the highest political honors of the State, contains for the youth of to-day a world of instruction and a world of hope.

Albert Gallatin Porter was a native of Indiana, born in the picturesque old town of Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river. Here his father, a soldier under William Henry Harrison, had settled after the war of 1812, and had married the daughter of Moses Tousey, a farmer on the Kentucky side of the river. He had become cashier of the local bank and recorder of Dearborn county, but was a man of modest means and unable to afford a thorough education for the boy. However, by the time Albert was fifteen, he had saved a little sum of money and started to college at Hanover. His slender capital soon gave out and he returned home discouraged. At this juncture an uncle possessed of some means advanced a sufficient sum of money to see him through, and he entered Asbury University at Greencastle, from which he graduated in 1843.

Upon leaving college he began the study of law in the office of Philip Spooner, then the most prominent lawyer of Lawrenceburg. When he was admitted to the bar he located in Indianapolis, where his fine ability and successful handling of cases soon built up for him a good practice. Without closing his office, he acted for a time as a clerk in the State Auditor's office and for a time as private secretary to Governor Whitcomb. Upon the unanimous recommendation of the Judges he was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court to fill an unexpired term. He served so well that he was nominated for the office by the Democratic State committee and elected by a remarkably large majority.

These were times when the slavery agitation was causing a general breaking up of party lines, and when the pro-slavery tendencies of the Democratic party became too strong to be resisted within the party lines. Porter, along with Morton, Test and many another of the anti-slavery Democrats, cut away from the old party associations and cast his lot with the new Republican party, making an active campaign in 1856 in support of Fremont. In 1858 he was nominated by the Republicans of the sixth district for Congress, and, though the party had lost the district by over eight hundred votes in the Presidential election two years before, he carried it by more than one thousand votes. The great secret of his popularity, aside from the admiration excited by his eloquence, his high ability and his sterling integrity, lay in his remarkable aptitude in forming personal acquaintances. It was a common saying that if Porter ever got the opportunity to shake hands with a man and talk with him five minutes he won an admirer and faithful follower for life. In the Congressional struggles just before and during the war he took a prominent part, supporting vigorously all measures for the prosecution of the war and opposing every species of compromise that was not based upon the unequivocal acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Federal authority. In 1860 he was re-nominated by acclamation and re-elected by a greatly increased majority.

He declined a renomination for a third term, being forced by necessity to return to the practice of law in order to earn a competency for his family. For fourteen years he gave his undivided attention to the law, not only amassing a very considerable fortune but attaining eminence as one of the four or five greatest lawyers of Indiana. He was head of the firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback, which later became Porter, Harrison & Hines. It had the greatest practice in Indiana for years,

which was largely built up by Porter's great care and ability in handling cases.

In 1877 he re-entered political life at the solicitation of President Hayes, who appointed him First Comptroller of the Treasury. In this office, requiring the highest order of legal ability and personal integrity, he served with distinction until 1880. It was in the Republican State convention of this year that signal evidence of his wonderful popularity was given. Indiana had come to be regarded as the pivotal State of the Union and the result of her October election for State offices had an almost incalculable effect upon the National election a month later. It was so evenly divided politically that a few hundred votes might turn it one way or the other. Under these conditions each of the two great parties was trying to bring forth its strongest man to head the State ticket. Porter had been importuned by party leaders to permit the use of his name up to the very hour the convention met, but had declined. From Washington he wired to the convention that he could not accept the nomination, but in the face of this he was nominated by acclamation amid a scene of remarkable enthusiasm, and the convention sent the word to Washington that the Republican party would elect him Governor whether he would or not.

Such a call could not be declined. He resigned his office and returned to Indiana to conduct the most brilliant canvass that has ever been known in the State. And its brilliance consisted in an amount of detailed personal work that would stagger the average party leader. Night and day for months he was speaking to crowds throughout Indiana, and during the short hours that he was not delivering addresses he was meeting the voters personally. He saved the day for the Republican party right handsomely. His administration was a vigorous one and added fresh laurels to his fame.



A. G. Porter

Upon retiring from office, Governor Porter began the preparation of an elaborate history of Indiana and pursued this work until 1889, when he was appointed Minister to Italy by President Harrison. In the field of diplomacy he displayed the same high ability he had in other walks of life. It was during his residence in Rome that the New Orleans rioters lynched a number of Italian subjects and the delicate negotiations growing out of this episode were handled by him with great tact and skill. After remaining at his post three years he resigned and returned home in the hope of completing his history, but illness overtook him before he had fairly got started upon it and his death occurred May 3, 1897.

Governor Porter was twice married. His first wife, Miss M. V. Brown, of Indianapolis, was the mother of his four sons and daughters. Many years after her death he married Miss Cornelia Stone, of Cuba, New York, who died in 1887.

In estimating the character of Governor Porter, the most striking characteristic to be noted is his wonderful industry. No task seemed too great for him to undertake, and, once undertaken, it was given the closest attention, even to the most minute details. His greatest genius was a capacity for endless labor. Given with this the virtues of a lofty purpose, unimpeachable integrity, high moral courage, sunny good nature and a wealth of human sympathy that understood what human suffering meant, and it is small wonder that this combination of qualities made him not only great in the eyes of men but beloved in the hearts of men.

GEORGE W. FARIS

No State ever sent to Washington a more brilliant coterie of young members of Congress than did Indiana at the election of 1894, and ranking with the best of them in eloquence, in leadership, in

parliamentary skill and in statesmanlike ability was George W. Faris, of Terre Haute. His high abilities have met with appreciation upon the part of his constituents and they have returned him to Congress at each election since.

George Washington Faris was born on a farm near Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, June 9, 1854, the son of James C. and Margaret M. (Brown) Faris. His father was of Kentucky parentage, a substantial farmer, strong in the Methodist faith and the principles of the old Whig party. They lived in the village of Medaryville, Pulaski county, and there the boy alternately worked on the farm and attended the district school until he was eighteen. Just as he was ready to enter college his father met with financial reverses that seemed to make a college course impossible, but the boy's ambition was undaunted, encouraged by the confidence and wise counsel of a good father, and by alternately teaching school and attending the University classes at old Asbury, he worked his way through for three years, when he succeeded in making an arrangement by which he could take two entire years until his graduation, incurring a debt to be paid out of his earnings afterwards. He entered college in the fall of 1872, and graduated with the class of 1877. There were fifty-one graduates that year, one of the ablest classes the University has ever sent forth, and among them young Faris was easily a leader in intellect and attainment. During the last two years of college he took up with great earnestness and zeal the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Greencastle before graduation. After receiving his degree he came to Indianapolis and entered the law office of Claypool & Ketcham as a student. In 1878 he was married to Miss Anna Claypool, daughter of Judge Solomon Claypool, of Indianapolis. His wife was in bad health and in hope of her restoration they



G. W. Paris .

removed to Colorado, where for two years by turns he taught school and practiced law. In the autumn of 1880 he returned to Indiana and located at Terre Haute, where he entered a law partnership with Geo. C. Dwy. Shortly afterwards the partnership of Faris & Hamill was formed and lasted for many years. It did not take many years for him to acquire both business and reputation as an attorney and he has for many years now stood as one of the leading members of the bar of Terre Haute.

Mr. Faris took an ardent interest in politics as a Republican from the beginning of his career. In 1884 he was nominated by the Republicans of Vigo county as their candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court. It was a Democratic year and he had a strong opponent in the person of Hon. Wm. Mack, but notwithstanding his youth and the obstacles he had to overcome, Mr. Faris made a deep impression and was defeated by a very narrow majority. The campaign, though active, was clean upon both sides, and the only objection urged against Mr. Faris was his youth. Four years later he was chosen chairman of the Republican county committee, and held that position for two years. He made a clean and vigorous campaign for his party, and won for it success. He had already acquired fame as a campaign orator and in the political campaigns of 1890 and 1892 his fame spread throughtout the State as one of the most eloquent young men in the Republican ranks. The year 1894 found him not only one of the most popular Republicans in the district, but a man of success and of substance born of success in his profession. It was generally recognized that 1894 would be a great Republican year, and for the Congressional nomination in the then eighth district there were many aspirants, among them were Gen. Thomas H. Nelson, Hon. Jas. T. Johnson, Judge Geo. W. Buff and Hon.

E. S. Holliday. Mr. Faris also entered the list, and he did so undaunted by the fact that among his opponents were the most prominent men in the district—men whose long political service had made for them great names. By the steadfast efforts of generous friends in the convention he gained votes from the start and won the nomination on the fourth ballot by a handsome majority, and then followed one of the most vigorous campaigns the Terre Haute district has ever known. In the election of 1892 the district had gone Democratic by 1,622 votes. Mr. Faris carried it by 2,569. In 1895 the present fifth district was formed, and twice he has been renominated and triumphantly elected therein, and his record in Congress has been marked by integrity, courage and ability of a high order. In the very prime of manhood, Mr. Faris has already won a high place in the history of his time, and those who know him best predict for him even higher honors and a broader field of usefulness in the future.

CHARLES A. BOOKWALTER.

CHARLES A. BOOKWALTER won fame not only in Indiana, but throughout the country, by the magnificent race he made in the autumn of 1899 against Thomas Taggart for the office of Mayor of Indianapolis. Starting out with what seemed to be irreconcilable factional differences in his own party and with all the influences that usually control a municipal campaign against him, he nevertheless made a canvass of such vigor and developed a personal popularity so widespread that he whittled down the usual majority of the Democratic idol to next to nothing—and, indeed, there is the very best of ground for believing that had the votes been counted as they were cast he would have been elected by a majority of several hundred.



Ch. Bookwalter

Charles Andrews Bookwalter was born December 7, 1860, on a farm a few miles north of Wabash, Indiana, the son of Josiah and Elizabeth Riley Bookwalter. His father was a fairly thrifty farmer whose ancestors had come from Switzerland in 1746. The family later moved to Ft. Wayne, where the child got his education in a printing office, learning to set type at the case and to do everything that is done about an ordinary country newspaper office. He followed his trade steadily until he arrived at manhood when he got a position as locomotive fireman on the Wabash Railroad and in this capacity shoveled coal for two years. He went from the tender of an engine to the city desk of the Ft. Wayne *Gazette* and developed a great deal of talent and energy as a newspaper man. In 1886 he was nominated for the legislature for the Allen-Huntington district and with a normal majority of 4,600 against him came within several hundred votes of being elected. At the beginning of the following year he was appointed Clerk of the State

Printing Bureau at Indianapolis, and served in this capacity with an excellent record for four years. This gave him a start in life and his untiring energy and great native ability have done the rest. He succeeded in saving some money out of his salary and embarked in some real estate ventures that proved profitable. Upon his retirement from office he went into the real estate business and incidental to it organized the Indiana Society for Savings, one of the most conservative and successful building and loan associations of the State. He also organized the Gem Garment Company, which has proven a very successful business enterprise. Mr. Bookwalter had taken a very active part in the Republican politics of the State and city for a number of years and had always been in demand as an energetic party worker and a first-class campaign speaker. He had come to be recognized as the leader of the younger element of the party in Indianapolis as represented by the active membership of the Marion Club, and when the question of nominating a Mayor arose, in the early summer of 1899, his friends put him actively forward. For several years factional lines had been developing within the party in Indianapolis until now they were clearly marked. The men who had led the party since 1890 had prospered in office and it was claimed that they had built up a machine that was well nigh invincible. These leaders favored the nomination of D. M. Ramsdall and one of the most intense ante-convention struggles that the State had ever known ensued. Mr. Bookwalter won out handsomely in the convention, but hardly one Republican in ten could be found who thought he had any chance of winning in the election. Taggart had been twice elected by majorities away up in the thousands and all the corporation influences were again at his back. Then it was feared that the factional troubles in the party might cause Bookwalter much trouble. He went

ahead, however, making a vigorous personal campaign, and it had not progressed far when the men who had opposed him in the convention rallied enthusiastically to his standard and began to do effective work. One point after another was gained until when the election was but ten days off the people began to realize that it was a neck and neck race. The election brought out a tremendous heavy vote and it required the official count to show that Mr. Bookwalter had lost it by something over 200 votes. It was known that in counting the votes about 1,800 ballots had been thrown out as defective and that three-fourths of these were Bookwalter votes. But he accepted the verdict of the official count and made no contest. Mr. Bookwalter was married at Ft. Wayne October 29, 1884, to Miss Maud E. Bennett and four charming children grace their charming home. He is very popular socially, and is a member of the Columbia and Marion Clubs and of the Masonic and Pythian Orders.

HENRY W. MARSHALL.

HENRY W. MARSHALL is one of the finest types of the enterprising and successful young American business men that Indiana has produced. Beginning with very little he has, at the early age of thirty-five, attained a position where he controls and directs large enterprises employing an army of men and is universally respected throughout the State as one of the ablest men of affairs in Indiana.

Henry Wright Marshall was born January 29, 1865, near Springfield, Ohio, and with his parents removed to Montmorenci, Indiana, when but six years of age. His father, Solomon H. Marshall, is a successful grain dealer at this point. His grandfather, Robert Marshall, migrated from Virginia and was one of the early pioneers of Ohio. The boy was educated at the Montmorenci public school and the Union



Henry W. Marshall

Business College where he was given the business training that has since stood him so well in hand. He began to earn his own livelihood while still a mere boy, as a bookkeeper, and was later a traveling salesman for the stationery and printing firm of Rosser, McClure & Co. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Robt. L. Jaques in the book and stationery trade at La Fayette. The firm of Marshall & Jaques had a successful existence of three years. In 1889 it was dissolved and Mr. Marshall with his brother, Wallace Marshall, organized the La Fayette Bridge Company for the manufacture and sale of iron and steel bridges. He was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, and two years later succeeded to the presidency. Under his enterprising and careful management the company had a wonderfully rapid growth and in the few years of its existence it has come to be one of the greatest bridge building plants in the West with a flourishing business ramifying all over the United States. In 1899 Mr. Marshall was

elected president of the Western Paving and Supply Company, of Chicago, and of the Western Paving and Supply Company, of Milwaukee, with general offices of both corporations at Indianapolis. These corporations do a very large business throughout all of the Middle West in laying Trinidad Asphalt pavements.

Mr. Marshall is also largely interested in manufacturing enterprises and is extensively engaged in farming.

Quiet and methodical in his work, quick and unerring in his judgment, he manages these various important enterprises with skill and success and never seems hurried in his work. He has the faculty of organization developed in a very high degree, and being a keen judge of human nature has surrounded himself in business by competent men upon whose efforts he can rely.

While having been from the first an ardent Republican and very helpful in the work of the party in Indiana, Mr. Marshall had never sought office. In 1898, however, he accepted the nomination to the State legislature and was elected with a large majority. He proved a very valuable member of the House during the session of 1899, where his fine business training and excellent judgment made him a man of influence.

Mr. Marshall was married February 18, 1891, to Miss Laura Vannatta, of Montmorenci, Indiana. They have one son, born March 19, 1892. Their beautiful home at La Fayette is one of the social centers of that city, famed for its cultured refinement and brilliant social gatherings.

Mr. Marshall is a member of the University Club, of Indianapolis, and the La Fayette Club, of La Fayette, and is affiliated with various Masonic and other organizations.

FLOYD A. WOODS.

No young lawyer has ever come to Indianapolis and made so quickly or so deeply his mark upon the legal profession and the politics of the Capital City as Floyd A. Woods. He had not been out of college more than two years until he was in possession of a law practice that was the envy of many of the older attorneys of the city, and at the same time he had won a prominent place as one of the most influential and forceful of the younger leaders of the Republican party.

Floyd A. Woods was born September 11, 1873, at Goshen, Indiana, the son of Hon. Wm. A. Woods, one of the most eminent jurists of the West, now sitting as Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The boy was given the best possible education at Wabash and Belmont colleges, and after a year's study in the office of Hon. W. L. Taylor, of Indianapolis, the partnership of Taylor & Woods was formed. They have probably the largest railroad practice in the State, being attorneys for the Monon Railway, the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company, the National Surety Company, of New York, the Brooks Oil Company, and various other prominent corporations. Since the election of Mr. Taylor to the office of Attorney-General, Mr. Woods has managed the affairs of the law firm with great ability and success. Mr. Woods began to participate actively in politics as soon as he was out of college. He was made a member of the Republican county executive committee and was elected president of the Marion Club. He still serves as chairman of the elections committee of that organization. While never seeking office for himself he enjoys politics, not only for the recreation of it, but for the



Maya A. Woods

work he is able to do in promoting Republican principles and he is a large power in the party.

Mr. Woods is as popular socially as in the field of politics. He is a member of the Marion, Columbia, Morton, Country, and other clubs.

HENRY C. PETTIT.

Two years ago, when Henry C. Pettit retired absolutely from the political field, there was very general regret throughout the Republican party in the State and a belief that he was throwing away a very brilliant future. This belief was grounded in the fact that no man in the State was more directly in line for high political promotion than he. But with the sound common sense that accompanies his brilliant talents, Mr. Pettit recognized the fact that in order to preserve independently one's ideas in political life, he must never let his bread and butter depend upon politics; he must first wrest from the world a modicum of this world's goods that will afford him substance and shelter and independence. He was still very young and the profession of the law was offering to him high financial rewards. One does not lose strength in the arena of politics by proving himself strong and able in the work-a-day world, and the Republican party of Indiana will gladly welcome Mr. Pettit again among its leaders when he chooses to return.

Henry Corbin Pettit is one of these rare instances where the son of a great father has by his own ability and energy won for himself a place of eminence. His father was John Upfold Pettit, one of the most prominent men in Indiana. During the early days of the Republican party he was thrice elected to Congress from the eleventh district. In addition to this he was a Judge on the bench and was known as one of the ablest advocates and jurists in the State. His wife was Julian

Brenton Pettit, a noble woman to whose tender love and gentle helpfulness both he and his son owe much of their success in life. Their ancestors were English and the family is traced from England through New York State and Kentucky to Indiana. The young man was educated in the common schools of Wabash and appointed to the United States Naval Academy in Maryland. Here he studied as a cadet under the rigorous regime of the academy from 1879 to 1883 and during the next two years was at sea cruising about the world and visiting the various ports in Europe, Asia and Africa. Returning home in 1885 he saw ahead long years of peace and longed for the active work of the world where he could win success by his own exertions instead of waiting through days and years of the routine of drill and target practice to win promotion by deaths among his superiors. Accordingly he resigned and began the practice of law at Wabash in 1886. He soon acquired a reputation as one of the best and ablest lawyers in his section of the State. Always cool and very clearheaded, his logic is clean cut and keen and his preparation of his cases is thorough and conscientious. He is now attorney for Indiana for the *Ætna* Life Insurance Company and for the Atkinson Loan Agency, and enjoys besides a very large general practice.

Born and bred an ardent Republican, Mr. Pettit began to take an active interest in local political affairs when he began the practice of law. His services were found to be of great value on the stump and he was frequently sent as a delegate to district and State conventions. He served as chairman of the Wabash county committee for four years and performed this service with the same conscientious care and fidelity that he gives to all his work. In 1894 he was chosen to represent Wabash county in the House of Representatives and before the session was over

he was the undisputed leader of the Republican majority on the floor. In 1896 he was re-elected and when his friends announced that they proposed to make him Speaker of the House so general was his fitness for this high office recognized that there was no opposition to his election. As Speaker of the House he made a great reputation. Firm and clear in what he had to say his rulings were invariably recognized as fair and correct and his tremendous influence in shaping legislation was always thrown for the right. Upon his retirement from this office there was quite a flattering demand that he stand for the Congressional nomination in his district, but he announced that he had undertaken certain business arrangements that would prevent his holding any office for a term of years, and it was with genuine regret that the announcement was received. Mr. Pettit is a member of a number of fraternal societies and orders, and in the social life of Wabash he and his wife are much sought.

He was married in 1888 to Miss Eva Stitt, of Wabash, and they have one child.

GRANT MITCHENER.

GRANT MITCHENER, one of the most active and influential of the young Republicans of Northwestern Indiana, was born April 1, 1864, at Stanton, Fayette county, Ohio, the son of John and Eliza J. Mitchener. His ancestors were originally from Holland and came over with William Penn, settling in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His father was a cabinet maker and furniture dealer in comfortable circumstances, but when the War of the Rebellion broke out he enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry and served gallantly with it through the war. His parents are still living in Fayette county, Ohio. The young man was educated in the common schools, working on the farm during the summer and attending school in the

winter time. In 1881 he took a course in the Northern Indiana Normal School, and has since remained a resident of Indiana. He served as a drug clerk for nine years, always doing a considerable amount of newspaper work as correspondent for the Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati papers. In 1894 he was appointed Deputy Auditor of Porter county, an office he still administers. From early years he was active in Republican politics and participated with energy in the work of the old Lincoln League and of its successor, the Indiana Republican League. He was a member of the judicial committee of this organization in 1898 and is now serving as district manager for the tenth district. In 1894 and 1896 he served as secretary of the Porter county committee and carried on most of the work of the committee. He was known at State headquarters as one of the most efficient men in the organization. He has served frequently as delegate to Congressional and State conventions and to National Republican league conventions. In 1896 he served as one of the assistant sergeants-at-arms of the Republican National convention at St. Louis.

Mr. Mitchener has been active in a number of benevolent organizations, having served as Exalted Ruler to the Valparaiso Lodge of Elks and as president of the Valparaiso Council of the National Union. In 1893 he was married to Miss Nellie Woodhull, daughter of Mayor A. E. Woodhull, of Valparaiso, and two bright children bless their home.

JOHN M. SPANGLER.

It requires no small amount of party patriotism to fight year after year for Republican success in a heavily Democratic county, to spend one's time, money and energy freely without hope of glory or more substantial reward. But such is the work that for years John M. Spangler



John M. Spangler

has been doing in Pulaski county, and it is small wonder that the Republicans of that and neighboring counties express for him a love and admiration that is possessed by very few party leaders in the State.

John Marshall Spangler was born August 21, 1866, in Marshall county, Indiana. His father, William Spangler, is a lawyer with a large practice and well known throughout that section of the State. He comes of good Revolutionary stock, his great grandfather having been killed in the battle of Brandywine. His grandfather removed from Pennsylvania as one of the early pioneers of Indiana. The young man was given a thorough common school education and graduated from Notre Dame University. After graduation he taught school for two years, occupying his leisure time studying law in his father's office. At the end of his period of study he began the practice with his father and has met with success from the start. He is a young man whose conscientious integrity and fidelity of honor wins for him friends by the hundred, and he had no trouble in securing more than his fair share of the legal business of Pulaski county.

The same qualities that have made him successful in the law soon brought him to the front as a party leader. He served as secretary of the Pulaski county committee from 1888 to 1892, and as chairman of the committee from 1892 to 1896. His campaigns were conducted with great skill and vigor, and the tremendous Democratic majority of Pulaski has been whittled down gradually until now it can no longer be considered safe. Mr. Spangler has invariably, since he entered the political field, attended all county, district and State conventions as a delegate, and has been the undisputed leader of the Pulaski delegation in State conventions for a number of years.

On September 28, 1890, he was married to Miss Mollie I. Long, a young woman of great social grace and refinement, who presides with pleasing dignity over their pretty home at Winamac.

HON. GEORGE B. ELLIOTT.

One of the young Republican leaders of Marion county is George Byron Elliott, present County Clerk. He is now a man of but 31 years, yet no party council, no matter what is at issue, is complete without his ripe judgment. His election to the office of County Clerk, among all others, is a practical instance of his prominence and popularity in the party. From the time his name was announced until he was nominated, there was practically no opposition to him. His record as County Clerk is that of his entire life, unimpeachable, upright and efficient.

Mr. Elliott was born in Indianapolis, February 29, 1869. He is a son of Joseph Taylor Elliott, president of the Marion Trust Company, and is a nephew of Judge Byron K. Elliott. His paternal grandfather, William J. Elliott, came to this State from Ohio, and was Recorder of Marion county at some time in the sixties.

Mr. Elliott was educated in the Indianapolis public and high schools. His first occupation in life was that of an assistant ticket agent for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, at Kansas City, Missouri, in which capacity he served for one year. Later he returned to Indianapolis and entered the well known abstract firm of Elliott & Butler, of which his father, Joseph T. Elliott, was the head. He entered at once actively into politics. Since then he has for many years been a member of the county committee, frequently serving on the executive and advisory boards, where his able services as an organizer were highly appreciated. His clean methods in politics



Geo. B. Elliott

mark him as a man who has firm faith in the righteousness of his party principles.

In 1896 he was elected to the Lower House of the Indiana legislature, and was made chairman of the committee on the affairs of the city of Indianapolis, where he rendered such efficient services that they were recognized by the people of Marion county in his election to his present office of County Clerk.

Mr. Elliott is a member of the Marion Club, a former president of that club, and is a member of the Columbia Club, the Maemmerchor and the Deutsche Club, also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is especially distinguished for his loyalty, not only to men but principles, and is as active in working his opinions into facts as he is firm in his convictions once formed. His forceful character is bound to carry him far in the future.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Among the great men that Indiana has given to the Nation at large the name of Schuyler Colfax stands out prominently as one of the first. Very few Americans have played a more important role upon the stage of National politics and statesmanship than he. Descended from some of the best American blood of Revolutionary times, he had in him the greatness of spirit and the force of intellect that broke through the rough and wild environment of the early West and brought him to the forefront of American history. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and a captain of Washington's bodyguard. On the maternal side there were many distinguished men. Among them the famous General Philip Schuyler.

Mr. Colfax was born in the city of New York, March 25, 1825. His father had died a couple of months before his birth and he was cared for by his mother alone during the first ten years of his life. She then remarried and the family came

West in 1836, locating at New Carlisle, in St. Joseph county. The boy clerked in a country store and was largely educated at home by his mother and stepfather. On the election of the latter as Auditor of St. Joseph county the family removed to South Bend and the young man became his deputy. While here he took up the study of law, and a joint debating society gave him the knowledge of parliamentary usage that proved so valuable to him in after life. Before reaching the age of twenty, he served for two years as Reporter of the State Senate and in 1845 he established, at South Bend, the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, a newspaper that he conducted with great success for many years. It was known as one of the model newspapers of the West—able, fearless and sound in its opinions, and managed with a large degree of business ability. Naturally in conducting a newspaper he participated actively in the politics of the times, and in 1848 he was chosen a delegate to the National Whig convention and was made secretary of that body. In 1850 he was elected a member of the convention to form a new constitution for Indiana. He was the youngest member of that body, but wielded a very large influence in its deliberations through his force of character and the liberal, progressive spirit of his views. The following year he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the ninth Congressional district with Dr. Graham N. Fitch, of Logansport, as his opponent. They held a series of joint debates throughout the district, but sentiment on the negro question had not yet become sufficiently liberal to obtain public approval, for Colfax's vote in the State constitutional convention for the free admission of negroes into the State, and this defeated him. In 1852 he was again a delegate to the National Whig convention.

In 1854 began his long and brilliant career in the United States Congress,

He was elected over Dr. Norman Eddy, and for seven successful campaigns he was the standard bearer of his party in his own district. His brilliant campaigns are still one of the great traditions of the Republican party of Indiana. Eloquent, forceful and honest to the last degree, the people admired him and believed in him, and they followed him about in crowds. In Congress he assumed a position of prominence very early. He soon became known as one of the most influential orators on the floor, and the chairmanships of various important committees were assigned to him, notably that on Postoffices and Postroads. In 1861 he was chosen Speaker of the House and presided over that body for three terms during the most turbulent period in its history. In the machinery of government the responsibilities resting upon the shoulders of the Speaker of the House of Representatives are second only to those assumed by the President himself, and it was in this office that Schuyler Colfax made his name immortal. Always close in the confidence of President Lincoln, he worked shoulder to shoulder with him through the perilous years of the Civil War. Always fair in his ruling, patriotic in his purposes, sound and conservative in his judgment and thoroughly sincere in his opinions, he had the confidence of the House, whose destinies he guided as no other man has had it before or since, and it was due to his tremendous personal influence and his high abilities, more than to the work of any other one man, that the Congress of the United States worked through the war in such harmony with the policy of the administration.

In 1868 his great services and ability were recognized by the Republican party with the nomination for the Vice-Presidency and he was triumphantly elected. He presided over the Senate with the same ability and dignity that he had shown in the House, though his task, in comparison

with the one he had left, was an easy one. Upon the expiration of his term as Vice-President he retired from politics and appeared upon the lecture platform, where he was greeted with enthusiasm throughout the country. While on one of his lecture tours he was suddenly stricken and died in a railroad station at Mankato, Minn.

Mr. Colfax was twice married. His first wife was Miss Evelyn Clark, daughter of Col. Ralph Clark, of Argyle, N. Y. She died at Newport, in June, 1863. On Nov. 18, 1868, he was married to Miss Ellen Wade, niece of Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio. She was at that time one of the belles of Washington, a woman of high culture and refinement. She still survives and presides with grace and dignity over the family mansion in South Bend. She has one son, Schuyler Colfax, Jr., a young man who has already achieved much prominence in business and political circles.

ROBERT B. HANNA.

It is exceedingly seldom that a man attains large political popularity at such an early age as has Robert B. Hanna, of Fort Wayne. Born in Allen county, March 25, 1868, his popularity was demonstrated as a boy of twenty-one, when he carried a heavy Democratic ward for the City Council. Again in 1894, as a candidate for State Senator, he ran 2,300 votes ahead of his ticket, and now the Republicans of the twelfth district are making a very general demand that he bear their standard in the Congressional fight. Mr. Hanna was the son of Henry C. Hanna, one of the most prominent citizens and largest landowners in Allen county. His grandfather was a man of much prominence in the early history of the State, and his descendants are men of influence all through Northern Indiana.

The young man attended the public schools, and, after graduation from the Fort



Richard Colfax

Wayne High School, read law in the office of his brother, Henry C. Hanna. Since his admission to the bar they have practiced together, enjoying one of the largest law businesses in Fort Wayne. While popular in political and social affairs, Mr. Hanna has never permitted them to distract his attention from his profession and he enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the ablest young lawyers of that section.

HON. ROBERT J. LOVELAND.

For the past six years Hon. Robert J. Loveland, of Peru, has been devoting himself exclusively to the care of his large law business, but during the few years that he actively participated in the politics of the State he put into his political work, as he has always put into his profession, a character and force that made him one of the dominant factors in the Republican politics of the State.

Robert J. Loveland was born at Peru, Indiana, January 17, 1858. His father, E. P. Loveland, was a native of Vermont, but migrated Westward in 1840 and settled at Peru where he practiced law about fifteen years. He married Miss Jane Hood, of Fort Wayne, and seven children bless their union. The eldest of these, Henry K. Loveland, was a Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Indiana Battery and died at Bethel, Tenn., from injuries and exposures in the service. Two of the sons and three of the daughters survive. Mr. Loveland met a violent and heroic death in the burning of the Howe Machine factory at Peru in 1871. He was warning people inside the factory of danger apparent only from the outside. His wife followed him to the grave two months later and the large family of children was left to get along in the world upon the comparatively slender means the father had accumulated in his practice.

After the death of his father, Robert spent a year on the farm near Monroe,

Wis., and there attended district school in the winter. He then returned to Indiana and attended school for one term at the South Wabash Academy and for four years at the Central College Academy, near Columbus, Ohio, being out two winters teaching district school. In the fall of 1877 he entered the freshman class in Wabash College, but lack of means compelled him to give up his college career in the middle of his sophomore year. During all his attendance at academy and college he had helped out his slender means by teaching school, working as a farm hand or at anything else of an honorable nature that presented itself. In the spring of 1879 he began reading law with Shirt & Mitchell, of Peru, and began the active practice in April, 1881, in partnership with E. T. Reasoner. This partnership was dissolved in June, 1884, and until January, 1888, Mr. Loveland was in partnership with Hon. R. P. Effinger. Then he formed a partnership with his brother, Hood P. Loveland, and the firm has for years been known as one of the most prominent and successful law firms in that section of the State.

Mr. Loveland was from the beginning an ardent Republican. His father had been an active Whig and upon the dissolution of that party had cast his fortune with the Republican party. While participating actively in campaigns and giving much of his time and ability to the party service the subject of this sketch steadfastly declined political office until 1890 when he was chosen State Senator from the district of Howard and Miami counties. In the Senate he at once took front rank and though his party was heavily in the minority he made his influence felt strongly upon the floor and succeeded not only in getting through a few good measures, but in exposing and killing off a number of vicious bills. He was very active in organizing the movement that finally landed J. r. Fairbanks in the United



Robt. J. Loveland.

States Senate and was very influential in the work of the party organization for a number of years. In 1894 his friends presented his name to the State convention for the nomination for Attorney-General. There was a very large field of candidates for the office and that year it was the candidates who were able to organize the strongest "log rolling campaigns" that pulled through. Coming from a Democratic county, with a small number of delegates in the convention, Mr. Loveland's opportunities in this direction were slender, but he made a magnificent fight and polled a very large vote. Since that time, while participating actively in campaigns, Mr. Loveland has declined to accept either appointed or elective office and has devoted his splendid abilities entirely to his law practice. In 1898 he was married to Miss Maude E. Ellis, of Peru, a native of New Hampshire.

JAMES ALEXANDER HEMENWAY.

JAMES ALEXANDER HEMENWAY, universally known and respected as one of the brightest and most successful political leaders of the State, has contributed more than any other man to the political revolution that has transformed the first Congressional district into a safe Republican stronghold. Nobody recognizes this fact more thoroughly than do the Republicans of the first district, and the leaders there never think of taking any step in State affairs without the benefit of his counsel and advice.

Mr. Hemenway was born at Booneville, Indiana, March 8, 1860. His father was William J. L. Hemenway, a descendant of Ralph Hemenway, who was a merchant at Booneville. The young man was educated at the public schools of Booneville and worked at any labor he could find while studying law, during such hours as he could snatch after the day's work was done. It was a long and hard struggle

for he had no means of going to college and had to dig out his education as best he could without guidance. Thus it was not until he was twenty-four years old that he was able to be admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. He opened an office in 1884 and soon had what was accounted a very successful practice for a country town. He was endowed with that quick understanding of human nature, ready sympathy and kindly disposition to help that inspired not only the esteem but the warm regard of all with whom he came in contact. Shortly after beginning the practice he was elected City Clerk of his native town, and the light duties of this office he administered well without permitting his law practice to suffer. Then he was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney of the second judicial circuit, which had always theretofore been overwhelmingly Democratic. His race was regarded as a forlorn hope, but so great was his personal popularity, that to the surprise of everybody he was triumphantly elected, being the first person to carry the circuit. He served a term as county chairman and showed such remarkable aptitude for organization that in 1892, at the regular organization of the party, he was chosen as district chairman and member of the State committee. From that time forward his influence has been paramount in the district and very great in the politics of the State. At his first appearance in the State committee his colleagues realized that here was a young man, quiet and conservative, who, when he rose to his feet had something to say, said it to the point and said it in such a way as to carry the conviction that he was right. In 1894 he was nominated for Congress after a long struggle in the convention, and was elected by a good big majority. In Congress he was given second place on the river and harbor committee and was responsible for the act placing United States Marshals and District

Attorneys on salary, thus saving vast sums to the Government. He was renominated and re-elected in 1896, and in 1898 his constituents sent him for the third time to Congress. While he seldom speaks on the floor his opinion in the committee room and among members is very potent. A man with lofty ideals and endowed with force of character, practical common sense and the courage to fight actively and unceasingly for the right, Mr. Hemenway has already made a strong impress upon not only the people of Indiana, but the Nation at large, and it goes without saying that the future holds for him great things.

W. R. GARDINER.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. GARDINER is very generally recognized as one of the most eminent lawyers in Indiana and in the field of politics he has been for years known as one of the leading Republicans of the southern part of the State.

William Ray Gardiner was born January 18, 1837, on the west shore of Seneca Lake, N. Y. Both his parents were of New England origin. He remained upon his father's farm until seventeen years old, obtaining such education as he could by attendance at the neighboring district school and a few terms at the Dundee Academy and Starkey Seminary. When seventeen he taught a district school in the village of Hopeton, N. Y. The following summer he went to Bourneville, Ohio, where he studied medicine for two years and taught school to obtain money to attend medical colleges at Cincinnati and Cleveland. In 1857 he determined not to engage in the practice of medicine and came to Indiana, where he taught school part of the time and part of the time was employed in railroading. While teaching at Washington he began reading law under the direction of Judge M. F. Burk. In 1861 he engaged in the publication of a newspaper in Washington

with Mr. E. A. Lewis, but gave it up in November, 1862, to enter the law office of J. W. Burton as a student. He was admitted to the bar at Washington in March, 1863. In the following autumn he opened a law office at Dover Hill, Martin county, where he practiced for a year, later practicing at Loogootee. February 14, 1865, he married Miss Laura A. Gibson, a daughter of the late Thomas M. Gibson, for many years a leading citizen of Martin county. They have three children living.

In 1869 Mr. Gardiner moved to Vincennes and formed a partnership with the late Col. C. M. Allen, and Nathaniel P. Usher. In 1872 he removed to Washington and formed a law partnership with the late Hon. S. H. Taylor which existed until 1893. Mr. Gardiner had come to Indiana a Democrat, but in 1864 he left the Democratic party and took an active part in advocating the re-election of President Lincoln. In 1866 Governor Morton appointed him Prosecuting Attorney in the third judicial district. In 1867 Governor Baker appointed him Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the second district. Though Judge Gardiner has been fond of politics he has been so immersed in the duties of his profession that he constantly and consistently declined to accept nomination for office until 1886 when the Republicans were making a desperate effort to carry the State legislature in order to elect Harrison to the Senate. Then when the Republicans of Daviess county demanded that he accept the nomination to the legislature he yielded under protest upon their representation that he was the only man with whom they could possibly carry the county. Although Daviess was a Democratic stronghold he carried it by over 300 majority, and through the stormy scenes of the session of 1887 was recognized as the Republican leader of the House. Thereafter he continued the practice of law with but one



M. R. Gardner.

diversion into the field of politics. This was in the year of 1898, when the Republicans of the second district unanimously tendered him the Congressional nomination, in the belief that with him they could carry their district, the most uncompromising Democratic district of the State. Though he did not succeed in carrying the district, he cut down the heavy Democratic majority very materially. While caring nothing for the personal honors or emoluments of politics Judge Gardiner has been an ardent Republican always and has devoted time, money and ability to the success of the party. He has been a delegate to the National convention and has frequently headed his county delegation at State conventions. During every campaign his services in the field are in great demand by the State committee and as an eloquent and persuasive campaign orator he is famous throughout the State.

Judge Gardiner's sons, Charles G. and William R., Jr., were educated at the Indiana University and Cornell. William R., Jr., was appointed by President Harrison as Secretary of Legation at Tokio, Japan, and served three years. He is now on the staff of the New York *Evening Journal*. Charles G. is now a member of the great law firm headed by his father with offices in Washington and Indianapolis. They have one of the greatest law practices in the State, representing the B. & O. S. W., the E. & I. and the E. & R. railroad companies, and enjoying a very wide general practice. Judge Gardiner has been employed as counsel in many of the most important cases arising in Indiana and Illinois and is known among such men as Harrison, McDonadd and others of the highest rank. As an aggressive public spirited citizen he is held in the highest esteem, not only in his home city but throughout Indiana.

NEWTON J. MCGUIRE.

NEWTON J. MCGUIRE was born on a farm on Laughery Creek, near Rising Sun, Ohio county, Indiana, on November 6, 1868. His paternal ancestors came from Ireland, maternal from England.

Mr. McGuire's great grandfather, Major James McGuire, fought under Lord Nelson, and helped capture the Danish fleet at Copenhagen April 2, 1801. Later he left the navy and joined the English army, and while his regiment was stationed in Canada he took "French leave" and settled in Dearborn county, Indiana Territory, in the year 1808; married, served as Major in the War of 1812, and later in life became one of the best historians in Southeastern Indiana.

Mr. McGuire's grandfather was also named James, and was one of the most substantial citizens in Ohio and Dearborn counties. Most of his life was spent in peaceful agricultural pursuits. He helped his father, the Major, to clear away the forest, and to take several flatboat loads of the products of the farm to New Orleans, returning overland on foot or horseback, it being before the days of steam navigation.

Mr. McGuire's father, Michael McGuire, served three years in the Civil War; returned home, and, in 1866, was married to Missouri A. Burgess, the daughter of John G. Burgess, of English descent, a native of Virginia, but a resident of Dearborn county. Mr. McGuire's father was, for over sixteen years, a factor in politics in Ohio county and Southern Indiana. He was chairman of the county central committee several times; was twice Sheriff of the county, served two terms as Treasurer, and was Postmaster, under Harrison, at Rising Sun, the county seat. He has been a farmer all his life except during the time of his official career.



Newton J. McGuire

Their only son and child is Newton J. McGuire, whose name introduces this sketch. The first twelve years of Mr. McGuire's life were spent on a farm, when the family removed to Rising Sun. He graduated with high honors from the Rising Sun High School in 1887, took a summer course at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, preparatory to teaching; taught school two winters, but later turned his attention to law. In September, 1890, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating two years later. He was admitted to the bar September 21, 1891. While in college he became a leader in debates, and won high oratorical honors. He captured the prize in the University of Michigan oratorical contest, the largest University numerically in the United States, and represented that University in the Northern oratorical league contest, held at Evanston, Ill., May 6, 1892. He graduated the following June, and opened a law office in Rising Sun the next month thereafter, where he practiced quite successfully for nearly two years. In November, 1893, he removed to Indianapolis and entered the firm of Griffiths & Potts. He was with this firm for over three years, when he again resumed the practice alone.

Mr. McGuire has a good practice, both in the State and Federal courts, and stands very high at the Indianapolis bar. As a lawyer, citizen and patriot his ability, integrity and tireless energy have won for him the respect and admiration of all who know him.

While in college he helped launch a new political organization, "The American Republican College League." The idea originated in the University of Michigan, and all the larger universities of the United States sent delegates to Ann Arbor to the organization meeting. Mr. McGuire had the honor of placing in

nomination the first president of the league, and his speech on that occasion was a very able effort.

About a week after he left college he was elected State Commander of the Division of Indiana Sons of Veterans. This honor was conferred by the Sixth Annual Encampment, at Ft. Wayne, and he was re-elected by the seventh meeting at Terre Haute.

On October 2, 1894, Mr. McGuire was married to Miss Abbiel L. Harris, the young and accomplished daughter of Cornelius R. Harris, one of the most prominent citizens of Southern Indiana. They have one child, a son, Russell Harris McGuire, now a little more than two years old.

Mr. McGuire is a member of Lodge No. 6, F. & A. M., at Rising Sun; Indianapolis Lodge No. 56, K. of P.; Ben Harrison Camp No. 356, S. of V., and the Marion Club, a prominent Republican organization of Indianapolis.

E. W. BOWEN.

EDWARD WRIGHT BOWEN, one of the most active and influential young Republicans of the State, was born at Delphi, Indiana, August 24, 1864. His father, Abner H. Bowen, was a banker and farmer who had accumulated very large means by purchasing wild land, draining it, and converting it into rich farms. He had been one of the most powerful factors in the development of Northeastern Indiana. He was a native of Ohio, having been born near Dayton, whither his family had moved from Pennsylvania, where his Welsh ancestors had been among the early settlers. Abner H. Bowen married Catharine J. Trawin, daughter of a young missionary, born at Calcutta. Their son, Edward, was educated in the Delphi public schools and then sent to the Ann Arbor High School to prepare for the University of Michigan. He entered the University in 1884, but left it before graduation in

go into business. He grew up in the banking business at Delphi, and was thoroughly familiar with his father's large farming interests. In 1893, with his brother and John A. Cartwright, he formed the banking firm of A. T. Bowen & Company, and though the first year of their business saw the greatest panic the country has known in two decades, the new banking house came through it with flying colors, and no financial institution in the State is managed with more judgment or has better credit.

Mr. Bowen has been an ardent Republican ever since he was old enough to understand political principles, and while he has never held office, nor aspired to it, he has been very active and effective in his political work.

He was a member of the executive committee of Carroll county in 1898, and served as chairman of the Carroll county delegation in the State conventions of 1896 and 1898. He is a member of the Columbia Club, of Indianapolis, a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In his social and political life, as well as in his business career, he is the same frank, straightforward man, inspiring the utmost confidence among those with whom he comes in contact.

He was married in June, 1887, to Miss Della F. Gregg, near Rockfield, Carroll county, and they have two young children. At their handsome residence, in Delphi, they entertain hospitably and live in an atmosphere of culture and refinement that makes home delightful.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

A history of the Republican party of Indiana without a fairly complete sketch of the life work of Oliver P. Morton would be the old story of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. Sprung from sturdy English ancestry, Oliver Perry Morton first saw the light in the little town of Salisbury,

the county seat of Wayne county, a place which has now wholly disappeared. He was brought up amid the rough and crude surroundings of a country which had just passed its pioneer stage. In his early life he was put to the hatter's trade, but he was dissatisfied with the limitations of this calling and as soon as he could escape from it, he determined to acquire at least the elements of a liberal education. This he did in a course of two years' study in the little college at Oxford, Ohio. Returning to Indiana, he married and applied himself to the practice of the law at Centerville, which had now become the seat of justice of Wayne county, and at the bar as well as in the debating society of the village, he became a leader. He had been raised in the faith of the Democratic party. He voted for Polk against Clay, for Cass against Taylor, for Pierce against Scott. He was opposed to the anti-slavery agitation. The Missouri Compromise had defined the boundaries between slavery and freedom, and it should be maintained inviolate. The Wilmot proviso, and all other sources of irritation between the North and the South, were unwise. Clay's compromise measures of 1850 were to be "a finality." It was not until the Democracy had committed itself to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, overthrowing all these compacts in the interest of the slave power, that Morton broke the bonds which education and custom had imposed, and joined the new party of liberty. He attended as a delegate the convention at Pittsburg. He was a leader among the Republicans of his State and they nominated him for Governor in opposition to Ashbel P. Willard. The rival candidates took the stump together in debate. The contest was close, but Morton was defeated. Willard became Governor and Buchanan President. During the next four years the proslavery element won the supremacy: the Dred Scott decision and the



Edward W. Bowen.

Lecompton Constitution aroused the sentiment of the North and added to the strength of the Republican party, while the breach between Douglas and the administration Democrats, resulting finally in two separate conventions, offered a bright promise of victory to their opponents. To strengthen the Republicans in Indiana it was determined to nominate for Governor Henry S. Lane, who had been a Whig, and for Lieutenant-Governor, Morton, who had been a Democrat. If the new party should control the legislature Lane would go to the Senate and Morton would become Governor. And so it was. The Republicans elected both the State officers and the legislature in October, and in November Lincoln was chosen President. The new administration was confronted with the problem of secession. South Carolina had already taken steps to withdraw from the Union. Other States were preparing to follow. What was to be done? Politicians were all at sea. Even prominent Republicans cried, "Let our erring sisters depart in peace; let the Union slide." Morton's voice was perhaps the first to set forth the necessity of preserving the Nation by force of arms. Here, at the courthouse, on the 22d of November, 1860, he spoke these memorable words: "What is coercion but the enforcement of the law? Is anything else intended or required? Secession or nullification can only be regarded by the General Government as individual action upon individual responsibility. * * * In this matter the President has no discretion. He has taken a solemn oath to enforce the laws and preserve order, and to this end he has been made commander-in-chief of the army and navy. * * * Seven years is but a day in the lifetime of the Nation, and I would rather come out of a struggle at the end of that time defeated in arms and conceding independence to successful revolution than to purchase present peace

by the concession of principles that must inevitably explode this Nation into small and dishonored fragments."

In the midst of the tumult of great events, by which this speech was followed and surrounded, it has been almost forgotten by the world. But to those who fell under the spell of its unanswerable logic its influence was lasting and unbounded. It outlined the purposes and set forth the conviction of the Union party during the four years of war. When the legislature met, in January, Lane was chosen Senator and Morton became Governor of Indiana. We must pass rapidly over the stirring events that crowded his administration. State after State seceded. Sumter fell and the North became one blaze of indignant patriotism. Before the news came of Lincoln's call for troops Morton had offered 10,000 men; 4,600 only was the number assigned to Indiana. The quota was filled to overflowing. Morton tendered six regiments more. The Government would not take them. He knew that they would soon be needed, so he organized them as State troops, and turned them over to the Federal authorities as soon as he could get them accepted. He called the legislature together. He dispatched agents everywhere for the purchase of arms. The three months regiments were sent to the field. The disaster at Bull Run awakened the North to the gravity of the crisis. New regiments were enlisted for three years. Call after call for troops was answered by the patriotic people and by the unparalleled energy of the great war Governor, until the grand total furnished by Indiana rose to the enormous number of 208,000 men. The speed with which he raised troops in emergencies was phenomenal. On the occasion of the invasion of Kirby Smith and the subsequent raid by General Morgan regiments would spring up as if by magic in a single day.

But Morton's efforts were not confined to raising troops. He took it upon himself to see that they were properly equipped and did not suffer for lack of clothing, food nor attention. It made no difference to him that this duty belonged to the Federal Government; these troops were Indiana men, they had gone to the field in response to his call, and he did not intend they should suffer. His book of telegraphic correspondence is filled with messages following up supplies of food and clothing which had not reached their destination, and with protests against the negligence of incompetent quartermasters and commissaries. He called upon the women of Indiana to furnish supplies necessary for the comfort and health of the men in the field. He organized a system of State agents. Wherever there was an Indiana regiment there was some one from home to look after the welfare of the men. It was upon his instance that additional surgeons were appointed in each regiment. He established a soldiers' home in Indianapolis. He created the Indiana sanitary commission, and when a great battle was fought, as at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, he collected physicians and nurses, chartered steamboats and often went to the field himself to see that the wounded were provided for.

In the early days of the war there was a lack of proper ammunition and no means to procure it. Morton, on his own responsibility, established the arsenal, and so well was it managed that a profit of over \$70,000 was afterwards turned over to the State. Morton possessed, in a strong degree, the military instinct, and at one time desired a command, but he was needed at home. Dissatisfaction and conspiracy were already beginning to show themselves in his own State, and there was no one to take his place, so this ambition had to be relinquished.

When Sumter fell all voices of sympathy with the South had been stifled in the

universal burst of patriotic enthusiasm. But later on this sympathy began to show itself at first in complaints and criticisms of those in power and afterwards more boldly and defiantly. Denunciations were showered upon those who plunged us into this unnatural struggle with our brethren. The burdens of the war tax were painted in gloomy colors and the delights of peace and reconciliation were set before the people like a pleasant dream. Morton spoke at Rockville in answer to this seductive talk.

"I love peace as much as any man," said he. "Its sweets are as delicious to my taste as to that of any human being. But when I say this I mean peace that is safe. Peace that is crowned with liberty and the blessings of an enlightened civilization. I do not mean that peace which is the sleep of death, which is purchased by foul dishonor, nor that peace which is but another name for submission to tyrants and traitors. It is utter folly to talk about peace without finding out some method by which it may be obtained. I know of but two conditions. The first is by submission to the disruption of the Union and the destruction of the Government; the second is by the submission to the traitors now in arms. And I appeal to you to-day to answer the question in your own hearts, upon which of these conditions do you demand peace."

As the struggle wore on and reverses came this disaffection increased. In the Democratic convention of January 8, 1862, Mr. Hendricks declared "If the failure and folly and wickedness of the party in power should render a restoration of the Union impossible then the mighty Northwest must take care of herself and her own interests." In the State election of 1862 the Democratic party was successful and at the beginning of 1863 the peace legislature convened; Morton had prepared his message for delivery, but the House of Representatives declined to receive it, but

in lieu thereof passed a resolution thanking Governor Seymour, of New York, for the patriotic defense of the constitution contained in his message to the legislature of that State. An "exposure of Morton's mismanagement" was threatened, but it ended in disappointment. The General Assembly proceeded to a consideration of the war. Hundreds of pages of resolutions were tossed into the cauldron of turbulent discussion—proposals for an armistice, for the withdrawal of the emancipation proclamation, for peace conventions to consider impossible compromises—dismal wailings at the calamities of war, at the "overthrow of sacred rights and liberties by tyrants and usurpers," incoherent ravings against the President and Governor, the abolitionists, the negroes, the tariff laws, the Massachusetts Yankees—threats of "not another man and not another dollar," mutual criminations and charges of treason and mendacity—a great tumult of words—interminable debates meaning nothing and coming to nothing—much would be Demosthenic eloquence, loud-mouthed, dissonant and ungrammatical. Meanwhile reports of all this wordy tumult reached the army, and the answer was a series of resolutions addressed to the General Assembly. Those adopted by the regiments at Stone River are a sample: "We tender to Governor Morton the thanks of his grateful friends in the army for his extraordinary efforts in their behalf, and assure him that neither time nor the corrupting influences of party spirit shall ever estrange the soldiers from the soldiers' friend."

Other similar resolutions followed, but the wrangling went on. It might have continued until the end of the session had it not been for a really dangerous scheme for taking the military out of Morton's control and putting it into the hands of a board composed of men who were opposed to the war, and the majority of whom

were afterwards discovered to be members of the secret order of the Sons of Liberty. Bayless W. Hanna introduced the bill. It was adopted in caucus and had passed its second reading. If it became a law the support of Indiana could no longer be counted upon in the prosecution of the war. The Republican members, with Morton's concurrence, determined to break up the quorum in the House of Representatives, and the session came to an untimely end. But the legislature had made no appropriations, and it was believed that Morton would be forced to call a special session to carry on the State government. But he did nothing of the kind. He established on his own responsibility a bureau of finance, with Mr. Terrell as financial secretary. He applied to counties, corporations and individuals for money to carry on the government. This was all done on his individual responsibility. They came forward and contributed large sums. The men who gave their money knew that Morton could not repay them. They simply relied upon his word, supported, as they believed it would be, by the ultimate patriotism of the people of Indiana. The interest upon the State bonds became due, and the State officers refused to pay it. Morton applied to Winslow, Lamier and Company, bankers in New York, and these patriotic men advanced more than half a million to redeem the credit of Indiana. Morton also applied to the General Government for help. Lincoln could see no way to furnish him with funds. He went to Stanton. Stanton declared, "By God, I will find a law." He found one, and money was advanced for the military expenses of the State. When the next legislature met Morton saw to it that all these sums were returned. The tumult and dissatisfaction continued. There are many here who will recall the ludicrous incident of the historic battle of Pogue's Run in your midst, when the trains were stopped as they left the city

and revolvers were taken from the dresses of the women who had accompanied the "Butternuts" to the great mass meeting in the Statehouse yard.

Morgan invaded the State, and in less than three days all Indiana seemed to be under arms. Lincoln and Stanton felt that they had no stronger supporter than the man who thus carried upon his own shoulders the whole burden of his State. The political campaign of 1864 came on. Morton had no competitor for the Republican nomination. McDonald became the candidate for the Democracy. There were joint debates between them in every district, and never was Morton's power as a speaker more strongly shown. Able and popular as McDonald was, he could do nothing to stem the tide of sentiment which was now fully aroused in favor of the prosecution of the war, and Indiana, at the close of the campaign, returned the largest Republican majority that was ever given. This was the precursor of Lincoln's election in November.

In addition to Morton's herculean efforts in raising, equipping and supplying troops and caring for the men in the field, in addition to the daily excitement of the campaign, his energies were required to expose and crush the dangerous conspiracy nourished by the secret societies, the Knights of the Golden Circle, afterwards the Order of American Knights, and then the Sons of Liberty, which plotted an armed insurrection in the State, the release of the Confederate prisoners at Camp Morton and the assassination of the Governor himself. Morton's agents penetrated the most secret councils of the conspirators. From day to day he received information of their designs and took such efficient steps to thwart them that finally this widespread conspiracy became a plaything in his hands, and by arousing the indignation of the people against it he coerced it into his own services and the service of his country. There is no time

here to go into the details. The Northwestern conspiracy collapsed. Some of its leaders became fugitives from justice, others were arrested, tried, convicted and held prisoners until after the termination of the war. The new legislature of 1865 was thoroughly loyal. It made provision for the repayment of the vast sums borrowed by Morton and ratified the Thirteenth Amendment, which gave freedom to the slaves. The war was now at an end. The flag floated everywhere. As each regiment returned, Morton was there to bid it welcome. But soon²⁶ he was stricken by the hand of disease!²⁷ The form that was so full of strength and physical vigor could scarcely be dragged along with cane and crutch. In the hope of cure he took a brief respite from his labors and went abroad. It was in vain. The disease had fixed its hand upon him and was incurable. He could not remain long away from the scene of his activities. He returned to Indiana and found his party in confusion. He rallied them in the memorable phillippic at Masonic Hall, and the hopes of their adversaries withered and perished. The new legislature sent him to the Senate, where he became one of the foremost advocates of the policy of Congress against that of President Johnson. His great reconstruction speech set forth the logic of this policy as it had never been set forth before. The constitutional amendments followed the readmission of the States and the final reconstruction of the Union. To his efforts more than to those of any other man is it due that the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified by the three-fourths of the States which the Constitution requires. As early as 1869 he introduced a measure for the resumption of specie payments, substantially the same as that which was adopted seven years later. He became a special champion of the loyal men of the South, and wrought into legislation all that could be done for their protection. He was the



OLIVER P. MORTON.

bulwark of Grant's administration. He advocated measures leading to the acquisition of San Domingo. In 1876 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President at the Cincinnati convention. Hayes was chosen, and there was no one more active and powerful than Morton in his behalf. When the electoral commission was devised Morton opposed it. But when the bill passed, and he was appointed a member, he became one of its leading spirits. But these great labors at last overcame him. He was again stricken with paralysis while upon a journey to the Pacific, and after months of suffering he passed from the struggles of life.

What were the physical and mental traits of the man who did these things? To those of you who came forth at his call to accept the wager of battle for the preservation of our National life they are well known. In fancy you can see him here to-day. A large head, a high forehead, black hair, dark, searching eyes, a serious countenance, a nose slightly flattened at the end, a voice not loud, but deep, full and distinct, a huge, well proportioned body, broad shoulders, a powerful frame and commanding presence were the physical manifestations of his indomitable will, his tenacity of purpose and the plain and simple strength of his intellect and character. His mental processes were clear as daylight. The object to be attained he pursued by the directest road, and crushed all obstacles by sheer force. He disdained the finesse of diplomacy. His weapon was not the scimitar of Saladin, but the hammer of Thor. In argument, as in deed, he was not so much persuasive as compelling. He would condense the logic of his opponent into a few words, and then "break it into fragments like spray upon a rock." Fertile as he was in resources, the methods he chose were the plainest and most natural ones. He was no dreamer. His work was with

the practical duties of the hour. To put forth his power he must, like Antæus, have his feet upon the earth. In his public addresses he renounced all tricks of diction and transmitted as nearly as he could his naked thought. He cared little for the form of his speech. Even method in arrangement was neglected. If what he said brought conviction, that was enough. His earnestness was so manifest that all who heard him felt its influence. He employed the language of the masses. His mode of presenting a subject was so plain that a child could understand it. And sometimes from this very simplicity his diction was matchless. Morton was rarely dramatic, yet in some of his speeches after the war was over he invoked most impressively the recollections of his hearers by asking those who had lost friends in the army, either in prison or in battle, who remembered some dear face that they could see no more, to rise and come to him and take his hand. Multitudes would come, many in tears. He knew that this was a power stronger than words; that there was something in these memories over which his political adversaries could not prevail. Many of his written speeches are marvels of condensation, in which it is hard to make an alteration which will add to their clearness or shorten their expression. Except in the midst of bitter opposition he cared little for applause. The attention of his audience was more grateful to him than their plaudits. And he was always heard with attention, no matter how long the speech or dry the subject. There was no man of his time who could hold so many thousands in silence before him for so many hours. In his early manhood his commanding physical presence added to the impression he produced. But later, when crippled by disease and he spoke from his chair—"Sitting Bull," his adversaries called him, the effect of his oratory lost nothing by the manifestation of the

infirmity through which he had dragged himself to the argument. His physical helplessness set in still stronger relief the power of his commanding intellect and indomitable will. Great as were the inconsistencies of Morton's views upon subordinate questions at different periods of his career, he kept constantly before him as the objects of his political life two things: First, the maintenance of the Federal Union, second, the perpetuation for all time to come of the great results accomplished by the war. Before all things he was loyal to the Nation. And yet he had an intense State pride and a devoted attachment to the commonwealth of which he stood at the head. He felt keenly the humiliation which rested upon Indiana at the outbreak of the war in its depreciated credit, in the widespread contempt of Hoosier rawness and ignorance and in the imputation which had been cast upon the courage of the Indiana troops at Buena Vista. He determined that the honor of his State should be redeemed, not by the assertion of its sovereignty nor by denying the powers of the Federal Government, but by generous emulation of its sister States in courage, credit and patriotism. No State should surpass Indiana in its energy and promptness in furnishing troops and supplies for the war. Its financial reputation must be beyond the taint of suspicion, and later, in the Senate, he in his own person asserted that intellectual leadership which he sought for the commonwealth he represented. And he realized his ambition for his State. At no time in its history did Indiana advance so rapidly in reputation, in popularity and even in material resources as between 1860 and 1870, and this in spite of the burdens of a destructive war. During these years, whether he occupied the executive chair or represented his State in the first legislative tribunal of the country, Morton was at the helm. At the beginning he

determined to be no partisan. Democrats and Republicans were to be treated alike. He would recognize two parties only, the supporters of the Nation "and the base faction of its foes." Even those who had been disloyal, like Horace Heffren, when they gave evidence of returning patriotism were the recipients of his patronage that the cause of the Union might be strengthened. Joseph Wright, a life long Democrat, was sent to the Senate. But as the war went on and conspiracies, upheld by a large portion of the Democratic party, plotted treason in the heart of his own State, when the prospect of a Northwestern confederacy was offered to the people by some of its leaders, when the Chicago convention of 1864 declared the war a failure, the conviction grew upon him that the maintenance of the Union could only be accomplished through the instrumentality of the Republican party and his intolerance of its opponents became deep and bitter. He was no compromiser. So long as the South lifted a mailed hand he offered nothing but a mailed hand in return. The Republican party, in his view, was the only agency through which the results of the war could be secured. That party must prevail. Other things must give way. Even his own beliefs in other matters must be subordinated. The party was greater than the individual. And as he submitted himself to party government he insisted upon it for all others.

One of his most remarkable characteristics was the slowness and constancy of his intellectual growth. In his early years he was a conservative, true to the traditions of the Democratic party, in which he had been born—not yet aroused by the great issues of human slavery. But when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was proposed he renounced his allegiance and joined the party of liberty. When he first entered its councils it was still as a conservative. He would not go to the length

demanding by the Abolitionists. There must be no interference with the domestic institutions of the States, the Territories alone were to be the battlefield between freedom and slavery. When the war commenced the preservation of the Union was the motive which animated him, and it always remained the controlling motive of his life. But gradually, as the evils of slavery grew upon him, he became more earnest in his opposition to it.

Morton was born a commander. He would not follow anybody in anything. He would always have his own way. His associates bore witness to this sometimes most unwillingly. Among those who did not dispute his leadership he was well beloved. With others he was often an object of jealousy and envy. An autocrat by the divine right of pre-eminent ability, many traits of his character were essentially autocratic. He was often intolerant of those who opposed him and believed in his own conclusions so utterly that not to believe in them was, in a follower, something akin to treason. He preferred the substance to mere show of power. In one of his campaigns, before he became Governor, he talked with a friend upon the proper objects of political ambition. "I would rather be a member of the House of Representatives than anything else," said his friend; "that body is nearest to the people." "I would rather be the man who makes Congressmen," said Morton, "than the Congressman himself." He branded his personality on all around him. Sometimes circumstances make the man, but Morton was a man who made circumstances bend to his imperious will. While Governor of Indiana he was the State, in and through whom it acted, the center of all authority.

He was thoroughly conscious of his own powers and entirely reliant on them. He never avoided responsibility. No matter how great the emergency he was a little greater than its requirements. He was

careful in the selection of the subordinates to whom he confided the details of his administration, and troubled himself personally only with the general results of their work. He was impatient concerning unimportant things. The fields of his activity were too large for him to waste his energy upon trifles. His financial integrity was above question. After a life which offered unlimited opportunities for money making he died possessed of a very modest competence. He was avaricious of power and reputation and not of wealth. He accepted no retaining fees, covering bargains for Senatorial influence under cloak of compensation for legal advice. He gave his whole time to the public service.

His friendship for the soldier did not proceed from mere desire for popularity. At any hour, under any circumstances, no matter how imperative the demands upon his time, he gave way to their appeals and became as tender as a woman in his sympathy. His confidence in Indiana troops was such that he never hesitated to ask their services. When the Forty-Third returned on veteran furlough, Morton asked them to give it up and go at once to the relief of Kentucky, and on the next day they were on their way to Frankfort. His industry was unflagging.

While Morton did not realize the highest aim of his personal ambition in an election to the Presidency, he was fortunate beyond many in that he saw the accomplishment of the great purposes of his political life. He witnessed the overthrow of the Rebellion, the extinction of slavery, the reconstruction of the States, and the enfranchisement of the negro by constitutional amendment, measures to all of which he had been so important a contributor. He saw his own plan for the return to specie payments, rejected at the time, at last substantially embodied in the resumption act and in process of accomplishment. When he died the party in

which he had been so eminent a leader was still in the fullness of power. He was the representative of his native State in the most august legislative body in the world. He died in harness, full of honors and victory.

HON. JOHN E. MOORE.

JOHN E. MOORE was born in Grant county, Indiana, upon a farm which is now included within the corporate limits of Gas City. His father, Jabez H. Moore, was of Irish and English parentage, and his mother, Temperance Moore, was of pure English blood. His early boyhood was passed on the farm in such work as is ordinarily required to be performed by a boy so situated.

After receiving an academic education he attended the law department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated with high honors in the year 1873. Soon thereafter he located in the city of Kokomo, Indiana, and began the practice of law and has since been continuously engaged in his chosen profession, in which, as well as in business ventures, he has been remarkably successful.

Mr. Moore's father cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams for President, and was a steadfast adherent to and an active worker in the ranks of the Whig party during the existence of that organization, and promptly joined the Republican party upon its formation. It is therefore not surprising that the subject of this biography has at all times been an enthusiastic and active Republican. He is recognized as a safe party adviser, a liberal contributor and an entertaining and convincing speaker and has served his party as chairman of the Republican county committee. Truly he

The only offices Mr. Moore has ever held are those of City Attorney for the city of Kokomo and Prosecuting Attorney for the thirty-sixth judicial circuit.

WILLIAM PIRTLE HEROD.

WILLIAM PIRTLE HEROD, the fifth William Herod in this country, is of a family intimately connected with the politics of this State. His grandfather, William Herod, was one of the prominent figures in the political life of Indiana during the first half and middle of the present century. Coming from Kentucky in 1824, he settled in Columbus, Bartholomew county, and engaged in the practice of law, and entered actively into politics, holding many county offices. In 1836 he was elected member of Congress from the sixth district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Kennard, and, at the expiration of that term, received the nomination and was elected a member of Congress for the succeeding term, serving there on important committees. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1852, one of the prominent lawyers of the State, and, until his death in 1871, one of the leaders of the Republican party in his district. William W. Herod, the father of William Pirtle Herod, was born in Columbus, Bartholomew county, Indiana, February 8, 1835, and, upon his graduation in law from the Louisville Law School in 1861, formed a partnership with his father for the practice of the law, and also entered politics with the energy and activity of youth. In 1866 he made a campaign as candidate for the State Senate against the Hon. T. G. Lee, and was the candidate for the Republican party for Congress in 1872 against the Hon. W. S. Holman. Moving to Indianapolis in 1875, he entered at once into politics, was active with the party there, and, in 1878, was elected a member of

"Is in stern fight a champion grim.
In camp a leader sage."



John E. Moore

the Lower House of the legislature. In 1891 he received a unanimous nomination of the Republican party as its candidate for Mayor of the city of Indianapolis and was defeated by the Hon. Thomas Sullivan.

William Pirtle Herod was born July 27, 1864, at Columbus, Indiana, coming to the city of Indianapolis in 1875. He received his education at the public schools of Indianapolis, the Indianapolis Classical School and Yale University. He was admitted to the bar of the State in 1887 and to the Federal bar in 1889. In 1890 he married Miss Mary Beaty Applegate, the daughter of Bergen Applegate, of Indianapolis, and has three children, Bergen Applegate Herod, Mary Beaty Herod and William Rogers Herod.

Though never holding offices, Mr. Herod has always been active in the work of the Republican party. In 1898 he was a candidate for nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court against the Hon. John L. McMasters, and though his opponent had the prestige of age and honorable service for the preceding term as Judge, together with an enviable war record, Mr. Herod was defeated by but five votes in a convention of seven hundred and fifty-three delegates. He was one of the original leaders in that wonderful movement which culminated in the election of the Hon. Albert J. Beveridge to the United States Senate and is recognized as a valuable worker and adviser in the Republican party in the city, county and State. Mr. Herod is recognized as one of the ablest and most successful of the younger lawyers at the Indianapolis bar, his practice having been extensive in the United States Courts of this State and the districts of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri. Joseph R. Herod, a brother, is at present Secretary of the United States Legation at Tokio, Japan.

WILLIAM W. DUDLEY.

The lapse of more than a decade and a half since General William W. Dudley participated actively in Indiana politics has not sufficed to dim the lustre of his high reputation as a political manager nor to in the least eclipse his memory among either Republicans or Democrats. But it is not as a political manager alone that General Dudley has earned high place. As a lawyer he has a reputation that is country wide; as a vigorous and efficient public officer his name stands high upon the list, and as a brave and gallant soldier no man that went out of Indiana can produce a finer war record.

William Wade Dudley is a native of Vermont, born at Weathersfield Bow, Windsor county, August 27, 1842, his maternal grandfather being Colonel Nathaniel Wade, of Massachusetts, who won fame under Washington. His education began at Phillips Academy, Danville, Vt., and continued at Russel's Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Conn., a semi-military school, where military science and tactics are taught, where he prepared to enter the class of 1862 at Yale. Being compelled to abandon his college career in order to earn a support for himself and his parents, he removed to Indiana in 1860, and was engaged in the business of milling and buying and selling grain in the town of Richmond, Ind., when the call to arms came to him in 1861, as it did to his forefathers in 1776. Under the second call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men, the Richmond Greys made him their Captain. He tendered his company to Governor Morton for service during the war. It was at once accepted, and on July 5, 1861, he was assigned to the Nineteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, commanded by the late General Sol. Meredith. With his regiment he was sent to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all its engagements, beginning at Lew-



William Curtis Wood

insville, Va., September 11 and 21, 1861; at Rappahannock Station, August 16, 17 and 18; Sulphur Springs, near Warrington, August 25 and 26; Gainesville, August 28; Bull Run (second), August 29 and 30; South Mountain, September 14, and Antietam, September 16, 17 and 18, 1862. In this last engagement he commanded his regiment, remaining in command until December 1, 1862, when, by Colonel Meredith's promotion, he became Lieutenant-Colonel. Having waived his rank and given the Colonelcy to a Captain of lower rank, he participated with his regiment on December 13 and 14, 1862, at Fredericksburg; at Fitzhugh Crossing, April 30 and May 1, 1863; at Chancellorsville, May 3 and 4, 1863, and on July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, where his regiment—a part of the old Iron Brigade—lost seventy-two per centum of the men engaged on that day, Colonel Dudley being one of the wounded, resulting to him in the amputation of his right leg. He received a brevet as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, "for gallantry in action July 1, 1863." He was honorably discharged June 30, 1864, after having veteranized and returned with his regiment. Not being able to participate in the Grant campaign in the Wilderness, he resigned in order that others might be promoted in his stead, and accepted a clerkship in the Pension Office in Washington, D. C. He served here till March, 1865, when he was appointed Captain in the Regular Army and was assigned to Judge Advocate's duty, serving as Judge Advocate until June 30, 1866, when he resigned and returned to his home in Richmond, Indiana. At his home, in Wayne county, Indiana, Colonel Dudley was twice elected Clerk of the Circuit Court—in October, 1866, and October, 1870. On January 19, 1875, after a thorough preparation, he was admitted to the Wayne county bar, but left it the September following to become cashier of the

Richmond Savings Bank, from which he was appointed United States Marshal for Indiana on February 11, 1879. General Dudley had been active in politics ever since the close of the war and his appointment showed an appreciation of his high political abilities, but it was during the following year, in the memorable campaign of 1880, that he was able to display his abilities in a wider field. The Republican State committee asked him to undertake the management of the legislative campaign. He set about it in the minute and industrious way that he generally went about his political work, first making a close and careful analysis of the vote of every county in the State. When he had completed his figures he called in a few of his friends and told them that the Republicans could carry the State and also the legislature by a safe majority and showed them the figures. They were more than skeptical. While they believed it possible by tremendous efforts to carry the State on the electoral ticket the gerrymander was such that they were incredulous about carrying the legislature. General Dudley, however, worked at the problem faithfully and industriously and the election verified his prediction. His work resulted in a majority of seventeen on joint ballot, and in sending General Harrison to the United States Senate and thus giving to the field of National politics one of the greatest men America has produced.

General Garfield recognized General Dudley's abilities by making him Commissioner of Pensions. He administered the pension office in a very earnest way, without any beat of drums or sound of trumpets, and without any aspirations for higher place himself. His work was in the interest of the soldier and the people. He was familiar with the office for there he had served as a clerk in 1864, going from there direct into the regular army. At the close of his term he engaged in a

number of successful business enterprises, mostly in the line of building cable roads, and finally settled in Washington in the practice of law as a partner in the firm of Britton & Gray. In 1888 his last active participation in politics occurred, when he was chosen member of the Republican National committee from Indiana. He gave up law partnership and devoted his time for months at the party headquarters in New York, giving his special attention to the organization of the party in Indiana. This State he assisted in organizing more minutely than it had ever been, bringing it down to a point where there was one member of the precinct organization to look after every five doubtful voters. It was out of one of his letters detailing this method of organization that the famous "Blocks of Five" charge arose.

The Democratic managers in Indiana and Democratic newspapers throughout the country raised a great hue and cry about this letter, charging that Dudley had divided the voters of Indiana into blocks of five for corrupt purposes. The absurdity of this notion was shown when it was investigated by the Federal Court.

At the close of the campaign General Dudley steadfastly declined offers of political appointment, preferring to retire to private life, and he then resumed the practice of law at Washington by himself.

In 1891 the firm of Dudley & Michener was formed, ex-Attorney-General L. T. Michener joining General Dudley, and that firm still enjoys a National reputation as distinguished lawyers.

While the charges made against him by the Democratic managers have been forgotten, the glory of his unselfish sacrifices for his country on the field of battle and his unselfish work for his party in the field of politics shines forth brighter as the years go by.

JUDGE GEORGE W. GRUBBS.

The Republican party of Indiana has no deeper thinker nor more valuable supporter than Judge Geo. W. Grubbs of Martinsville. A man of unquestioned integrity, of lofty purposes and ideals, and of the widest reading and study, his ideas are broad and well balanced and his methods of thought clean cut. When there is a question of what position the party shall take upon any great problem of importance, no man's judgment is clearer or better than his and no man's advice is more thoroughly respected by the party leaders.

George Washington Grubbs was born at Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, September 26, 1841.

He graduated from Franklin College in June, 1861, before he had reached his twentieth year. For the year ending in June, 1862, he was principal of Franklin Academy.

In August, 1862, he enlisted as a volunteer in Company I of the Seventieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and went with the regiment to the field on the 12th of that month, remaining at the front until November 15, 1864, and participating in all the marches and battles in which the regiment was engaged. He was elected Second Sergeant of his company, and successively promoted to First Sergeant, Sergeant Major and Second Lieutenant. He was then transferred to Company F, and became First Lieutenant, commanding his company on some of the severest engagements of the Atlanta campaign. In August, 1864, he was promoted and made Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, the brigade being commanded by General Benjamin Harrison. November 20, 1864, he was commissioned Major and transferred to the Forty-Second United



William W. Dudley

States Colored Infantry. He assisted in organizing the regiment, was in the Nashville campaign, and during the remainder of the war was in active service, commanding posts at Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., and was mustered out March 1, 1866.

After returning from the war he read law. He entered the Central Law School, and graduated in 1868, having during that period been a student in the law office of Porter, Harrison & Fishback. The same year he located at Martinsville, this State, and began the practice of law, and has belonged successively to the firms of McNutt & Grubbs, Grubbs & Montgomery, and Grubbs & Parks, taking part, practically, in all the important litigation, civil and criminal, in Morgan, Owen and adjoining counties, with the exception of Marion.

In 1874 he was elected as a Representative from Morgan county to the State legislature and served with credit and ability during the session of 1875. In 1876 he was elected joint Senator for Marion and Morgan counties, and served during the sessions of 1877 and 1879, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee.

He was an active supporter of the movement to build a new State House, and for a general revision of the laws. In 1880 he was nominated for Congress from the fifth Congressional district, making the race against Col. C. C. Matson, but was defeated with his party in that district. In 1888 he was elected Judge of the fifteenth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Morgan and Owen. In 1894 he was re-elected by an increased majority. In politics Judge Grubbs is a Republican. He is mild but firm in his manner; stands well in his community as a christian gentleman, and ranks high among the members of the bar as an able lawyer and just Judge.

JAMES F. STUTESMAN.

HON. JAMES F. STUTESMAN, of Peru, is known in every corner of Indiana as one of the most popular young Republican leaders of the State. An eloquent and persuasive speaker, a man who makes friends easily and holds them loyally, he has, ever since his legislative experience in 1895, held a large and powerful following of friends throughout Indiana.

James Flynn Stutesman was born at Peru, July 19, 1860. His father was James Madison Stutesman, a retired hardware merchant, whose ancestors originally came from Hanover. His mother, Elizabeth Stutesman, was of Scotch-Irish stock. The young man was educated in the public schools of Peru and graduated from the high school in 1875. For the next three years he was cashier and bookkeeper in the store of John S. Hale & Co. In 1879 he entered Wabash College, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1884, and received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1896. During the summer of 1884 and 1885 he served as an assistant of Prof. John L. Campbell, Chief of the United States Geodetic Survey for Indiana. In the autumn of 1884 he began the study of law in the office of Cole & McClintic, but in a few months left their office to serve as a clerk for the firm of George D. Baldwin & Co., on the Chicago Board of Trade, where he remained two years. He then located in Kansas as a real estate dealer and investment banker. In 1891 Attorney-General Miller appointed him Examiner in the Department of Justice and he traveled over the country auditing accounts of District Attorneys, Commissioners, Marshals and Clerks of the United States Courts. At the close of the Harrison administration he returned to Peru and began the practice of law, associated with Judge James M. Brown. At the urgent solicitation of his friends in Peru and the Republican State committee, he accepted



James F. Altman



Geo. W. Crobb.

in 1894 the nomination for joint Representative of Cass and Miami counties. Both were rock-ribbed Democratic strongholds, but such was his personal popularity and the effective vigor of his campaign that he was elected, running several hundred votes ahead of his ticket.

In the legislative session of 1895 he made an excellent record as a clean and level-headed member. He was a member of the ways and means, corporations, and banking committees, and as chairman of the committee on Congressional appointment framed a bill which has never been amended, the districts remaining to this time as they were then constituted. The passing of the bill for the erection of the monuments to Indiana soldiers on Chickamunga battlefield was due to his persistent efforts in the face of furious opposition. After the close of the session he returned to Peru where he has since practiced law with success. He has been prominently mentioned as a future member of Congress from the eleventh district, and is regarded as one of the ablest political leaders in that section of the State.

Socially Mr. Stutesman is as popular as he is politically. He is a member of the Peru Reading Club, Columbia Club, Indiana Historical Society, and various other organizations.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

In the history of American diplomacy no name stands out with greater lustre than that of John W. Foster. No American has ever had quite so long and varied a diplomatic experience or filled so many high diplomatic offices. He was born in Pike county, Indiana, March 2, 1836. His father had come from England as a boy and settled there in 1819, clearing for himself a tract of land and building his own cabin. As the country became settled the father waxed prosperous and

became a merchant of substance and filled the office of Probate Judge. In middle life he removed to Evansville where he was prominent in commercial and public affairs until his death in 1863. John W. Foster's mother was the daughter of Col. John Johnson, one of the leading pioneers and early legislators of Indiana. The young man was given unusual educational advantages for the time and graduated from the State University in 1855, afterward taking a course in the Harvard law school. Upon completing his studies he began the practice of law in Evansville with fair success.

When the Civil War broke out he entered the service of the State in July, 1861, as Major of the Twenty-Fifth Indiana Volunteers, and in the following April was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment. Distinguished gallantry on the field won him the appointment as Colonel of the Sixty-Fifth Regiment in August, 1862, and he continued as commander of this regiment until March, 1864, when he retired from the service to settle his father's estate. After two months at home he raised the 136th Regiment and went to the front as its Colonel, remaining there until the regiment was mustered out of service.

Returning from the war he resumed the practice of law, but became editor of the Evansville *Journal* and built it up into one of the strong, vigorous and influential newspapers of the West. In 1869 his party services were recognized by his appointment as Postmaster at Evansville, and in 1871 he was elected chairman of the Republican State committee.

In 1873 began his long diplomatic career, when he was appointed by President Grant Minister to Mexico. He served with such admirable tact and ability that President Hayes reappointed him in 1877. Three years later he was transferred to St. Petersburg, one of the most important missions in the diplomatic service of the country,

and remained there until 1881 when he resigned and returned to the United States to look after his business. He had, in the meantime, acquired a great reputation as authority on international law and settled in Washington where he began the practice of this branch of law. He had been here but a year when he was appointed by President Arthur Minister to Spain and served from February, 1883, until March, 1885. At the request of President Cleveland he returned to Spain for a few months to secure some modifications in a commercial treaty he had negotiated, but which had failed of confirmation. Returning to Washington he continued his international law practice until November, 1890, when at the urgent request of President Harrison, he began the negotiation of the reciprocity treaties that foreign governments contemplated by the revenue act of 1890. In this work he met with signal success, negotiating with the Spanish government a commercial arrangement for Cuba and Porto Rico; negotiating a reciprocity treaty with San Domingo in June, 1891; another with Germany in August of the same year, and others before the year's close with Brazil, Austria-Hungary, the British West Indies and various republics of Central and South America. In April, 1892, he accepted appointment as counsel of the United States in the Behring Sea seal arbitration. In June of this year he was made Secretary of State as successor to Mr. Blaine, and the Senate paid him the high compliment of confirming his nomination immediately upon its receipt from the executive, without the formality of reference to a committee.

As Secretary of State, General Foster added further glory to his fame by his skillful handling of the Chilean imbroglio and his negotiation of the treaty of annexation with Hawaii. In February, 1893, he resigned his office to resume his

work before the tribunal of arbitration in the fur seal matter. The court met in Paris, and after he finished his work there, he undertook, with his wife, a tour around the world. His fame had gone before him and the reception granted him by European and Oriental courts is seldom surpassed by that given to reigning sovereigns. Returning to Washington he resumed his practice which was not interrupted until January, 1895, when he accepted the appointment from the Emperor of China as counsel of the Chinese empire in negotiating the treaty of peace with Japan, and won renewed fame by his successful conduct of the negotiations.

In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley Ambassador on special mission to Great Britain and Russia, and visited London and St. Petersburg, and in 1898 was appointed a member of the Joint High Commission on Canadian matters.

Mr. Foster has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Wabash College, Indiana, and from Princeton and Yale Universities, and is an honorary member of various scientific and diplomatic societies of Europe and America.

In 1859 Mr. Foster was married to Miss Mary Parke McPherson, representative of a very distinguished family in Ohio. She was the daughter of Eliza J. McPherson, for many years principal of the Female Seminary at Bloomington, Indiana, and Glendale, Ohio. Mrs. Foster was, at the time of her marriage, a fine classical scholar, and she has since become one of the best linguists in the United States. A woman of great grace and refinement, and speaking fluently all the more important languages of the civilized world, she has been of inestimable value to her husband in his diplomatic career. They have two daughters, both of whom are married.



John W. Foster.

RUNNING A CAMPAIGN EFFECTIVELY.

HOW THE WORK WAS DONE IN THE FAMOUS POLITICAL STRUGGLE OF 1880.

THE most famous campaign ever waged in Indiana was that of 1880. While the routine facts of this campaign are fully given under the chapter on "Campaigns and Platforms," the event is well worthy of a special chapter detailing the *modus operandi*. The Democrats of Indiana have never yet understood just how they came to be defeated that year, and have jumped to the conclusion that it was done largely by corrupt means. Such was not the case at all. The victory was won by a combination of such minute and intelligent work on the part of Governor Porter, State chairman John C. New and General W. W. Dudley as has not been known in politics, either before or since, in Indiana or in any other State of the Union.

The Republican party of Indiana found itself defeated, disheartened and crushed by the result of the election of 1878, which placed a Democrat *par excellence* in every State office, and gave the State a legislature Democratic in both branches. No Republican of ordinary intelligence in the State but knew that this result was brought about by a fraudulent and unconscionable advantage, taken by an unscrupulous political management, of a loose and insufficient election law. It must be understood that as the law stood upon the statute books of the State in 1878 and 1880, and as construed by the Supreme Court of the State, six months' residence in the State and an actual residence in the precinct where an elector offered to vote constituted the sole residential qualifications of a voter

in Indiana. It was an open secret that close legislative and Senatorial districts and close Congressional districts were systematically colonized by the Democratic party of Indiana at each biennial election, and no surprise was exhibited by any well informed politician of either party, by the post-election confessions of Democratic managers, that Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio Democrats by the thousands were in the habit of making biennial pilgrimages to Indiana about election times at the expense and for the benefit of the candidate of the Democratic party of that State. It was a matter of general comment and belief, not to say knowledge, on the part of active Republican workers of the State that the apparent majorities by which Democratic State officers were elected in 1878, and by which close legislative and Senatorial districts were carried by the Democratic candidates at that election, were the result of such fraudulent colonization possible, if not permissible, under the election law then in force. An apparent, if not real, Democratic plurality of 13,000, more or less, and a legislature safely Democratic in both branches in 1878, with a full Democratic State administration, from Governor down, and the most serene confidence in Democratic ability to repeat that result in 1880, confronted a dispirited and defeated, though not dispersed, Republican party at the close of the year 1879.

A suggestion that the situation was not entirely hopeless, either as regarded the ability of the Republican party to rally and carry the State for a Republican

candidate for Governor and President, or to carry the legislature by a majority on joint ballot and elect a Republican United States Senator, offered at a meeting of the State central committee early in 1879 by the Hon. W. W. Curry, was received with incredulity by most of the members present, and scant attention given his reasons for the belief which prompted the suggestion. There were those, however, present to whom the idea seemed founded in reason, and the figures submitted as the result of Mr. Curry's investigations were studied and reflected upon by at least three members of the State central committee: Hon. Milton Saylor, of Huntington; Hon. John C. New, of Marion, and United States Marshal W. W. Dudley, of Wayne, who, after frequent consultations preceding the death of the chairman, Hon. Sol. Blair, met after that event and determined that the effort to redeem the State from Democratic misrule in 1880 should be made. Hon. John C. New was elected chairman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Blair's death, and the work of preliminary organization was placed in the hands of Gen. W. W. Dudley, of Wayne county, who was then the United States Marshal of the State. He entered enthusiastically into the work, actuated by the belief in the possibility of Republican success, and without any personal ambition or selfish end to be served. He devoted all the time which could be spared from his official duties during the remainder of the year 1879 and during 1880, until after the Presidential election, to the work devolved upon him by his party associates. It is proper to state that at the meeting of the Republican State central committee for reorganization, after Judge Blair's death, an extraordinarily strong and able executive and finance committee was selected, with General Benjamin Harrison at the head, to whom chairman New and Marshal Dudley fully disclosed their plans of operation, meeting with their fullest

approval and co-operation. General Dudley at once undertook a personal visit to each county for the purpose of a personal contact with the working Republicans in each precinct, with whom he became personally acquainted and to whom individually he disclosed the plans of the coming campaign, securing their pledge to carry out exactly his instructions, and who, with but very few exceptions, enlisted for the work, and agreed to attend to the gathering of information necessary to be obtained in order to apply the correct remedy to each locality. This was done with the greater facility, and accomplished without forewarning the Democrats or alarming them, as General Dudley was the president of the Morton Monumental Association, and he combined the solicitation of funds for that object with his political visits with such success that the chief object of his county visits and meetings was completely veiled. The fundamental idea of his organization was that the true unit or integer in political organization was the *precinct*, and that political work should be based upon *actual knowledge* of the political history of each precinct and of each and every factor at work therein to mould men's political views, whether of heredity, environment or accident. His army of precinct coadjutors thus selected and enlisted were fully instructed, and one or more responsible superintendents selected for each county, and personal correspondence was then opened between each county chairman, each of the precinct coadjutors, and General Dudley. He took up first the results of past elections with precinct men, thereby ascertaining for his and their information and purposes what might be regarded as the correct result of each election since 1870 in each precinct and the causes which led to changes in the vote occurring at each election since 1870. These facts known—not guessed at—the unchangeable voters of both parties were set aside,

and the names, residences, conditions of life, etc., of each changeable voter were carefully listed and reported to General Dudley and also to each county chairman. Then followed lists of first-time voters, removals and deaths, new incoming residents since the 1878 election, and all other changes: the location, number and names of all postoffices and telegraph stations, and the politics of incumbents, as well as the politics of country storekeepers, road supervisors, township trustees and all local officials, as well as the local issues controlling the election of each township official; then the politics of each school teacher in a precinct was learned in order that the kind of political talk indulged in at the firesides of voters might be known. These things, accurately ascertained, worked to aid the propagation of Republican ideas and to counteract the propagation of Democratic ideas, and were intelligently directed from the Republican headquarters, State and county.

No precinct coadjutor was given any unnecessary work to do, but his compliance with every requirement from General Dudley was strenuously insisted upon and another entrusted with his duties when one failed to promptly reply. General Dudley gave personal attention to this vast volume of detail work, and those who enjoyed his confidence, and were shown the records which were made and kept by him (in which all the details above mentioned were recorded and where he had on each facing page a detail map of every county, showing farms, forests, swamps, streams, roads and residences, etc., on which each precinct worker was geographically located and the boundaries of his precinct shown, together with a debit and credit correspondence account kept with each correspondent, thus showing at a glance each county by itself, the entire political history, geography, working force and political factors for that

county), will remember how perfectly the system was applied throughout the State and the accuracy of the knowledge he gathered as well as the certainty with which he could at any moment state the political conditions existing at any given date in any precinct or county in the State. Very soon the working Republicans of the State felt the power of such detail work and organization, and addressed themselves to the work of redeeming townships at the April elections. It may be stated as an historical fact that previous to the April elections, in 1880, a very large majority of the township organizations of the State were Democratic, and that after the April elections of 1880 a very large majority of them were Republican. In order to ensure the detection and expulsion of the thousands of alien Democratic colonized voters, which had at previous elections so often captured the State for their brethren in Indiana, it was necessary to ascertain and locate every lawful and qualified voter on the 6th day of April, 1880, which exactly preceded the election day in October, 1880, by six months, the statutory residence required in the State. This was easily accomplished by the precinct men under the direction of General Dudley and the county chairmen, and such a record was kept by each precinct man, as well as by General Dudley, at Indianapolis. This enabled each one to promptly report each new arrival after April 6th in a precinct to General Dudley, who acted as the political clearing house and verified or disproved each statement of the stranger, generally enabling a precinct worker to detect the alien and expel him. This was known as the "picket line" of those days, and many thousand intending Democratic colonizers were sent out of the State before election, thus preventing their biennial visit from resulting as formerly. Eighty per cent. of the young men of the State, whose first vote was cast at the October election

of 1880, voted for Governor Porter and the Republican ticket generally. They were led to form clubs, furnished with literature, often with uniforms, and all the paraphernalia of an active campaign, and became one of the most efficient factors of Republican success.

Almost immediately after the Chicago convention, which nominated James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur for President and Vice-President, the Republican State convention was held at Indianapolis, and the Hon. Albert G. Porter was nominated for Governor, and an unusually strong State ticket was named. These conventions and their work fully aroused the Republicans of the State. Feeling the strength of the organization already effectively at work, and satisfied with their candidate, they seemed to fully wake up to a full realization of the possibility of redeeming the State from the Democrats. At once the National Republican committee saw that the election of Garfield and Arthur depended upon Republican success in Indiana in October, and established headquarters for the West at the Denison House in Indianapolis, and cordially and unreservedly co-operated throughout the campaign with Chairman New and the State central committee and with General Dudley. Speakers without number were put upon the stump to second the masterful work of Governor Porter, who in joint debates and single speeches was electrifying the State and filling the voters with enthusiasm. He and all the speakers were furnished by General Dudley with full information of the political conditions at each locality and for twenty-five miles around each speaking place. Precinct and county workers were advised to go to hear these speeches and to take with them wavering voters, whose names and predilections were given by General Dudley, and to note and report the effect of each speech; also to bring themselves and such doubtful

voters into personal contact with the speakers, especially Governor Porter. The effectiveness of this kind of work was soon felt, and workers and speakers alike noted its good results. An infinite amount of detail work, which a limited space will not permit to be related, was at this time performed by the county and precinct men referred to, all of which conduced to the victory achieved by the Republicans in October. One class of work was that afterward erroneously styled the "block of five" system, a campaign name given to careful attention to details in each precinct. One reason why political work often fails of its object is that an unreasonable amount and character of labor is imposed upon a willing and enthusiastic worker. He is given too much ground to cover and too much work to do in too short a time, and hence it is not done—a stitch is dropped in an important field and failure follows. General Dudley's system, as we have seen, located the doubtful or wavering voter and brought him within and under the constant and persistent influence of a neighbor, who not only was interested in his welfare but could mould his sentiments through personal appeals, the placing of Republican literature and argument in his hands, and in a thousand ways bring the voter to his way of thinking and voting. If such influence and *ad hominem* argument be persistently applied by a single worker to a few, it will be effective; if attempted by the same worker with *too* many, it might fail. Hence, he advised that no worker attempt to exert his personal influence on more than five, but to devote his whole time and attention to the five or less living nearest him. Applied in every precinct in the State with faithfulness and zeal, its effect was marvelous and unfailing. This is the famous "block of five" system—only this and nothing more. It defeats corruption and bribery, and is conducive to permanent results.

FAMOUS REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

PROMINENT ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE ACCOMPLISHED MUCH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIANA REPUBLICANISM.

Indiana Republicans are fortunate in having some very strong prominent club organizations which serve as centers of Republican thought and sentiment, the mainsprings of party action. There are of course thousands of Republican clubs throughout the State in every campaign and very many of them have some elements of permanence. Some have been revived in every campaign under the same name for a number of years, but the four here mentioned are permanently housed in quarters of their own and have an influence that is widespread and continuous for the party's good.

THE COLUMBIA CLUB OF INDIANAPOLIS.

RISING from the humble beginnings of a campaign marching club, the Columbia Club has, within ten years, grown to be one of the most remarkable institutions of Indiana. No social club in the West is quite so well housed, is surrounded by so much of beauty and art or is provided with so much that is conducive to the comfort and pleasure of its members. No political organization—except the great parties—has grown to such breadth of scope or such weight of influence.

The Republicans of Indiana had worked with might and main for the nomination of Harrison at the Chicago convention in 1888, but after the first tumult of joy that followed success was over—after the workers had returned to Indianapolis, after the modest candidate had received the hearty congratulations of his neighbors—the Indiana Republicans began to realize what it all meant. It meant that Indianapolis was to be for months the center of public attention throughout the Nation—that it would be the Mecca for political pilgrims from the Atlantic to the Pacific—that the city would be full of distinguished strangers who must be properly entertained and cared for. It was necessary that every courtesy should be paid to the visiting delegations—that all should be generously welcomed and most cordially entertained, and that all should be given God speed upon their departure. Indianapolis began to keep open house, not for a day, but for a whole campaign, and with such royal dignity and grace did she do it that her fame for hospitality spread throughout the land. In this work of entertainment a number of organized bodies participated as escort clubs, though they were for the most part temporary political organizations, but as the campaign progressed many who were already members

of these organizations and others who had not yet affiliated with any organized body saw the need of an organization which should come from the flower of the city and which should in drill, uniform and carriage become the recognized standard of what such an occasion required. This sentiment crystalized in the organization of the Columbia Club, which made its first public appearance as a marching club on Friday evening, August 17, 1888. It contained about 150 members of the best known Republicans of the city and had the following officers:

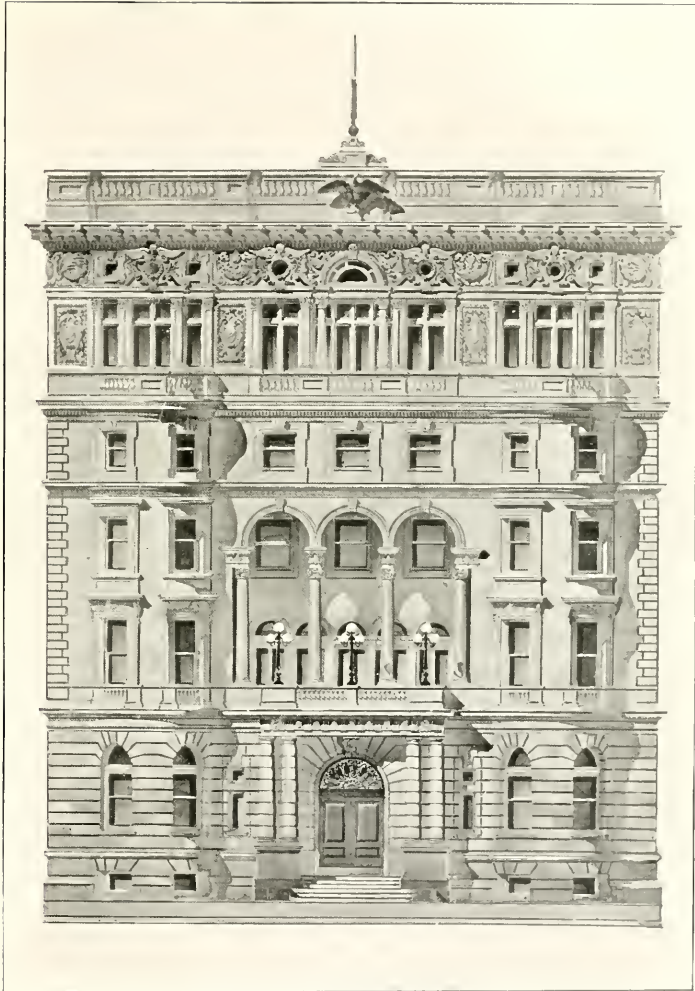
President, Edward Daniels; Secretary, Henry Fraser; Treasurer, Otto Gresham; Marshal, Oran Perry.

The club had a simple uniform of blue flannel coat and trousers, with white Derby hat and cane. During the rest of the campaign the burden of meeting and escorting visiting delegations and clubs fell upon the Columbia Club, and its efforts contributed very greatly to the excellent impression of Indianapolis all visitors carried away with them.

As soon as the election was over, instead of disbanding, the club set about the work of making its organization permanent. An executive committee was appointed to prepare a plan, and Chapin C. Foster was made chairman of the committee on membership. It was determined to make the club a stock corporation, with shares at \$100, and each active member was required to own one share. The membership committee at once entered upon its work with great enthusiasm and held meetings from day to day to pass upon applications for membership, and to discuss the best means of obtaining the quota of 300 men who should be desirable and congenial in every respect. The first 150 were easily secured, then the work

lagged some, but the committee took a great spurt and finally ran the membership up to 250. Thereafter it was sure to be easy sailing, for the club had acquired momentum enough to bring in enough applications to reach the limit and create a considerable waiting list. When the membership had reached 250, on February 13, 1889, the club was incorporated. Directors were chosen and a complete set of officers elected. There were many stockholders' meetings and much discussion of various sites, but finally the old Morrison residence, on Monument Place, was chosen and purchased. It contained a frontage of forty-five feet, and this was subsequently increased by an additional purchase of thirty feet immediately east. It is an ideal location for a clubhouse. Fronting on Monument Place, it is in the center of the city, though slightly retired from the noise and traffic of the more active business streets. The Morrison residence was a large, handsome mansion, and it was supposed at the time that it would answer all the purposes of the club for years. However, it very soon became apparent that the house was entirely too limited for such an organization as the Columbia Club, and early in 1891 a building committee, composed of Chapin C. Foster, Henry S. Fraser and Clarence Henderson, were appointed to look after the contemplated alteration and enlargement of the house. With an expenditure of something over \$12,000 the house was remodeled into a large and handsome clubhouse. Aside from the purely social uses of the house it served as the center of some notable gatherings. There, Mr. Addison C. Harris, now Minister to Austria, delivered an address on the Austrian ballot in March, 1890. Later, Senator R. O. Hawkins delivered a speech on Municipal Government. Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, lectured on Mexico, where he had served as Minister from the United States.

When the next National convention was held at Minneapolis, in 1892, the Columbia Club chartered a special train and attended in a body. Its appearance in Minneapolis attracted much attention, and the fact that its members were for the most part men of large affairs and wide acquaintance throughout the country gave the organization a strength that made its work in helping to renominate General Harrison peculiarly effective. The five years that followed were years of steady growth in activity and influence. The Columbia Club soon became the recognized center of Republicanism in Indiana, and so great was the pressure for admittance that the organization was compelled, time and again, to enlarge its membership list until it now is over 750 members. Among them are not only nearly every prominent man of Indianapolis, but a great many men of prominence throughout the country. Naturally the club is especially strong in Indiana, where there are very few cities of considerable size, but do not number their strongest men among its membership. As early as 1896 it became apparent that the enlarged clubhouse did not afford sufficient accommodations, and at a meeting of the stockholders in November, 1897, the first step was taken towards building a new clubhouse. The president was authorized to appoint a committee of five who should fairly investigate and report upon plans, either for remodeling the present structure or building a new house. This committee was composed of Dr. T. S. Hacker, I. S. Gordon, Dr. Franklin W. Hays, Allen M. Fletcher and Daniel M. Ransdell. This committee reported in favor of building a new clubhouse at a cost of \$80,000, exclusive of furnishings, and the report was adopted at a meeting of the stockholders in November. A building committee of nine members was authorized to attend to the work, composed of Dr. Franklin W. Hays, J. E.



HOME OF THE COLUMBIA CLUB.

Roberts, R. O. Hawkins, M. M. DeFrees, Henry Rauh, O. H. Hasselman, W. E. Stevenson, Charles M. Reynolds and Geo. E. Hume.

The committee proceeded with its work with care and caution. A journey was made over the country and all the principal clubhouses of the United States were carefully examined. Then proper prizes were hung up for the architects' competition which attracted some of the best talent in the country. The plans of Anderson & Co., a Dayton firm, were

finally accepted. Late in 1898 the club removed to quarters on Ohio street, and the construction of the new clubhouse begun. As shown by the engraving on the preceding page it is one of the most beautiful structures in the West and has the reputation of being the most complete and the most luxuriously fitted clubhouse west of New York. The membership of the club has increased very rapidly until it is now nearing the thousand mark, and is made up of the best and strongest men in the state of Indiana.

THE MARION CLUB OF INDIANAPOLIS

THE need of a permanent, active, working club organization, that would include in its membership the younger and more aggressive members of the party, was first felt by the Republican county committee in the campaign of 1890.

Accordingly steps for such an organization were taken a few weeks after the election of that year.

Mr. Wiltse, then secretary of the county committee, and Messrs. New and Wishard, of the executive committee, being most active in the movement.

A preliminary meeting was called in the Federal Courtroom, March 5, 1891. Much interest was manifested in the proposed organization and a committee, consisting of Messrs. New, Wiltse, Harvey, Kinney, Wilkins, Wishard and Fessler, was appointed to formulate a plan of organization and report at a subsequent meeting. The plan submitted by the committee was adopted, 100 Republicans signed the articles of incorporation and the first open meeting of the club was

held in the When block June 1, 1891. The office of president was first offered to Charles W. Fairbanks, but was declined. Mr. Alfred R. Hovey was elected the first president of the club and in his inaugural address called attention to the importance of such an organization for Republican success in Indianapolis and Marion county and asserted that the club was not organized to advance the political interests of any persons, a thing which had been guarded in the by-laws and which, he it said to the credit of the club, has been observed to this time.

Although the quarters in the When block were ample for the first few months, the membership increased so rapidly that more room was soon necessary and at the beginning of Mr. Wiltse's administration, in March, 1892, the comfortable and commodious quarters at 25 East Ohio street were leased.

The second year was the real test of the club's existence. The new club house made necessary the purchase of about



HOME OF THE MARION CLUB.

\$2,000 worth of furnishings and the running expense for the year amounted to nearly \$1,500 more, all of which was paid within the year and the club turned over to the succeeding administration with a largely increased membership and out of debt.

During the following administration of presidents Fessler, Elliott and Bookwalter the membership steadily increased and the permanency of the organization more firmly established.

The quarters on East Ohio street were soon taxed to their utmost capacity and the leaders under president Rothschild's administration felt that the club should have a home of its own.

By an almost unanimous vote of the club's annual election it was decided to buy property. A building committee was appointed and the constitution was amended.

The club was capitalized at \$25,000 and membership limited to 1,000; each member must hold at least one share of stock.

The committee, after securing many subscriptions for stock, bought the present home, 234 North Meridian street, under president Haas' administration.

During president Woods' administration the membership increased rapidly, 279 members being taken in.

On March 1, 1899, the following officers were elected:

President, R. H. Bryson; first vice-president, Jno. C. Ruckleshaus; second vice-president, Charles E. Thorntown; third vice-president, Lew E. Cooper; secretary, Will A. Bogardus; treasurer, Edward W. Smith; board of directors, Messrs. Edw. H. Schmidt, J. B. Nelson, H. F. Hackedorn, J. G. Kirkwood and W. H. Schrader and sergeant-at-arms, Jabin L. Hadley.

It is expected to increase the membership to the limit under this administration.

While the club's success has been due, in great measure, to the individual efforts of the entire membership, yet any outline of its history would be unfair that did not concede to the unselfish and personal work of Mr. Wiltse much of whatever credit is due for its organization and subsequent growth and usefulness.

From the day of its organization, the Marion Club has been a factor in the politics of Marion county. The work of the club, collectively and individually, in every city and county campaign, has been of great aid to the committee having such campaign in charge, and we believe it can be truthfully asserted that no other similar organization has contributed more to redeem Marion county from our friends, the enemy, than the Marion Club.



THE TIPPECANOE CLUB OF FORT WAYNE.

THE Tippecanoe Club, of Fort Wayne, has, within recent years, developed into one of the most virile and influential club organizations of the State. Its origin was somewhat similar to that of the Columbia Club. First organized in the campaign of 1888, it did splendid service as a marching club. Handsomely uniformed, the organization excited the admiration, not only of the people of Fort Wayne, but of all visiting speakers during that great struggle. After the campaign the club organization was not kept up, but in 1892 it was organized again as a campaign club for participation in political processions and other demonstrations. The club was not again reorganized until the campaign of 1896 in which it took a very tremendous part and shortly thereafter it was reorganized upon a permanent basis as a political-social club.

The first president in the campaign of 1888 was John Dougall, with F. L. Smock as secretary, and Geo. W. Ewin and Edward White as marching captains. In the campaign of 1892 Elmer Leonard was president; Geo. Fairfield, secretary; H. R.

Culbertson, treasurer, and Lieut. J. B. Fomer, now of the Thirty-First U. S. Volunteers in the Philippines, its marching captain.

When the club was organized upon a permanent basis the following officers were chosen: R. G. Thompson, first vice-president; G. C. Stemen, second vice-president; John E. Ross, third vice-president; Amos Richey, secretary; P. C. Liggat, financial secretary; Albert Hild, treasurer, and W. A. Spice, H. A. Achenbach, P. T. Hoppe, E. E. Vernon and E. C. Buck, directors. Since that reorganization it has prospered handsomely and now has a membership of 125, and occupies commodious quarters, handsomely furnished, in the Hamilton Bank building. Its present officers are as follows: President, Robert Dreibilbiss; vice-presidents, H. W. LeSage Ten Broek, W. E. Dond, and W. O. Gross; secretaries, Albert Hild and Amos Richey; treasurer, F. H. Cutsball; directors, P. F. Poirson, E. E. Vernon, W. A. Spice, C. E. Archer and H. R. Culbertson.



HOME OF THE LINCOLN CLUB.

THE LINCOLN CLUB OF LA FAYETTE.

THE oldest political club in the State that has been in continuous existence is the Lincoln Club, of LaFayette, organized in the spring of 1880. It was the first of the political clubs wise enough to realize that in order to acquire stability and permanence, it must go somewhat upon the lines of a social club—have a comfortable clubhouse, must provide reading matter and equipment for the interest and amusement of its members and above all, select a membership among men of character and congenial tastes.

The club was organized March 4, 1880, with the following charter members: S. P. Bird, W. R. Brockenborough, J. C. Brockenborough, Jr., F. S. Chase, J. T. Davidson, H. P. DeVol, A. H. Dyer, W. K. Eldredge, H. W. Emerson, S. L. Hart, D. B. Henderson, Fred R. Levering, G. K. Levering, G. W. Mayo, A. B. Milford, H. W. Moore, H. A. Orth, J. K. Pattison, C. B. Phelps, J. R. Pigman, W. S. Potter, C. B. Robertson, H. T. Sample, Jr., J. B. Sherwood, F. W. Spencer, W. W. Taylor, A. D. Thomas, Charles B. Thompson, J. S. Warwick, A. B. White, H. W. Wiley and I. N. Woodworth. These men threw a great deal of spirit and energy into the new organization and

its fortunes prospered from the start. In the following April a commodious private residence was leased and fitted up handsomely for a clubhouse. The club continued to rent its home until 1886 when the present house was purchased and extensively remodeled until now it is a remarkably handsome and convenient clubhouse. During the years of its existence the following presidents have guided its fortunes: H. W. Wiley, J. G. Sample, Sr., J. B. Sherwood, F. S. Chase, W. F. Hoes, Charles B. Phelps, E. P. Knight, R. W. Sample, H. C. Tinney, F. M. Carey, F. W. Spencer, H. W. Emerson, E. V. Burt, A. H. Curtis, H. A. Huston and S. C. Curtis. The present officers are: R. B. Sample, president; B. Brockenborough, first vice-president; E. G. Pifer, second vice-president; J. C. Andrew, secretary; G. L. Mueller, treasurer; S. D. Phillips, S. C. Curtis, F. W. Spencer, C. A. Burnett, W. W. Johnson, W. C. Alexander, directors.

The club now has a membership of 142. It includes nearly all the men of any prominence in LaFayette—for nearly everybody is a Republican there—and is the great center of social as well as of political life in that delightful old city.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION, 1899.

The Legislature of 1899 was one of the most notable bodies that has ever gathered in the Indiana Capitol. More elaborate biographical sketches of a number of its members have heretofore been given in this History, but all of the Republican members are worthy of some note.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was presided over by Lieutenant-Governor William S. Haggard, and among those who helped to make history on the floor were many strong men.

NATHAN L. AGNEW, Porter and Lake counties. Hon. Nathan L. Agnew, of Valparaiso, Indiana, was born in Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, August 29, 1850, and is the son of Wm. W. Agnew, a farmer, born in Butler county, Ohio, and Eliza R. Harding Agnew, born in Ripley county, Indiana. He was educated in the public schools. Mr. Agnew has been twice married, first to Miss S. E. Allen, January 28, 1871, his second marriage being with Catherine L. Nolan, December 25, 1883. Until his present membership in the Senate has held no official position, but has given his time to the practice of law.

WALTER L. BALL, Delaware county. Hon. Walter L. Ball, of Muncie, Indiana, was born in Blackford county, Indiana, January 16, 1869, the son of George M. Ball, a native farmer of Delaware county, and Susan R. Hale, a native of Henry county. Senator Ball received his education in the public schools and in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana. He was married November 7, 1894, to Miss Bertha F. Taylor. Mr. Ball has held no political office other than his place in the Senate, and is a Republican in politics.

CHARLES C. BINKLEY, Wayne county. Hon. Charles C. Binkley, of Richmond, Indiana, was born at Tarlton, Pickaway county, Ohio, his father being George S. Binkley, a merchant of Hagerstown, Maryland, and his mother, Margaret Lybrand, of Ross county, Ohio. Senator Binkley received his education from the public schools of his native town and from the academy of the same place, supplemented by work in Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, and at the Ohio Univer-

sity at Athens, Ohio. He was married to Georgiana Holland, of Brookville, Indiana, and is now serving his first political office.

ALBERT M. BURNS, St. Joseph county. Hon. Albert M. Burns was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1847, the son of Thomas Burns, a contractor, and Catherine Deary Burns. He received his education in the high school and academy at Plattsville, Wisconsin. He is now superintendent of an iron and steel manufacturing plant at South Bend. Mr. Burns was married on March 30, 1870, to Miss Bessie L. Whitaker. He has held no official position previous to his election to the Senate.

JAMES CHARLES, Grant county. Hon. James Charles, of Marion, Indiana, who is a merchant miller and grain dealer, was born in St. Keverne, Cornwall, England, December 22, 1835. Mr. Charles is the son of Richard Charles, a miller, and Mary Oates Charles, both of whom were born in Cornwall, and who later removed to Buffalo, New York. Young Charles received his education in the place of his birth and in Buffalo. He was married to Miss Sarah E. Secrist, July 1, 1860. Before his present position in the legislature, Mr. Charles held the office of County Commissioner in Grant county from 1881 to 1887, and has been a member of the Marion City Council three years. He is a member of the Grant Club and declares himself to be a Republican always, but never a crank.

URIAH CULBERT, LaPorte and Starke counties. Hon. Uriah Culbert, of Michigan City, Indiana, is a native of the Nunday Valley, New York, where he was born January 5, 1834. His father, Thos.

Culbert, was born in Antrim, Ireland, and his mother in New York State. When Mr. Culbert was a very young lad, he moved, with his parents, to Shiawassee county, Michigan, where he lived on a farm until nineteen years of age. For a number of years later he was in Muskegon, Michigan, where he had lumber interests. Here he held the office of Alderman and City Treasurer. Over twenty years ago he moved to Michigan City, where he is a contractor for government work and general public improvements. He is recognized as a solid business man, one of those whole-souled, genial men, whom every one esteems a friend. In 1894 he was elected a joint Representative from LaPorte and Starke counties, and in 1897 and 1899 represented the same counties jointly in the Senate.

CHARLES S. GOAR, Tipton and Hamilton counties. Hon. Charles S. Goar, of Goldsmith, Indiana, was born in Tipton county, August 17, 1865, the son of Henry Goar, a farmer, and native of West Virginia, and Martha E. Smith Goar, a native of Kentucky. He received his general education from the public schools and from the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and took his professional training at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Indiana. Dr. Goar was married to Jennie M. Hinkle, March 8, 1891. He is a member of several medical societies, and has held no political office except the two sessions in the Senate.

JOSEPH C. GOCHENOUR, Wabash and Fulton counties. Hon. Joseph C. Gochenour, a merchant of Roann, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1848, the son of Abram Gochenour, a native of the same State, and by trade a blacksmith. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Caldwell, of Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Wabash county, and was married March 23, 1871, to Emma

Walgamuth. Mr. Gochenour has served as Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee before his election to the Senate.

WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Jefferson, Ripley and Switzerland counties. Hon. William A. Guthrie, who is a timber dealer of Dupont, Indiana, is a native of Jefferson county, having been born near his present postoffice, May 13, 1851. His father, Anderson C. Guthrie, was a farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Anne Wilson, whose birthplace was Nottingham, England. He obtained his education from the common schools, College Hill, and one year at Moore's Hill College, and was married in October, 1875, to Miss Sarah Lewis. Senator Guthrie has held no political office before the present one.

ORRIN ZEIGLER HUBBELL, Elkhart county. Hon. Orrin Z. Hubbell, of Elkhart, Indiana, is the son of Wm. H. Hubbell, a civil engineer, and Sarah Ann Hubbell, and was born in Huntington county, Indiana, March 30, 1859. He received his education from the common schools, the Butler High School and from Indiana State University. Mr. Hubbell was married to Cora E. Congdon, March 3, 1886. He has served four sessions in the Senate, having been elected in 1888 and later in 1896, but has had no other official position.

LAFAYETTE JOHNSON, Marion and Morgan counties. Hon. Lafayette Johnson was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, November 14, 1860, and is the son of J. E. Johnson, a window-glass cutter, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Sallie Ann Cain Johnson, born in Camden, New Jersey, and was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was married to Alice C. Williams, April 13, 1888. Mr. Johnson has never held any political office except that of State Senator.

THOMAS HALLECK JOHNSON, Jay and Randolph counties. Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, of Dunkirk, Indiana, was born

in Quaker City, Ohio, February 22, 1862. His father was Thomas M. Johnson, a banker and ex-County Treasurer of Guernsey county, Ohio, and his mother Margaret S. Irvin Johnson of the same county and State. Mr. Johnson graduated from Muskingum College, Ohio, in the class of 1882, degree B. S., and was married to Sada M. Armstrong in 1885. He was a delegate to the National convention in 1896, but other than this, he has held no political office prior to his election to the General Assembly.

OTIS M. KEYES, Vermillion and Parke counties. Hon. Otis M. Keyes, of Dana, Indiana, is a physician by profession. He was born August 3, 1854, in the town in which he still resides. His father, Cuthbert F. Keyes, was a physician, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Bales. Mr. Keyes received his education from the common schools and the Bloomingdale Academy, and was married August 7, 1878, to Miss Belle Hunt. He has served in the official capacity of Township Trustee and Secretary of the County Board prior to his election to the Senate in 1898.

WALTER A. LEGEMAN, Vanderburgh, Pike and Warren counties. Hon. Walter A. Legeman, of Evansville, Indiana, is by profession a printer and publisher. Senator Legeman was born in Evansville January 2, 1866, the son of August Legeman, a confectioner, and Pauline Leich Legeman, both of German birth. He received his education from the graded and high schools of his native city, and was married April 14, 1888, to Miss Susie White. Prior to his election to the Senate, in 1898, Mr. Legeman has held no political office.

AUGUST LEICH, Vanderburgh county. Hon. August Leich, of Evansville, Indiana, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, July 13, 1842, the son of Heinrich Leich, a cabinetmaker, and Johanna Baumeister Leich, both of whom were born in Prussia.

He received his education in the common schools of Evansville, Indiana, and was married January 12, 1889, to Matilda Klenk. Prior to his election to the Senate, in 1896, he had held the office of Treasurer of Vanderburgh county for a period of four years.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Miami and Howard counties. Hon. George C. Miller is a prominent merchant of Peru, Indiana. Mr. Miller was born January 2, 1845, the son of John S. Miller, also a merchant of Peru. His mother's maiden name was Mary A. Long, a native of the State of Delaware. Mr. Miller was educated in the Peru High School, and was married to Ella Leebick, of Dublin, Indiana, in 1870. He has devoted his entire life to mercantile pursuits, and has given very little attention to party politics, and has never held a political office until his election to the Senate.

HARRY STEWART NEW, Marion county. Hon. Harry S. New is the son of Hon. John C. New and Melissa Beeler New, both natives of Indiana. Senator New was born in Indianapolis, December 31, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of his native city and at Butler University. He was married to Kathleen V. Milligan, October 18, 1880, who died in May, 1883. He was married a second time, May, 1891, to Catherine McLaen. Mr. New is one of the publishers of the Indianapolis *Journal*, the leading Republican paper of the State, and Mr. New's political doctrines are in harmony with the paper he publishes.

GEORGE A. OSBORN, Grant, Blackford and Wells counties. Hon. George A. Osborn was born in Monroe township, Grant county, January 15, 1850. His father, George C. Osborn, was one of the pioneers of the county, having moved here from Ohio in the forties. The subject of this sketch was educated in the county

schools and later attended the Marion High School and the Normal. He was for many years a teacher in the county. He was twice elected, and served two terms as Trustee of Franklin township. He was for eight years County Superintendent of Schools, and Auditor of Grant county for four years. Mr. Osborn has taken an active part in politics. Besides holding the several offices above mentioned, he has been for many years connected with the county and State committee. He has been both secretary and chairman of the Grant

county Republican committee, and was a member of the Republican State committee from the eleventh Congressional district for six years—from 1890 to 1896. Mr. Osborn has been a resident of Marion for about twenty years. He organized the Osborn Paper Company in 1892, and has been the active manager and head of the business ever since. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. orders, and a member of the Methodist Church. His family consists of a wife and three children—a son and two daughters.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was very ably presided over by Hon. Frank L. Littleton, and in its membership is contained the best young blood of the party in the State.

WILLIAM H. AIKIN, Bartholomew county. Hon. William H. Aikin, of Hope, Indiana, was born in the county he now represents, September 22, 1837. His father, John Aikin, was a farmer of Kentucky, and his mother's maiden name was Martha D. Perry, whose birthplace was in Tennessee. Mr. Aikin was educated in the common schools and was married February 14, 1869, to Almira Williams. He has held no political office prior to his election to the legislature, except that of Justice of the Peace.

SAMUEL R. ARTMAN, Madison, Hamilton, Boone and Montgomery counties. Hon. S. R. Artman, of Lebanon, was born in Augusta, Marion county, Indiana, May 15, 1866, the son of Joseph Artman and Elizabeth Dunlap Artman, both of whom were born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. He received his education from the common schools and from the State Normal school, and was married to Addie A. Cobb,

May 1, 1889. Before coming to the legislature he had served as Surveyor of Boone county, City Attorney of Lebanon and School Trustee.

JOHN W. BAKER, Kosciusko and Whitley counties. Hon. John W. Baker, of Columbia City, is editor and proprietor of the *Columbia City Commercial*, and he was born in Hancock county, Ohio, March 7, 1845, the son of Henry Baker, whose birthplace was in Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Eve Switz, born in Knox county, Ohio. Mr. Baker attended the public schools of his native State until fifteen years of age, when he came to Indiana, after which he spent two years in an academy at Warsaw, Indiana. He was married July 26, 1864, to Miss Sarah E. Thornberg. Prior to Mr. Baker's election, in November, 1898, to a seat in the House, he had served as a Director of the Northern Prison, 1877 to 1879, and as Postmaster at Columbia City, 1884-1885.

OTWAY ALLEN BAKER, Martin and Orange counties. Hon. Otway A. Baker, of Shoals, Indiana, was born at Trinity Springs, in the county of his present home, the son of N. S. Baker, born in the same county. His mother's maiden name was Dicy L. Duncan, of Posey county, Indiana. Mr. Baker's education was obtained in the public schools of Martin county. In 1893 he was married to Miss Ruby Reid. Prior to Mr. Baker's election to the legislature in November, 1898, he had held no political office.

JAMES MILTON BARLOW, Hendricks county. Hon. James M. Barlow, was born in Hendricks county September 13, 1845, the son of Harvey Rice Barlow, a farmer, and Sarah J. Smith Barlow, both of whom were Kentuckians by birth. Mr. Barlow received his education in the public schools of Danville and spent some time in Wabash college. He served as a soldier in the Civil War and is a member of the G. A. R. In addition to his service in the legislature, he has served on several important commissions and in some minor offices. He was married May 17, 1871, to Sarah E. Hornaday.

QUINCY ADAMS BLANKENSHIP, Morgan county. Hon. Quincy A. Blankenship was born and reared on a farm near Paragon, Morgan county, Indiana, November 15, 1851. His education was obtained in the common schools of Paragon, the Spiceland Academy and the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler University. Mr. Blankenship represented his county in the Sixtieth and Sixty-first General Assemblies and was generally known as the "farmer" Representative. He has always been a farmer and is also a member of the Martinsville bar.

JOHN A. BONHAM, Blackford and Randolph counties. Hon. John A. Bonham, of Hartford City, was born in the place of his present residence April 16, 1861, the son of William A. Bonham, who was a

native of Perry county, Ohio, and a lawyer by profession, and Mary A. Robey Bonham, of Perry county, Ohio. Mr. Bonham received his education from the common and high schools of his native town, and at the State University. He married Maud Perkins, of Lebanon, Indiana, May 6, 1891. He has held the official positions of City Clerk, Mayor, Prosecuting Attorney, chairman county central committee, and is a sound money-protectionist-expansionist.

ARTHUR A. BURRIER, Grant county. Hon. Arthur A. Burrier, of Roseberg, Indiana, was born May 28, 1857, in Grant county, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Mary P. Tharp, of Grant county. He received his education in the common schools, with two years in the Marion High School and one year in Spiceland Academy. He was married in 1881 to Etta Lacy. Prior to his election to the General Assembly he served four years as Township Trustee.

SILAS ABIATHAR CANADA, Randolph county. Hon. Silas A. Canada, of Winchester, Indiana, an attorney, was born in Randolph county, Indiana, January 14, 1852. His father, David Canada, a farmer, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and his mother, Mary A. (maiden name Moore), was born in Randolph county, Indiana. Silas A. was reared on a farm, attending the district schools in winter until 18 years of age, when he began teaching school and carpentering; one year a student in Farm-land High School, one term in Winchester High School, one season in Ridgeville College; began the study of law in 1876 and to practice in 1877; married Jennie Penland, of New Paris, Ohio. Since 1876 he has taken an active part in politics, being a thorough believer in the principles of the Republican party. In 1886 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the twenty-fifth judicial district; served as Deputy Prosecutor for the same district from 1890 to 1892. In 1894 was elected County

Attorney; re-elected in 1895. In 1896 was elected Representative for Randolph county, and re-elected in 1898; was chairman of the judiciary committee; is a member of the Lincoln League and University Extension; is a K. of P., Odd Fellow and a Mason.

MORGAN CARAWAY, Hancock and Marion counties. Hon. Morgan Caraway, of Greenfield, Indiana, was born near Alderson, West Virginia, January 14, 1848, the son of Samuel Caraway and Amanda Alderson Caraway, both of Alderson, West Virginia. Mr. Caraway spent his early manhood in West Virginia until he was compelled to leave to prevent being drafted into the Confederate army at the age of 17 years. He received his early education at a private school in West Virginia, and later graduated from the Indiana State Normal School. He was married November 12, 1871, to Cassie M. McNamee. After teaching some time in Indiana he went to Kansas and remained there for several years in educational work, newspaper work and politics. He served as Postmaster at Great Bend, Kansas, 1889 to 1893. He returned to Indiana for a permanent home about four years ago.

ADDISON BRADEX CLARK, Clinton county. Hon. Addison B. Clark, of Frankfort, Indiana, was born at Jefferson, Clinton county, February 26, 1864, the son of John G. Clark, a native of Virginia, and his mother's maiden name was Braden, of Clinton county, Indiana. He graduated at the Frankfort High School, also at the Ann Arbor, Michigan, High School and spent two and a half years in the literary department of the Michigan University and graduated from the law school of the same institution. Before his election to the legislature, Mr. Clark held no political office.

JOHN FOSTER COMPTON, Vermillion and Vigo counties. Hon. John F. Compton, of Perrysville, Indiana, a teacher and

merchant, was born in Waverly, Ohio, November 18, 1835, eldest son of Marshall Compton, a farmer of Waverly, Pike county, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Asenath Foster, of Omega, Pike county, Ohio. He attended the country school during boyhood and Thorntown Academy from 1856 to 1860. Enlisted and was a Second Lieutenant of Company B, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, subsequently Superintendent of city schools of Covington, Indiana, and later Superintendent of Perrysville schools. Engaged in business in 1871; was married February 15, 1872, to Miss Harriet E. Moffatt, of Perrysville, Indiana. In 1882 and 1883, Superintendent Industrial Training School for Indians. In the Assembly of 1881 and 1899; in politics a Republican, voting for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Member of the Masonic fraternity.

HARVEY C. DILLEY, Huntington county. Hon. Harvey C. Dilley, of Markle, Indiana, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, April 6, 1847, the son of a farmer of Washington county, Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Chambers, a native of the same county and State. He was married October 23, 1873, to Huldah Johnston, and before his election to the legislature he had held no office.

CRANDELL DURHAM, Vigo county. Hon. Crandell Durham, of Terre Haute, Indiana, was born in Vigo county, Indiana, September 21, 1866, the son of George D. Durham and Sarah J. Crandell Durham. The father was a native of Vigo county, Indiana, and the mother of Logan county, Kentucky. Mr. Durham received his education in the common and high schools of Terre Haute. He was married in May, 1890, to Alice Pollitt. In November, 1898, Mr. Durham was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives from Vigo county. Prior to his election, he had held no office.

STEPHEN H. FULLER, Steuben and LaGrange counties. Hon. Stephen H. Fuller

was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., the son of Alvan Fuller, a farmer of New Hampshire birth. His mother's maiden name was Brown, whose birthplace was New York. Mr. Fuller was educated in the common schools and the Rush Medical College. He was married first to Miss Harriett Follett in 1876, and later to Mrs. Cora Cowen in 1894. Before his election to the legislature Dr. Fuller had served as Township Trustee.

LEIGH G. FURNESS, Porter county. Hon. Leigh G. Furness was born at Furnessville, Indiana, December 10, 1857, where he now resides and manages a large farm owned by himself and father. His father, Edwin L. Furness, was born at Portland, Maine, and was engaged at farming and lumbering at Furnessville, which place was named for him. He is now retired. His mother's maiden name was Louisa M. Graves, also born in Maine. He attended the home schools and then the high school at Michigan City, and later the Normal College at Valparaiso. He taught school several years, and from 1880 to 1883 was connected with the St. Louis Grain Elevator Company of St. Louis. Was married June 28, 1882, to Mary J. Barnard, of Delaware, Ohio, and has four daughters. He was a member of the General Assembly of Indiana, session of 1897, and also of 1899. He has held no other political office, and belongs to no societies except the Royal Arcanum.

ADAM GANTS, Noble county. Hon. Adam Gants, of Ligonier, Indiana, was born in Stark county, Ohio, October, 1838. His father, Samuel Gants, was a farmer, and his mother, Anna Hoover Gants, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools of Harrisburg, Ohio, and at the Seminary at Marlboro. He was married December 25, 1861, to Josephine Johnson, of Ligonier, Indiana. Dr. Gants is a dentist by profession. He has served as Councilman in the

city council of Ligonier, and was elected in 1898 to a seat in the House of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly.

EDMON G. HALL, Benton and Newton counties. Hon. Edmon G. Hall, of Fowler, Indiana, is a lawyer by profession. He was born in Oxford, Indiana, January 18, 1864, the son of Allen C. Hall, a farmer and stock breeder, and of Ellen Frazier. He received his education from the graded and high schools of Oxford, Indiana, and took his professional course in the University of Michigan, and was married December 13, 1896, to Alice M. Shoup. He has held no political office prior to his election to the General Assembly, in which he served in the sixtieth and sixty-first sessions.

JOHN J. HAYES, St. Joseph county. Hon. John J. Hayes, of South Bend, Indiana, was born in Manchester, England, March 7, 1861. Came to the United States in 1882, and to Indiana in 1895. His father is William Hayes, a carriage blacksmith, born in Liverpool, England, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Hennessey, of Dublin, Ireland. He received his education from the common schools of his native town, and was married February 13, 1886, to Agnes Ellen O'Neil, who died December 26, 1898. Mr. Hayes served as assistant superintendent in a department of the Rochester, N. Y., postoffice for four years, and for the past two years has been a secretary of the Republican Sound Money Club of South Bend.

WILBER A. HAYS, Greene county. Hon. Wilber A. Hays, of Worthington, Indiana, was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, December 30, 1847, the son of Alfred Hays, a merchant and farmer, of Kentucky, and his mother's maiden name was Reed, whose birthplace was Jefferson county, Indiana. Mr. Hays received his education from the common schools and DePauw University, in which university

he reached the junior year. He was married October 3, 1872, to Mary C. Senseney, of Crawford county. Before coming to the legislature, Mr. Hays had served the public as Township Trustee, Town School Trustee and as County Commissioner.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HEURING, JR., Spencer county. Hon. Frederick A. Heuring, Jr., of Rockport, Indiana, was born July 8, 1859, in the county which he now represents, the son of F. A. Heuring, a minister, German birth, and Augusta Busch Heuring, of Baltimore, Maryland. He received his education first from the common schools and later from Asbury, now DePauw University, and was married to Jessie Brandenburg, February 14, 1893. Mr. Heuring served as Surveyor of Spencer county from 1888 to 1898, which is the only political office he has held prior to his election to the General Assembly.

JOHN W. HOLCOMB, Decatur county. Hon. John W. Holcomb, was born in Decatur county, February 27, 1874, and is the son of Daniel W. Holcomb, a farmer, born in Dearborn county, and Mary Evans Holcomb, of Decatur county. Mr. Holcomb received his elementary education from the public schools, and later spent two years in the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and graduated from the teachers' course, and also from the course in law. Previous to his election to the legislature in 1898, Mr. Holcomb has not filled any political office.

JAMES McDONALD HUFF, Daviess county. Hon. James McD. Huff of Washington, Indiana, was born in Martin county, Indiana, July 6, 1868, the son of James D. Huff, a farmer, native of Harrison county, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Joanna O'Connor, and her birth-place County Carey, near Cork, Ireland.

ASBURY L. KERWOOD, Delaware county. Hon. Asbury L. Kerwood, of Muncie, was born in Preble county, Ohio, June 21,

1842, the son of Rev. Abia M. Kerwood, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Peden, also of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kerwood received his education from the public schools of Ohio and Indiana, and was married July 22, 1868, to Susan C. Craw. Prior to his election to the legislature, Mr. Kerwood served as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delaware county from 1875 to 1883.

ALBERT B. KIRKPATRICK, Howard county. Hon. Albert B. Kirkpatrick was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, March 17, 1855, the son of William Kirkpatrick, a farmer, and native of Indiana. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Walker, of North Carolina birth. Mr. Kirkpatrick received his education in the public schools and later at Butler College, where he graduated in 1878 with the degree B. S., and in 1880 from the Central Law School of Indiana, degree LL. B. He was married to Susie Bradley of Indianapolis in 1883. Before his election to the General Assembly, Mr. Kirkpatrick had served as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of Howard county four years, Prosecuting Attorney of the thirty-sixth judicial circuit two years, and Mayor of the city of Kokomo four years.

HUGH D. MCGARY, Gibson county. Hon. Hugh D. McGary, of McGary, Indiana, was born in Gibson county, February 7, 1810, the son of Harrison D. McGary, a farmer of Kentucky birth, and Nancy Pritchett McGary, who was born in North Carolina. What school education Mr. McGary has was obtained in the common schools in a period of six months' attendance. He was married September 26, 1867, to Sarah C. Weed. Before his election to the legislature in November, 1898, he had held the office of Sheriff of Gibson county, 1884-1888.

WILLIAM W. MANIFOLD, Madison county. Hon. William W. Manifold, of

Iugalls, Indiana, is a farmer, who was born in Madison county, July 14, 1857, the son of James W. Manifold, a farmer, born in the same county. His mother's maiden name was Virginia A. Crosley, a native of the same county. He received a common school education and married, March 15, 1885, Sarah A. Hiday. Before coming to the legislature he had served as Township Trustee from 1886 to 1890.

JACOB W. MESSICK, Vanderburgh county. Hon. Jacob W. Messick, of Evansville, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, June 5, 1830, and is the son of Carrington Messick, a farmer and native of the State of Maryland. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Jines, also a native of Maryland. Mr. Messick's school education was very limited, having attended the public school but four months in his life in a log schoolhouse in Jefferson county, Indiana. He was married to Sarah A. Connett, at Madison, Indiana, in 1851, and prior to his service in the last legislature he had served in the same body in 1879 and in 1881.

CALVIN C. MILLER, Kosciusko county. Hon. Calvin C. Miller, of Sidney, Indiana, was born September 3, 1871, son of Samuel P. Miller, a native of Miami county, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Rachel Heckman, of Kosciusko county. He received his education in the common schools of Sidney and from the North Manchester College. He was married May 31, 1894, to Edna B. Burwell. Before being elected to the legislature Mr. Miller held no political office.

OLIVER M. MURPHY, Marion county. Hon. Oliver M. Murphy was born in Indianapolis November 15, 1860, the son of Jesse T. Murphy, a native of Xenia, Ohio, and a contractor. His mother's maiden name was Martha Rice, Baltimore, Maryland. He received his education from the graded and high schools of Indianapolis

and was married April 15, 1891, to Miss Emma Van Sickle. Prior to his election to the General Assembly he has held the office of Councilman for four years from the first ward in Indianapolis.

BENJAMIN F. OSBORN, Marion county. Hon. Benjamin F. Osborn, of Nora, Indiana, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, in 1840, the son of Amos G. Osborn, a native of Kentucky, and a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Isabel Lowe, a native of Virginia. He received his education from the common schools and was married in 1865 to Julia C. Campbell. Prior to his election to the legislature Mr. Osborn has held no political office.

ELIAS H. OWEN, Parke county. Hon. E. H. Owen is the son of James Owen and Esther Harris Owen, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, and who moved to Wayne county, Indiana, in the thirties. Mr. Owen was born in 1846, the youngest of seven children, and his father died in 1850. Mr. Owen attended the common schools until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he was forced to drop his school work to support his mother. Yet, in the midst of hard labor, he continued his education by home study. In 1864 he enlisted in the army and served until the close of the war, his mother dying during his absence. He remained a citizen of Wayne county until 1875, then removed to Indianapolis and made that his home until 1880, when he removed to Parke county, where he has since resided. Before his election to the legislature, he was elected County Auditor of Parke county in 1894 and had served one term.

JOSEPH BOXWELL POWERS, Jay county. Hon. Joseph B. Powers, of Como, Indiana, was born in Licking county, Ohio, October 4, 1843, the son of John N. Powers, a hatter by trade, and a native of Rhode Island. His mother's maiden name was Winifred Boxwell, a native of Maryland.

Mr. Powers had only the school education afforded by the common schools of Ohio and Indiana. He was married March 18, 1871, to Miss Mary Catherine Keck. Until his election to the State legislature in 1898, Mr. Powers has held no political office.

JAMES N. REECE, St. Joseph county. Hon. James N. Reece, of North Liberty, Indiana, was born in the county he now represents, the son of David W. Reece, a farmer, and native of Tennessee. His mother's maiden name was Nancy M. Wilson, whose birthplace was Fayette county, Indiana. Dr. Reece received his education from the common school, including the high school, and graduated from Rush Medical College, 1888. He was married to Sarah L. Cole May 11, 1879. Prior to his election to the legislature in 1898, he had held no elective political office.

ALVA OWEN RESER, Tippecanoe county. Hon. Alva O. Reser, of LaFayette, Indiana, was born in LaFayette, November 17, 1859, the son of Harvey Reser, a farmer of Pennsylvania, and Sarah Waymire Reser. Mr. Reser received his education, above the common schools, at Purdue University, and was married in 1885 to Elizabeth Smith. Before his election to the legislature, Mr. Reser had held no political office.

WILLIAM H. RIFENBURG, Lake county. Hon. William H. Rifenburg, of Hobart, Indiana, was born in New York, the son of Aaron Rifenburg, a native of the same place, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Banks. He received the education offered by the district schools, and in 1868 was married to Sabrina Sawyer. Mr. Rifenburg was a soldier in the Civil War, and has filled the minor offices of his township, and served in the House in the sixtieth session of the General Assembly.

EDWARD S. ROBERTS, Jefferson county. Hon. Edward S. Roberts was born in Madison in 1874, the son of W. S. Roberts

and Nellie Weyer Roberts, both born in Madison. Mr. Roberts received his education from the public schools of Madison, having graduated from the High School. He has served one term as Deputy Prosecutor of the fifth judicial district.

WILSON ROOSE, Elkhart county. Hon. Wilson Roose, of Goshen, Indiana, was born February 20, 1866, in Elkhart county, and is the son of John M. Roose, a carpenter and farmer, and Mary Myers Roose, both of whom are natives of Ohio. Mr. Roose received his education from the common schools, and on February 20, 1890, he was married to Mary Murray. He has served twice in the General Assembly, having served in the sixtieth session.

FREDERICK SCHRADER, Ripley county. Hon. Frederick Schrader, of Batesville, Indiana, was born in Prussia, the son of a Prussian farmer, F. W. Schrader, and Sophia Stonnan Schrader. He received his education from the common schools of Germany, and was married to Miss Hedwig Halverstadt, January 21, 1874. Mr. Schrader has served as School Trustee and Town Marshal of Batesville before his election to the State legislature.

ALEXANDER M. SCOTT, Montgomery county. Hon. Alexander M. Scott, a banker of Ladoga, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, the son of a farmer, Alexander Scott, of Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Martha Wills, of Fleming county, Kentucky. Mr. Scott was educated in the common schools. He was married first to Matilda A. Miller in 1866, and later to Maggie B. Brown in 1886. He has been a member of the Ladoga Public School Board for the past twenty years, and served in the legislature in the fifty-first session, 1877-79.

REUBEN B. SCOTT, Lawrence county. Hon. Reuben B. Scott, of Bedford, Indiana, was born in Rush county, Indiana, May 30, 1839, the son of Joshua Scott, of

North Carolina. His mother's maiden name was McCoy, also a native of North Carolina. He received a very limited education in the public schools, and was married October 4, 1865. Prior to his election to the General Assembly, Mr. Scott held no political office.

ORLANDO ALLEN SOMERS, Howard, Grant, Miami, Wabash and Huntington counties. Hon. Orlando A. Somers, of Kokomo, Indiana, was born in Middletown, Henry county, Indiana, January 24, 1843, the son of Valentine Somers, a millwright and farmer, born in Richland county, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Mary McLain Williams, and the place of her birth Connellsville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Somers was educated in the public schools and in Howard College. He was married first to Mahala Morris, April 5, 1866, and later to Emma Heaton, March 24, 1887. He has been a teacher in the public schools, County Superintendent of Howard county, Postmaster at Kokomo, and County Commissioner of Howard county. Mr. Somers was a soldier in the Civil War, and announces now the peculiar belief of honesty in politics and Christianity in religion.

JESSE C. STEVENS, Wayne county. Hon. Jesse C. Stevens, a farmer, from Centerville, Indiana, was born in St. Joseph county, Michigan, the son of Walter G. Stevens, a native of Clermont county, Ohio, and Martha Jeffries Stevens, of Richmond, Indiana. He received such education only as the public schools could afford. He was married in 1867 to Eliza A. King, of Centerville, Indiana, and until his election to a seat in the General Assembly he held no political office.

CHARLES WHITCOMB, Vigo county. Hon. Charles Whitcomb is one of the youngest members of the somewhat noted family of that name, being a near relative of ex-Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana. Mr. Whitcomb was born in Clinton, Indiana, December 27, 1848; was educated in the public schools of his native town, adding to this three years' work at Asbury (now DePauw) University, but did not complete the course. Mr. Whitcomb is the son of John Whitcomb, born in Preble county, Ohio, and Margaret Whitcomb, born in Summerville, Ohio. He is in mercantile business in Clinton and in loan business in Terre Haute. He has not held political office prior to the present one.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Henry county. Hon. George Williams, of Knightstown, Indiana, was born in Hancock county, October 13, 1846, the son of Richard Williams, a farmer, and Deborah Hatfield Williams, a native of Ohio. He received his education from the public schools and spent one year in the academy at Greenfield. He was married October 28, 1869, to Sarah E. Barrett. Prior to his election to the legislature he had served as Township Trustee and School Trustee of Knightstown. Mr. Williams is a prominent merchant of Knightstown.

BENJAMIN MILTON WILLOUGHBY, Knox, Gibson and Vanderburgh counties. Hon. Benjamin Milton Willoughby, of Vincennes, Indiana, is a lawyer by profession and represented the above counties in the sixty-first session of the General Assembly. He had also served in the fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions of the House.



